



NEWSLETTER

Vol. 52 No.10 October 2024



US 2016; SC 5137-40

A Brief History of Halloween

Meetings / Activities

Meetings are held on 1st and 3rd Mondays (adjusted for holidays) at Christ Church 3440 Shroyer Rd Kettering OH 45429

For the Zoom invitation and link, please email daytonstampclub@gmail.com

Member's Socializing and Silent Auctions begin at 7:00 PM - Club Meeting & Programs begin at 7:30 PM Board Meetings begin at 7:00 PM.

Oct 7—Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom; My Favorite Stamp from My Birth Decade - Member Participation - 4-6 Minutes

Oct 14—Board Meeting.

Oct 21—Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom How to Prepare Collection for Disposing of Collection - Video & Handouts.

Nov 4 - Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom; CLUB AUCTION #6

Nov 11— Board Meeting; Set 2024 calendar & budget review.

Nov 18 - SILENT AUCTION 7:00-7:25PM; Club Meeting & Program - Club Election for 2025; Christmas Seals Exhibit / Discussion with Bill Streisel, Doug Files, et al

Dec 2—Holiday/PEX Party Start at Church— Dinner Party At Church

Dec 9—Board Meeting

Dec 16—No meeting—Enjoy the Holiday Season!

Many Halloween traditions were influenced by Celtic harvest festivals, particularly the Gaelic festival Samhain, with pagan roots. Some go further and suggest that Samhain may have been Christianized as All Hallows' Day by the early Church. Others believe Halloween began solely as a Christian holiday, being the vigil of All Hallows' Day. Celebrated in Ireland and Scotland for centuries, Irish and Scottish immigrants took many Halloween customs to North America in the 19th century, and then through American influence various Halloween customs spread to other countries.

Anglican colonists in the southern United States and Catholic colonists recognized All Hallows' Eve in their church calendars, although the Puritans of New England strongly opposed the with other traditional celebrations, including early 19th century that Halloween was widely celebrated in North America.



US 1974; SC 1548

It was not until after mass Irish and Scottish immigration in the 19th century that Halloween became a major holiday in America. Most American Halloween traditions were inherited from the Irish and Scots. In Cajun areas, a nocturnal Mass was said in cemeteries on Halloween night. Originally confined to these immigrant communities, it was gradually assimilated into mainstream society and was celebrated coast to coast by people of all social, racial, and religious backgrounds by the early 20th century. These Halloween traditions spread to many other countries by the late 20th and early 21st century, including to mainland Europe and some parts of the Far East.

Halloween comes from many sources, including Christian eschatology, national customs, works of as the novels Frankenstein; Dacula or, The Modern films. Elements of the autumn season, such as crows, are also prevalent. Homes are often decorated types of symbols around Halloween. Black cats, with witches, are also a common symbol of Halloween. Purple are Halloween's traditional colors



US 2019; SC 5420-23

American historian and author Ruth Edna Kelley of Massachusetts wrote the first book-length history of Halloween in the US; *The Book of Hallowe'en* (1919), and references souling in the chapter "Hallowe'en in America". In her book, Kelley touches on customs that arrived from across the Atlantic; "Americans have fostered them in its best days overseas. All Halloween customs in the United States are borrowed directly or adapted from those of other countries".

While the first reference to "guising" in North America occurs in 1911, another reference to ritual begging on Halloween appears, place unknown, in 1915, with a third reference in Chicago in 1920. The earliest known use in print of the term "trick or treat" appears in 1927, in the Blackie Herald, of Alberta, Canada.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Halloween>

<https://www.mysticstamp.com/search/query=holiday>

<https://blogs.loc.gov/headlinesandheroes/2021/10/the-origins-of-halloween-traditions/>

<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Halloween>

Gothic and horror literature (such as Prometheus and classic horror pumpkins, corn husks, and scare-crats with monsters, skulls and oth-which have been long associated een. Black, orange, and sometimes

DSC NEWSLETTER

Published by: DAYTON STAMP CLUB, INC., PO Box 1574, Dayton, OH 45401

Club Meetings: Christ United Methodist Church, 3440 Shroyer Rd, Kettering OH ---- 1st & 3rd Mondays, 7:00 PM

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CLUB OFFICERS 2023-2024



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First Vice President	Jim Guthrie
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Secretary	Doug Files
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THE FANTASY AIRPLANE

1941-44 Twin-Motored Transport Plane Issue

The new series of stamps all featured the same design, differing only in color and denomination. The Post Office felt having the same picture on all airmail stamps would help customers identify them as airmail stamps and the different colors would help distinguish the denominations.

