



NEWSLETTER

Vol. 52 No.11 November 2024

Stamp Collecting in the Mid-1800s

By Douglas Files

Stamp collecting is a proud hobby which began almost as soon as stamps were issued. To determine who was the first stamp collector depends on your definition of a "stamp". In the 1770s clerks in Ireland used handstamps to indicate that tax had been paid to the government. John Bourke began in 1774 to collect copies of these tax revenue handstamps. His collection can be viewed today in the Royal Irish Academy in Dublin.

Current philatelists are more likely to define a stamp as an adhesive printed item to pay postage. Thus, they date the beginning of stamp collecting to after Great Britain issued the first adhesive postage stamps in 1840. One man in England gained early fame for purchasing penny black stamps to save them; his name was John Edward Gray and he was a zoologist at the British Museum. As soon as each nation issued stamps, he attempted to purchase some for his collection. Three other very early collectors were John Tomlynson of Great Britain, Victor Wetzel and a Mr. Mansen of France. Additionally, a woman in Dublin made an album of the existing British stamps – the penny black and the two penny blue – as well as the Mulready envelopes (early postal stationery).

It should be noted that prior to 1840 some Europeans had pasted colorful paper items in scrapbooks, and the new hobby ran parallel to that activity. As early as 1841 a British letter writer mentioned that stamp collecting existed as a social activity. Still, not many people probably collected postage stamps until the 1850s, and even then the hobby was mostly limited to Europeans. Very early collections have occasionally been offered at auction in recent years. 1850s collections are attributed to Angela Lascelles of England, Olof Arbores of Sweden and Anna Elisabeth Tobler of Switzerland. All of these European collections probably existed before many Americans began collecting stamps.

Buying and selling postage stamps was also done earlier in Europe than in the U.S. By 1852 Jean-Baptiste Moens, a Brussels bookstore owner sold stamps in his bookshop. Moens imported stamps into Belgium from other countries whenever he heard they were issued. Brussels was also the site of the first known public exhibit of postage stamps. In 1852 Philippe Vandermaelen placed a one-page stamp exhibit in a Brussels museum.

The earliest known stamp catalogue was published in France in
— continued on page 3



John Edward Gray (1800-1875) Gray was also interested in postage stamps. On 1 May 1840, the day the *Penny Black* first went on sale, he purchased several with the intent to save them. <https://www.lindahall.org/about/news/scientist-of-the-day/john-edward-gray/>

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.

Nov 2 WOOPLEX '24. Ida Sue School, 266 Oldman Rd, Wooster Stamp HRS 9am—4:30pm. hillstopstamps@gmail.com.

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

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

Nov 18 - SILENT AUCTION 7:00-7:20PM; Club Meeting & Program - Club Election for 2025; Christmas Seals Exhibit / Discussion with Bill Streisel, Doug Files, et al.

Nov 23 — Black River Stamp Club Annual Show. St. Andrew Episcopal Church, 300 Thid St. Elyria. HRS 10am—4pm. For info: 440-657-0592.

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

Dec 9—Board Meeting

Dec 16—No meeting—Enjoy the Holiday Season!



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

Editor: Bill Smith, 329 East 1st St., Suite 311, Dayton, OH 45402 Phone (937) 344-3155

Asst. Editor: Steve Bricker, 3302 Diamondback Dr. Dayton, OH 45414 Phone: (937) 898-5181

Newsletter email: wesjemail@gmail.com DSC email: daytonstampclub@gmail.com Website: www.daytonstampclub.com

Contents of the DSC NEWSLETTER are copyright @ 2009 by the Dayton Stamp Club, Inc. Permission for reproduction in whole or part is granted to other philatelic organizations for internal nonprofit use provided that credit is given to the DSC NEWSLETTER and the authors of the reproduced material. A copy of the publication in which the material is printed is requested.

