



Happy Halloween



A long time ago (actually about 2000

years) In a far away place (actually the area that is now Ireland, the United Kingdom and northern France) an ancient festival of Samhain (pronounced sow-in) was celebrated to mark the end of harvest and the beginning of the Celtic new year. Celts believed that on the night before the new year (Oct 31st), the boundary between the worlds of the dead and the living became blurred and all the ghosts came back to earth. To ward off the ghosts large bonfires would be burned and people would dress up in wild costumes.

In the eighth century, Pope Gregory III designated November 1 as All Saints Day to honor all saints and martyrs. Soon, All Saints Day included many of the traditions of Samhain. The evening before was known as All Hallows Eve, and later Halloween. Now it includes festive gatherings, trick-or-treating, carving jack-o-lanterns, fancy costumes, and all kinds of treats to eat.

Expected average expenditure on Halloween-related items per family for 2005 was \$48.48; 2010 was \$66.28; 2015 was \$74.34; 2020 was \$92.12 and for 2023 is \$108.24. (Statista2023)

Meetings / Activities

Nov 6: Club Meeting & AUCTION #6: DSC Meeting will start exactly at 7:30 followed by last live club auction of the year.

Nov 13 7:00 PM, Board Meeting: Set 2024 Calendar and review budget

Nov 20: Club Meeting: : Club Elections & Program: Gingerbread in Philately by Vera Felts (via ZOOM).



Dec 4: Holiday Party:PEX: Starts at 6:30 PM: Bring your wife, husband, fiancé' or significant other and enjoy an evening of fun and good food!



WORTHINGTON Stamp Show:
Doubletree Hilton Worthington
175 Hutchinson Ave, Columbus, OH 43235
Friday, Dec 8, 10 am to 6 pm
Saturday, Dec 9, 10 am to 5 pm.
FREE PARKING!

Dec 11 7:00 PM, Board Meeting:

Dec 18: No Meeting,

Enjoy the Holiday Season!!

DSC NEWSLETTER

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#82

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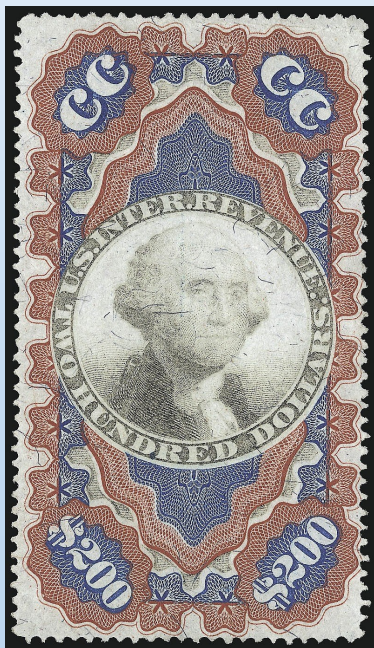


#80083

U.S. Revenue Stamps: Part 2

By Doug Files

The second set of U.S. revenue stamps was released in 1871. Portraits of Washington were in black and the frames were printed in blue scrollwork. These tax stamps were to be placed on documents, and modifications were made to combat fraud. For example, cancellation ink was being washed off revenue stamps so that they could be re-used. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue asked that documentary stamps be printed in lighter colors to make the cancel easier to see. In addition silk fiber paper was used which would better absorb ink. The second set of revenues was still produced by the Butler & Carpenter Company of Philadelphia, the same company which had printed the first series.



\$200.00 Persian Rug stamp

Image by Government commissioned printing by Butler & Carpenter of Philadelphia; Restoration and imaging by Gwillhickers - United States Government; Dept. Internal Revenue, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=36394727>



\$10.00 Charter Party Revenue

Stamp from 1862 Image from the National Postal Museum, <https://postalmuseum.si.edu/object/>



\$500.00 Large Persian Rug Stamp

Image from the National Postal Museum,

https://postalmuseum.si.edu/object/npm_1993.2002.62

The high denominations in the second series have gained fame due to their elaborate engraving and the use of three colors to deter counterfeiters. Because their ornate nature reminds collectors of Middle Eastern carpets, these \$200.00 and \$500.00 revenue stamps are affectionately nicknamed “Persian Rugs”. Only 446 copies of the \$200.00 small Persian Rug stamp were printed, of which about 125 still survive. They were printed one per sheet and the only remaining entire sheet exists (used) in conjunction with the 1872 will of Erastus Corning, Sr., owner of Corning Glass Works in New York. Four other \$200 stamps exist on documents, the nicest of which last sold at auction for \$11,500.00.