The airplane shown on these stamps never existed. A triple tailed, twin engine plane was never designed or built. To fit the triple tail on to the stamp the fuselage was shortened. Shortening the fuselage would make the airplane uncontrollable in flight. The plane shown could not have been flown.

The stamps are beautifully designed and very attractive. The instructions to the designer were to create stamps to replace the existing set of air mail stamps. The new stamps were to have uniform design and feature a modern twin engine transport plane to carry the mail. Apparently he was told not to use an existing airplane to avoid favoring one manufacturer over another.



US 1941-44; C25-C31

source: West Suburban Stamp Club; November 2022

<https://www.hipstamp.com/listing/C25-to-C31-mnh-f-vf-complete-set-of-7>

<https://www.mysticstamp.com/c25-31-1941-44-6c-50c-rotary-press/>

Battle of White Plains 1926 2c Souvenir Sheet

Hamilton's Battery

A single copy of U.S. #629 commemorates the Battle of White Plains, a Revolutionary War battle fought on October 28, 1776. The design is entitled "Hamilton's Battery" in honor of Alexander Hamilton, an outstanding artillery commander, and his men. Hamilton later served as the first Secretary of the U.S. Treasury.

1926 2c White Plains Souvenir, SC # 630

The sheet was issued at the Second International Philatelic Exhibition (SIPEX), they were also the first stamps to be printed outside the Bureau of Engraving and Printing's headquarters. The Post Office exhibit at SIPEX included a printing press where these miniature sheets were printed. This established the pattern of U.S. exhibitions being held in the "6" year of each decade (except for 1947 and 1997 when the exhibitions honored the anniversaries of the first U.S. postage stamps).

The BEP initially planned to send these sheets back to Washington to be gummed, perforated, and then shipped back to the show for sale. But this was never done and the sheets were destroyed.

The White Plains sheet contained 25 of the 2¢ stamps issued for sale at the International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York from October 16-23, 1926. An inscription in the margin read, "INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, OCT. 16-23, 1926, N.Y., U.S.A.".

Only 107,398 White Plains sheets were printed to commemorate – about half of 1% the normal quantity for 1920s commemoratives. In the years since, many sheets have been broken up, further reducing the supply. The Post Office decided to release the Battle of White Plains stamp, originally scheduled for release on October 28 in White Plains, New York (to honor the 150th anniversary of that battle), at the show. The stamp would be



issued on October 18 at the show in New York City.

Artwork Created Specially for the White Plains Stamp

The stamp's fine engraving is based on an original painting by E.L. Ward. Ward used the 1869 30¢ stamp (#121) as the basis for his design, but with an idealized portrait of Hamilton's battery in place of the shield. The crossed flags in the lower part of the design are a U.S. flag and a White Plains battle flag, which bears a pine tree and the inscription "Liberty or Death." It was decided to make the flags drape in such a fashion that the word "death" would not appear on the stamp.



There was some discussion of issuing the stamp as a bi-color, but it was decided that would be too expensive. At the time, printing bi-color stamps cost 83¢ per thousand, while one-color stamps cost just 8.5¢ per thousand to produce.

America hosted its first exhibition 13 years earlier, also in New York City, in 1913. The Post Office Department hadn't yet created a division to cater directly to stamp collectors, so there were no U.S. stamps issued to commemorate the event. The biggest story from the 1926 show was the White Plains issue. The U.S. Post Office Department was more actively engaged with collectors than they had been in 1913 and decided to issue a stamp at the show.



Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News described the exhibition as having been a "success beyond belief" that it exceeded "the highest expectations in every respect." Its editors predicted it had established "philately in the front rank of recreational studies."

To promote the First International Philatelic Exposition, the Hamilton Bank Note Company created special steel-engraved poster stamps. The stamps looked too much like actual postage stamps and could be misused. A compromise was reached and each stamp was overprinted with the exhibition dates, "Open October 27 to November 1," to prevent confusion.





MEMPHEX 2024

Stamp and Postcard Show

Exhibits – Dealers – Buy - Sell

Saturday September 28 – Sunday September 29
10:00 am – 4:00 pm

Bartlett Station Municipal Center
5868 Stage Road – Bartlett, TN 38134

Free Admission – Free Parking

sponsored by Memphis Stamp Collectors Society
www.msccsamps.org



Philately: the strange word

By Doug Files

Upon learning the author is a stamp collector, some acquaintances like to demonstrate he/ she know the word “philately”. Most of them quickly realize they are unsure how to pronounce the word, and it strikes modern Americans as quite an odd word. Where does it come from?

Early French stamp collector Georges Herpin is credited with creating the word “philately” in about 1865. Another early term in French had been “timbromanie” since postage stamps are called “timbres” in French. But some people objected to calling the hobby a “mania”. A few English authors used the term “stampomania” in the 1860s but eventually the words “stamp collecting” and “philately” won out.