CLUB OFFICERS 2024-2025



President	Bill Streisel
First Vice President	Jim Guthrie
Second Vice President	Tony Kosarew
Secretary	Doug Files
Treasurer	Dennis Rose
Chairman, Board of Directors	Mike Komienksy
Board of Directors:	Bruce Brumfiel, Carol Costa, Susan Kolze, Jack Matheney, Frank Miller and Steven Solomon.



USPS PEAK-SEASON RATE INCREASE

USPS peak-season pricing on package services went in to effect Sunday, October 6, 2024 and applies on Priority Mail, Priority Express, and Ground Advantage. The peak-season increases remain in effect until Sunday, January 19, 2025.

USPS HOLIDAY MAIL DATES

If you believe USPS, here are the USPS recommended cut-offs for mail to be delivered in the U.S. before December 25.

December 18 - First class mail and Ground Advantage

December 19 - Priority Mail

December 21 - Priority Mail Express

Above cut-offs do not apply to Alaska and Hawaii.

Complete list of mailing dates can be viewed on the USPS website on the [USPS website](https://www.usps.com/ship/first-class-mail.htm)

Also, here is the link to current mail rates:

<https://www.usps.com/ship/first-class-mail.htm>

UNITED STATES
POSTAL SERVICE®



— continued from page 1

1861. It had no illustrations of the stamps, but a catalogue published the following year did have some drawings. This second catalogue was published by the Brussels stamp dealer Moens mentioned above. British stamp catalogues also began to appear in 1852.

Early stamp albums were published in 1861 and 1862. One of the first known albums was published by Justin Lallier of France and it had places for 1,200 different stamps. It had no illustrations and the spaces were too small for some larger stamps. In fact some collectors trimmed off the edges of large stamps to make them fit into the album. Still, the album was so popular with collectors that six more editions of the album were needed over the next five years. G. Wuttig of Germany also published an album in 1862. Two years later he sold the rights to Gustav Bauschke and the albums are still sold under the name Schaubek (an anagram of Bauschke)

Stamp collecting gained popularity in England after Charles Dickens published a short story entitled “My Nephew’s Collection” in 1862. The first English-language philatelic magazine also began publication in 1862. The following year saw France’s first stamp periodical. So that is what went on in Europe.

Next we will consider the rise of the hobby in the



The first U.S. postage stamps, 1847. Image from Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, Wikipedia under creative commons, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:First_US_Postage_stamps_of_1847.tiff?page=1

United States. As stated above, it was some time after the activity took off in Europe that Americans began to collect stamps. No doubt this is partially because the U.S. did not issue regular postage stamps until 1847, a few years after many European nations. A man named Henry Shaw was rumored to have saved a copy of Scott #1 but it is likely that many

people did that. After all, the new stamps were historic and bore attractive engravings. At five and ten cents they were not cheap (in 1847 dollars) but not particularly expensive either. One curiosity of that period is that the early American name for those interested in philately was “stamp gatherers”, not “stamp collectors”

One of the main events which popularized stamps in the U.S. was the 1853 Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York City. The expo opened in July 1853, six years after the first stamps appeared but only two

weeks after the first U.S. postal stationery envelopes were issued. Stamps, stationery entire and Boyd’s local stamps were all available for purchase at the fair. The expo boasted a post office and a collection box for the Boyd’s delivery service. The Crystal Palace was an architectural showpiece and a New York landmark after the fair, but it burned in 1858 and was never rebuilt.

Two commercial exhibits at the Crystal Palace Expo promoted mail delivery. One was E.S. Zevely’s exhibit of wooden supplies such as cancellers that he sold to post offices. The other was a booth run by George Nesbitt, the printer who won the contract to produce the first U.S. postal stationery envelopes. At that time Nesbitt’s company was the largest envelope and stationery producer in the country.

Philatelic author Ken Lawrence owns a collection of U.S. stamps that dates from 1851 to 1856. The stamps were saved by a boy named David T. Latimer of Pennsylvania and this is the earliest U.S. stamp collection he is aware of. Young Latimer pasted his stamps inside a German textbook and saved them there. Lawrence researched the boy who was born with the name David Teaford; he was adopted by the Latimers after his parents died. He collected stamps when he was a young teenager, and when the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Union Army where a clerk wrote down his name as David “Tieforth”. This early American stamp collector was killed in action on the 10th of June 1861 at the Battle of Big Bethel in Virginia. It is gratifying that his collection has survived so long after his untimely death.