Since the man who coined the word was French, the original term was “philatelie” and it was later translated into English. The first part of “philately” is derived from the Greek “philo” (φιλο-) a liking or attraction for). The last part of the word is derived from the Greek words “a” (not) and “telos” (tax) (ἀτέλεια). But so far this still doesn’t explain what the word has to do with postage stamps.

The rest of the story is that when postage stamps were first issued in the 1840s, the point of the stamp was to show that postage had been already paid by the sender. Prior to this, postage had usually been paid by the recipient of a letter. Thus, “ately” indicates a postage or revenue stamp that shows no tax is required to be paid by the recipient of a letter. “phil” indicates the liking for “ately”, or in other words the liking for stamps.

So this is the origin of the odd word for our hobby, philately.

A Penny Red stamp from Great Britain in the 1800s

Image by the Royal Mail based on William Wyon design - Scan by Stan Shebs, Public Domain,
<https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=266087>



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We invite you to join

APS Club members save \$10 NEW APS Memberships. If you join, let Frank Miller know your APS membership number.

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Kwanzaa

December 26, 2024-January 1, 2025

The name Kwanzaa is derived from the phrase “matunda ya kwanza” which means “first fruits” in Swahili. Each family celebrates Kwanzaa in its own way, but celebrations often include songs and dances, African drums, storytelling, poetry reading, and a large traditional meal.



US 1997; SC 3175

On each of the seven nights, the family gathers and a child lights one of the candles on the Kinara (candleholder), then one of the seven principles is discussed. The principles, called the Nguzo Saba (seven principles in Swahili) are values of African culture which contribute to building and reinforcing community among African-Americans. Kwanzaa also has seven basic symbols which represent values and concepts reflective of African culture. An African feast, called a Karamu, is held on December 31.

With its fusion of ancient African practices and Africa American ideals and aspirations, Kwanzaa is a non-denominational celebration. It is seen as a time for the gathering of families, and for rededication to the seven principles of *Nguzo Saba*, a set of values as expressed by Karenga. The Kwanzaa principles are *moja* (unity), *Kujichagulia* (self-determination), *Ujim* (collective work and responsibility), *Ujamaa* (cooperative economics), *Nia* (purpose), *Kuumba* (creativity), and *Imani* (faith). Each day of Kwanzaa is dedicated to one of these principles.

During each evening of the seven-day holiday, family members light one of the seven candles of the *kinara* (candleholder), and then discuss that day’s principle. The first is the black candle in the center, which symbolizes African people everywhere. Three red candles, representing the blood of ancestors, are on the left. Three green candles, symbolizing the earth, life, and promise for the future, are on the right.



US 2024; SC



US 2018; SC 5337



US 2011; SC 4584

There are several items common to a Kwanzaa celebration that have special significance. They are the *mkeka*, a straw mat symbolizing the earth; *mu-hindi*, ears of corn that symbolize offspring; *zawadi*, gifts symbolizing the parents’ work and the rewards of children; *kinara*, a seven-space candle holder, symbolizing the stalk from which the African people grew; and *mishumaa saba*, seven candles symbolizing the Seven Principles.

<https://www.officialkwanzaawebsite.org/>

<https://welcomingnh.org/event/kwanzaa-african-american-holiday-2/2024-12-26/>

<https://www.history.com/topics/holidays/kwanzaa-history>

United States Kwanzaa stamps (1997-present)

Scott No.	Description	Issue date
3175	32c Family of four with kinara (candleholder), gifts, flag	Oct. 22, 1997
3368	33c Family; (same)	Oct. 29, 1999
3548	34c Family; (same)	Oct. 21, 2001
3673	37c Family; (same)	Oct. 10, 2002
3881	37c Seven people in robes	Oct. 16, 2004
4119	39c Seven people; (same)	Oct. 6, 2006
4220	41c Seven people; (same)	Oct. 26, 2007
4373	42c Seven people; (same)	Oct. 24, 2008
4434	44c Family of three with sun shining in sky	Oct. 9, 2009
4584	(44c) Family of four, kinara with one flame (forever)	Oct. 14, 2011
4845	(46c) Three people, seven candles, open book (forever)	Nov. 26, 2013
5141	(47c) Woman with harvest fruits and vegetables (forever)	Oct. 1, 2016
5337	(50c) Family of three, kinara, corn, chalice (forever)	Oct. 10, 2018
5531	(55c) Woman in profile, kinara in foreground (forever)	Oct. 13, 2020
5737	(60c) Girl and boy, kinara in foreground (forever)	Oct. 13, 2022
to come	(73c) Boy drummer and two girl dancers (forever)	Sept. 25, 2024

Illustrations: *Synthia Saint James* (Scott 3175, 3368, 3548, 3676, 5141); *Daniel Minter* (3881, 4119, 4220, 4373, 4584); *Lloyd McNeill* (4434); *R. Gregory Christie* (4845); *Floyd Cooper* (5337); *Andrea Pippins* (5531); *Erin Robinson* (5737); *Ekua Holmes* (2024 stamp).



US 2004; SC 3881



US 2009; SC 4434



U.S. Postal Service Proposes Temporary Rate Changes for 2024 Holiday Shipping Season

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Postal Service filed notice today with the Postal Regulatory Commission (PRC) regarding a temporary

price change for some package services for the 2024 peak holiday season. This temporary price adjustment is to help cover extra handling costs to ensure a successful peak season.

The planned peak-season pricing, which was approved by the governors of the Postal Service on Aug. 8, would affect prices on the following commercial and retail domestic competitive parcels: Priority Mail Express (PME), Priority Mail (PM) and USPS Ground Advantage. No other products or services would be affected. Pending favorable review by the PRC, the temporary rates would go into effect at midnight Central on Oct. 6 and remain in place until midnight Central on Jan. 19, 2025.

This seasonal adjustment will bring prices for the Postal Service's commercial and retail customers in line with competitive practices. As a strategic part of the Delivering for America 10-year plan, these temporary changes will support the Postal Service in creating a revitalized organization capable of achieving our public service mission — providing a nationwide, integrated network for the delivery of mail and packages at least six days a week — in a cost-effective and financially sustainable manner over the long term, just as the U.S. Congress has intended.

The planned price changes include:

Retail:

Priority Mail and USPS Ground Advantage: Zone 1-4

- \$0.40 cents increase for Zones 1-4, 0-3 lbs.
- \$0.55 cents increase for Zones 1-4, 4-10 lbs
- \$0.95 cents increase for Zones 1-4, 11-25 lbs.
- \$4.00 increase for Zones 1-4, 26-70 lbs

Priority Mail Zone 5-9

- \$0.90 cents increase for Zones 5-9, 0-3 lbs.
- \$1.45 cents increase for Zones 5-9, 4-10 lbs.
- \$3.25 increase for Zones 5-9, 11-25 lbs.
- \$8.50 increase for Zones 5-9, 26-70 lbs

USPS Ground Advantage Zone 5-9

- \$0.50 cents increase for Zones 5-9, 0-3 lbs.
- \$1.00 cents increase for Zones 5-9, 4-10 lbs.
- \$2.00 increase for Zones 5-9, 11-25 lbs.
- \$5.85 increase for Zones 5-9, 26-70 lbs

The PRC will review the proposed prices before they are scheduled to take effect Oct. 6. Complete USPS price filings, with prices for all products, can be found on the PRC website's Daily Listings section at prc.gov/dockets/daily. Price change tables are also available on the Postal Explorer website at pe.usps.com/PriceChange/Index.

Notably, the Postal Service has some of the lowest postage rates in the industrialized world and continues to offer great values in shipping.

October Dayton Stamp Club Meetings

October 7 — Dayton Stamp Club Meeting

My Favorite Stamp from My Birth Decade

October 14 — Board Meeting

October 21 — Dayton Stamp Club Meeting

How to Prepare Collection for Disposal

LAST DAY TO REGISTER TO VOTE

OCTOBER 7, 2024



Dayton Stamp Club August AIRPEX 2024 Stamp Show

AIRPEX 2024, hosted by the Dayton Stamp Club, is being held Aug. 23-24 at the IBEW Union Hall.

"We have 18 stamp dealers this year and displays of non-competitive exhibits by our club members," said show chairman Mike Komienksy.

According to Dennis Callison, bourse chairman, the club held its first annual philatelic exhibition at the Dayton Convention Center, designated DAYTON AIRPEX I. A special envelope honoring Prof. George de Bothezat, inventor of the first Army helicopter, was sold for \$1.50 in conjunction with the show. The Dayton Daily News described AIRPEX I as "unique," because it featured only air mail stamps and stamps honoring aviation.



Attendees at dealers' tables Photo by Steve Bricker



A few of the exhibits on display at the show. Photo by Steve Bricker

Many attendees purchased cachet covers with a few available by contacting the club. The annual show attracted many stamp collectors and several new visitors.

Covers For more information, visit www.daytonstampclub.com or email daytonstampclub@gmail.com.

October 2024 USPS RELEASES



Oct. 1; Healthcare Community; pane of 20; Forever



Oct. 10; Winter Whimsy, double-sided booklet of 20