The first known stamp dealer in the U.S. was A.C. Kline whose original name was John William Kline. He had been a coin dealer and he advanced into selling stamps at least by 1862 when he published a stamp catalog. William P. Brown founded a stamp only business in 1860 in New York City. That same year the Boston Daily Advertiser advised customers to buy German and Scandinavian stamps from a dealer named George Kaan.

The first American *philatelic* album was published in Boston in 1861. Surprisingly, though, it was not a stamp album. Instead, it was an album for collectors to mount their Civil War patriotic covers. Interested readers can check out the December 2009 Scott Stamp Monthly magazine for further information on this album which was compiled by John M. Whittemore. The first American stamp album came out in late 1862, and it might have been copied from the French Lallier album.

The most famous early stamp dealer in the U.S. was John Walter Scott, the namesake of the Scott catalogue. He had sold stamps in London and then moved to New York in the middle of the U.S. Civil War. By the end of the war in 1865 stamp collecting

— continued on page 4



Boyd’s City Express stamp. Image by Stan Shebs, public domain, https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stamp_US_Local_Boyd's_City_Express_2c.jpg

—continued from page 3

had taken hold, at least in the eastern U.S. Multiple stamp dealers were active. In 1867 and 1868 Scott published price lists and his 1868 descriptive catalogue of American and Foreign Postage Stamps Issued from 1840 to Date is considered the original Scott catalogue. John Scott also founded the best-known philatelic periodical in the United States and the most popular brand of U.S. stamp albums. Scott's second store location was on Nassau Street and for the next century Nassau Street was well-known as a philatelic marketplace.

The first known stamp collecting organization was founded in Paris in 1865. It was called the Societe Philatelique de Paris and its first president was Georges Herpin. Herpin's other claim to fame was that he first used the word "philately" to describe stamp collecting. The first American stamp organization was the New York Stamp Society established in 1868. Both of these early clubs ceased operations within 5 years of their founding. The Royal Philatelic Society, London is the first club which is still functioning today. The American Philatelic Society was founded in 1886, and its original name was the American Philatelic Association. Its first president was John K. Tiffany of St. Louis, Missouri.

The first exhibit of U.S. Civil War patriotic envelopes



1865, St Louis, MO to Harvard, IL, Civil War Patriotic Cover

took place in New York City in 1861, the first year of the war. The world's first major *stamp* exhibit was staged in Dresden, Germany in 1870. It honored veterans of Germany's 1870 war with France and Alfred Moschkau's nearly complete stamp collection was displayed. It was thought to only be lacking 7 stamps worldwide. The 1876 Centennial Expo in Philadelphia had several philatelic exhibits, including one in the Government Building of all U.S. postage stamps, revenue stamps and postal stationery issued up to that time. A commemorative postal stationery envelope was issued at the expo, which was the first commemorative U.S. postal item. The nations of Canada, Hawaii and Japan also exhibited their postal issues at



John Walter Scott, early stamp dealer. Image by Unknown author—Looking Backward. J.E. Handshaw, Public Domain

the expo.

As soon as the 1880s some collectors began to specialize in only one nation's stamps. And by the end of the century hundreds of thousands of stamp collectors existed around the globe. Museums dedicated to philately had already been founded in Germany, France and Bulgaria. Through all the actions noted in the article above, our philatelic forebearers laid the foundation for us later collectors. It is only fitting that we should learn about their activities and applaud them.

References

Lawrence, Ken, The origin of stamp collecting in America, Part 1: How stamp collecting came to the United States, Linn's Stamp News website, 3 May 2021, <https://www.linns.com/news/us-stamps-postal-history/the-origin-of-stamp-collecting-in-america-part-1-h.html>,

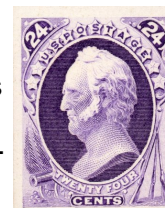
accessed 4 Sep 2024

Lawrence, Ken, The origin of stamp collecting in America, Part 2: How stamp collecting matured and spread, Linn's Stamp News website, 1 May 2021, <https://www.linns.com/news/us-stamps-postal-history/the-origin-of-stamp-collecting-in-america-part-2-h.html>,

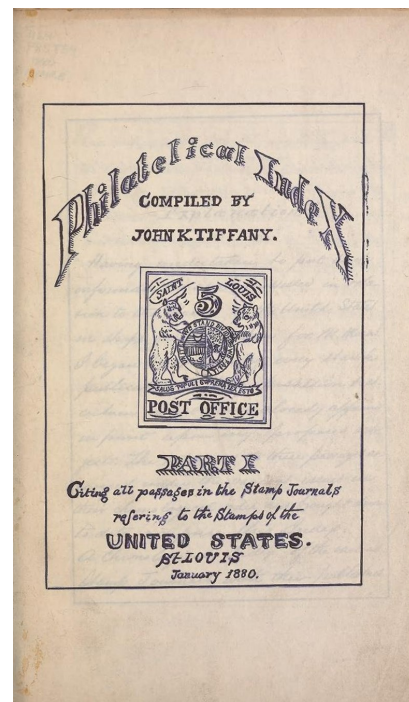
accessed 4 Sep 2024

Philately, Wikipedia, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philately>, accessed 3 Sep 2024

Stamp collecting, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stamp_collecting, accessed 3 Sep 2024



24-cent General Winfield Scott 1893 plate proof



John Tiffany's Stamp Index, 1880. Image from the National Postal Library, Smithsonian Institution, https://blog.library.si.edu/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Philatelicindex00Tiff_0021.jpg



European postage stamps from the 1840. Images from General Post Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—<http://www.uno.edu/~asoble/main.htm>, and https://postalmuseum.si.edu/object/npm_1998.2005.5.6

In Memory

Dieter Schmidt, 84, of Waynesville, Ohio

Dieter Schmidt, 84, of Waynesville, Ohio, tragically passed away on Friday (August 30) in a glider crash near Caesar Creek Gliderport. Born in 1940, Dieter lived a long and adventurous life, marked by his passion for aviation.

Dieter was operating his 200 Schleicher Alexander glider when the tragic incident occurred. As his glider was being towed by a 1976 Piper single-wing aircraft, it separated from the plane shortly after becoming airborne. The glider then nosedived into the runway, leading to a fatal crash. He was pronounced dead at the scene.

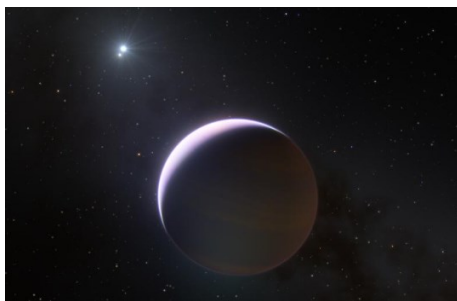
Dieter's love for flying was well-known among his family and friends, and he spent many years pursuing this passion. His passing leaves a void in the lives of those who knew him.

He will be remembered for his adventurous spirit and the joy he found in the skies. Dieter is survived by his family, who will hold a private memorial service in his honor.

He was a recent, active member of Dayton Stamp Club.

May he rest in peace.

In conclusion, we offer our love and compassion to the family. Often families request privacy and support during this incredibly difficult time. Lastly, this spirit will become deeply missed and forever remembered. Thus, for the kindness and joy brought into the lives of those around. Lastly, lastly, God bless!



Dayton Stamp Club Stamp Bucks Auction Silent Auction – How it works



The silent auction came about as way to move some of the more common philatelic items that have been donated to the club.

A silent auction uses a paper bid sheet next to the item being offered for sale. The sheet contains the item description and multiple lines for incremental bidding. Write your name and bid amount on the next available line. Each new bid must be on a separate line, so it is clear who has the highest bid and what that bid is.

The starting bid per item is \$5 stamp bucks. Bids need to be raised by a minimum of \$5 as long as the last bid price is \$20 or less and raised in \$10 increments once bids exceed \$25.

Bidding starts at 7PM. The last bid on the sheet at 7:20PM wins the item. If two people are having a high spirited-arm bumping-pencil hoarding competition at 7:20, we will convert that item to a live auction between those two people. The Westby's will collect the items and tally the winning bids.

Present your stamp bucks to Pat and Eric before the meeting starts at 7:30 to claim the won items. Don't forget to bring your stamp bucks (and a box or bag to carry your winnings home).



In Case You Missed It

News from the APS



ARTICLE OF DISTINCTION

Peninsular State Philatelic Society

"The Telegraph Comes to Michigan"

by Cary E. Johnson

ARTICLE OF DISTINCTION

Philatelic Society of Greater Southern Africa

"Covers from the Anglo-Boer War
with Connections to the Matabele Rebellion
in Rhodesia"

by Campbell Buchanan

ARTICLE OF DISTINCTION

JAPOS Study Unit

"Robert Louis Stevenson: Poet"
Parts 1 and 2

by Michael Hennessy

ARTICLE OF DISTINCTION

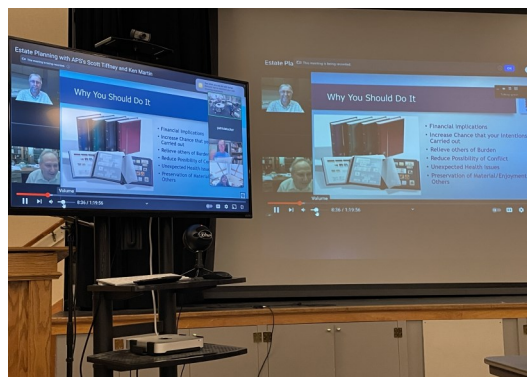
The Stamp Forum

"To Soak, or Not to Soak: A Study
Using Classic Era Stamps"

by Stanley Brown and Christopher Dorn

For Registration contact American Philatelic Society for additional information.

How to Prepare a Stamp Collection for Disposing of Collection



The Dayton Stamp Club program last month was information for the disposal of a stamp collection. Over the years a stamp collector spends many hours enjoying collection and being the custodian of these treasures. At some time, the decision is made to arrange for another person to appreciate and value postage stamps and being a philatelic collector.

Parts of being responsible:

- Prepare an inventory
- Preparing a plan
- Communicating the plan with family members and friends
- Arrange for sale if appropriate
- Pack the collection and material for transfer

(photographs by Greg Brown)



DSC members interested in program.

Get Paid for Your Group Activities with Grouper

Grouper

PROUD TO BE INCLUDED IN:



OnePass

Renew Active
UnitedHealthcare



APS Announces Partnership with Grouper

The APS is thrilled to announce a partnership with Grouper, an organization that provides benefits to seniors for staying active in their communities, including covering costs associated with group activities. According to the United States Surgeon General, staying socially active in group activities has proven health benefits and is critical for older Americans, who have above-average risks of social isolation and depression.

APS members with an eligible Medicare Advantage or Medicare Supplement plan can receive a \$50 check from Grouper just for engaging in group philatelic activities! And if you continue to stay active in those activities, Grouper will send you a \$20 social wellness incentive every three months.

From stamp shows to club meetings, APS activities keep our members socially connected and promote a healthier, more fulfilling life. We know you value the community and camaraderie of the hobby; let Grouper support those values.

To see if you qualify, visit <https://hellogrouper.com/aps>. Questions? Please contact Grouper's Member Engagement Team at 833-445-2400 or info@hellogrouper.com.



November Dayton Stamp Club Meetings

November 4 — Dayton Stamp Club Meeting

CLUB AUCTION #6 (LAST ONE OF 2024)

November 11 — Board Meeting

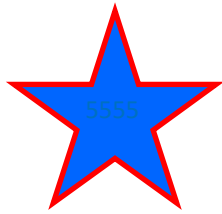
November 18— Dayton Stamp Club Meeting

7:00 pm ** CLUB ** SILENT AUCTION 7:20 PM

7:30 pm CHRISTMAS SEALS EXHIBIT/ DISCUSSION

presenters: Bill Streisel and Doug Files. et al

NOVEMBER 5



VOTE



Silent Auction UPDATE – Next Auction Nov.18th 7PM

Dayton Stamp Club (DSC), by Pat & Eric Westby

The first silent auction was held on October 3, 2022, and contained over 10 items. Auction results took in \$148 stamp bucks. More recent auctions have averaged 20 items with total winning bids per auction ranging from \$550 to \$2,300 stamp bucks. Please note important updates for November 18th, 2024, silent auction.

Just as inflation can be found at the grocery store, stampflation has come to the silent auction. The starting bid per item has been raised from \$1 to \$5 stamp bucks. Bids need to be raised by a minimum of \$5 as long as the last bid price is \$20 or less and

raised in \$10 increments once bids exceed \$25.

As a refresher, a silent auction uses a paper bid sheet next to the item being offered for sale. The sheet contains the item description, starting bid amount (\$5), and multiple lines for incremental bidding. Write your name and bid amount on the next available line.

Each new bid must be on a separate line, so it is clear who has the highest bid and what that bid is.

All items are Club property, and the bidding currency is Stamp Bucks.

Bidding starts at 7PM. The last bid on the sheet at 7:20PM wins the item.

If two people are having a high spirited-arm bumping-pencil hoarding competition at 7:20, we will convert that item to a live auction between those two people.

Pat and Eric Westby will collect the items and tally the winning bids. Present your stamp bucks to Pat and Eric before the meeting starts at 7:30 to claim the won items.

The next Silent auction is Monday November 18th. So, come to the meeting at 7PM, don't be shy, bid often, and bid high! Don't forget to bring your stamp bucks (and a box or bag for your winnings)!



Precancel Stamps

A precanceled stamp, or pre-cancel for short, is a postage stamp that has been legitimately cancelled before being affixed to mail. A number of nations of the world use precancels, typically in the form of an overprint on definitive series stamps.



Precanceled stamps are typically used by mass mailers, who can save the postal system time and effort by prearranging to use the precancels, and delivering the stamped mail ready for sorting. The postal administration offer an incentive in the form of a reduced price for precanceled stamps in volume. Precancels cannot normally be purchased by the general public, although they are often seen in one's daily mail.

The first use of precancels was by Hale & Co., an independent mail company in the United States in the 1840s. The first precancels were created in 1843 and their complexity varies; most were "crude straight lines" across the stamps in block letters.

The POD authorized precanceling of stamps in 1887, and produced standardized guidelines on their design in May 1903. US precancels are generally divided into two groups: Bureaus and Locals. Locals, used unofficially since the 1840s, were prepared by postmasters using stamps and equipment they had on hand. Bureaus are those manufactured by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which came into use in the 1910s.

The *Precancel Gazette*, a magazine for precancel collectors, was first published in 1919 and the *Black Book*, a catalog of US precancel stamps, was first published in 1940. The Precancel Stamp Society, formed in 1922 from two previously-existing clubs, specializes in the study of precancels. A number of catalogs list all the types of precancels issued in the countries that use them.



Precancels may be conveniently considered as falling into two main classes: those imprinted by mechanical means, and those imprinted by hand. The first group comprises precancels made by feeding the stamps through a printing press, a mimeograph, or some other semi-

automatic machine. The second group includes precancels made by stamping, rocking, or rolling a simple inked device upon the stamps by hand. A third category encompasses precancels made by any of these methods but also showing the mailer's initials and date of use.

The Post Office Department has supplied devices used to make such precancels since 1913, but some handstamps were also obtained locally from other sources. Effective July 5, 2007, local precanceling was discontinued. The last devices were furnished by the Postal Service in June 2007.

The two basic categories of precancels are bureau precancels and local precancels. Bureau precancels are those which were printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington, DC. Local precancels were precancelled in the town where they were used (usually). They are also known as City-Type precancels. Bureau precancels had to be ordered in lots of at least 500,000 sheet stamps or 250,000 coil stamps. Orders for smaller quantities had to be precancelled locally.

Bureau precancels (commonly called "bureaus") are the easier category to comprehend. There are a finite number of different bureaus, less than 9500, and there are only 24 different styles to master. More importantly, most cities that used bureaus only used an average of 2 or 3 different bureau styles each, so deciphering these is relatively easy. For this reason, most collectors start their precancel collecting with bureaus. Many never progress to locals at all; some because it's too daunting, some because it's perceived to be less legitimate (not true), and some just never get there.



The Dayton Stamp established a study group to introduce collecting precancel stamps to others interested. Several members are interested in learning more about precancels. Precancel gatherings will be held at separate times from regular DSC meetings. More information will be announced about specific dates and times to meet in 2025.



October 30: Minnesota First Days and the Evolution of First Day Covers with Todd Ronnei (Sponsored by the **Collectors Club of New York**)

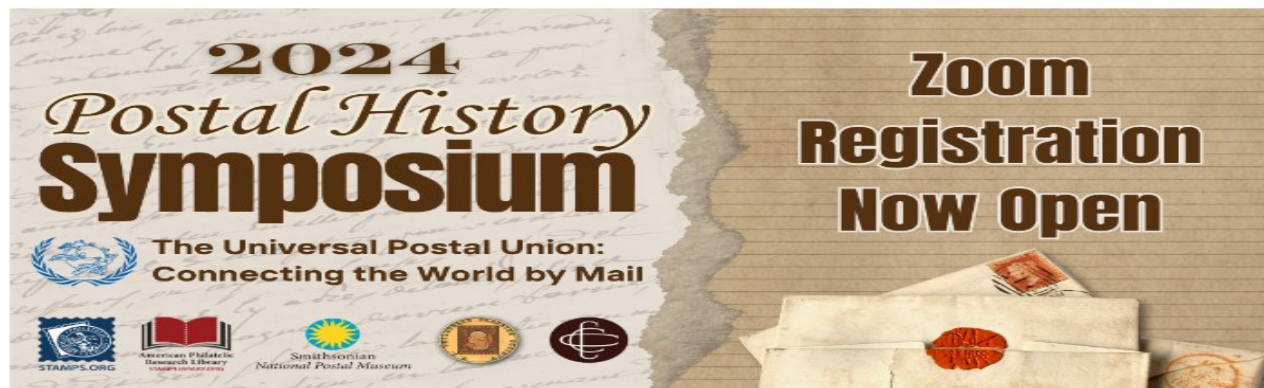
November 5: 2nd AICO Web Olympic Show's Virtual Exhibition Opens (Sponsored by **The International Association of Olympic Collectors**)

November 9: RPSC-PHSC Joint Symposium on Postal History (Sponsored by the **Royal Philatelic Society of Canada** and the **Postal History Society of Canada**)

November 11: The Halifax Explosion with Leon Matthys (Sponsored by the **Royal Philatelic Society of Canada**)

November 12: What does Ephemera have to do with Philately? with Kurt Sanftleben (Sponsored by the **American Topical Association**)

For Registration contact American Philatelic Society for additional information.



Postal History Symposium: Zoom Registration Now Available

Interested in the Postal History Symposium but can't make it to Bellefonte November 15-16? We have good news — you can attend the talks by our presenters via Zoom. Click the button below to register for the Zoom webinars of the talks you're interested in attending, and we'll see you (virtually) in November!

This event is **free and open to the public**, but registration is recommended.

Please visit: <https://stamps.org/news/c/collecting-insights/cat/postal-history-symposium/post/reserve-your-room-for-the-postal-history-symposium-today>