The \$500.00 large Persian Rug stamp is particularly striking and some fans of engraving feel it is the most beautiful U.S. stamp ever created. About 210 of these high-value stamps were sold and fewer than 80 are known to exist today. In the late 1800s \$500 paid the tax on a \$5 million transaction, and this was an extraordinarily large sum, perhaps equivalent to a \$125 million transaction today. Most large Persian Rug stamps were used for railroad mortgages, but only one is known to exist today on the original mortgage document. In the 1940s this piece was sold and the auction house removed nine large Persian Rug stamps from the document, apparently so that bidders could see the remainder of the document better. The other stamps were kept with it. The item was sold in 1949, in 1969 and 1999 and it is currently rumored to form part of a “prominent Western collection”. Recent sales of large Persian Rug stamps have brought in \$10,000 to \$15,000, even for copies with faults. Due to the fact that these ornate stamps were used on documents which were folded, most only exist today with faults.

DAYTON STAMP CLUB

2023 MEETING AND PROGRAM SCHEDULE

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 7:00-7:30pm on Club Meeting Nights

10/2	7:30 PM	Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom	My Birthday in Philately - Member Participation. Find a philatelic item related to your birth date - tips in newsletter
10/9	7:00 PM	Board Meeting	
10/16	7:30 PM	Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom	Silly Stamp Stories Game Group Activity
11/6	7:30 PM	Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom	CLUB AUCTION #6
11/13	7:00 PM	Board Meeting	Set 2023 calendar & budget review
11/20	7:30 PM	Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom	Elections & Gingerbread in Philately DSC Member Speaker - Vera Felts (via Zoom)
12/4	6:30 PM	HolidayPEX Party Starts at 6:30pm at Church	Dinner Party at Church
12/11	7:00 PM	Board Meeting	
12/18		No Meeting – Enjoy the Holiday Season!	

Revised: 11/14/2022

Third series

The third set of U.S. revenues was issued in 1871 and 1872. The fact that all the low-value stamps in the 2nd series had been issued in light blue and black made it difficult for IRS employees to know immediately which stamp had been used on an item. The third series corrected this by producing stamps in various colors. Another third issue change was that individual stamps no longer specified precisely which category of tax they were to be used for. Due to the way these stamps were printed, most denominations can occasionally be found with double transfers or inverted centers.

In 1875 the IRS awarded the contract for printing revenue stamps to a new company, the National Bank Note Company. This new series is sometimes called the second proprietary issue and exists in denominations from 1-cent to 6-cents. These tax stamps were used for 8 years before the proprietary tax on goods was rescinded.



1875 Liberty Revenue Stamp and Imperforate Plate Proof

Image by Government commissioned printing by Butler & Carpenter of Philadelphia - United States Government; Dept. Internal Revenue, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=36369053>

Also in 1875 a new 2-cent revenue was produced, bearing the female figure of “Liberty”. This represented a departure from tradition since all prior U.S. revenues had shown George Washington’s face. These Liberty revenues can be found both perforated or rouletted. Starting in 1878 they were printed on double-lined watermark paper. Over 200 million copies of the liberty revenue stamp were issued.



1895 stamp overprinted "I.R."

Image by U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Restoration and imaging by Gwillhickers - United States Government; Dept. Internal Revenue, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=36375092>

Mississippi stamps. Five panes of 50 stamps (that is, 250 stamps) were printed for the L. H. Chapman company. These were overprinted "I.R." and below that "L. H. C." 250 other Trans-Mississippi stamps were overprinted "I.R.....P.I.D.&Son" for a different company.

Eventually the new revenue stamps were designed, printed and issued. The set consisted of 17 stamps in denominations from ½ cent to \$50, printed on double-lined watermarked paper for security. As in prior series two types of separation were used: roulettes and hyphen-shaped perforations. The lower denominations show the Battleship Maine which sank. The higher denominations show an allegorical figure of Commerce.



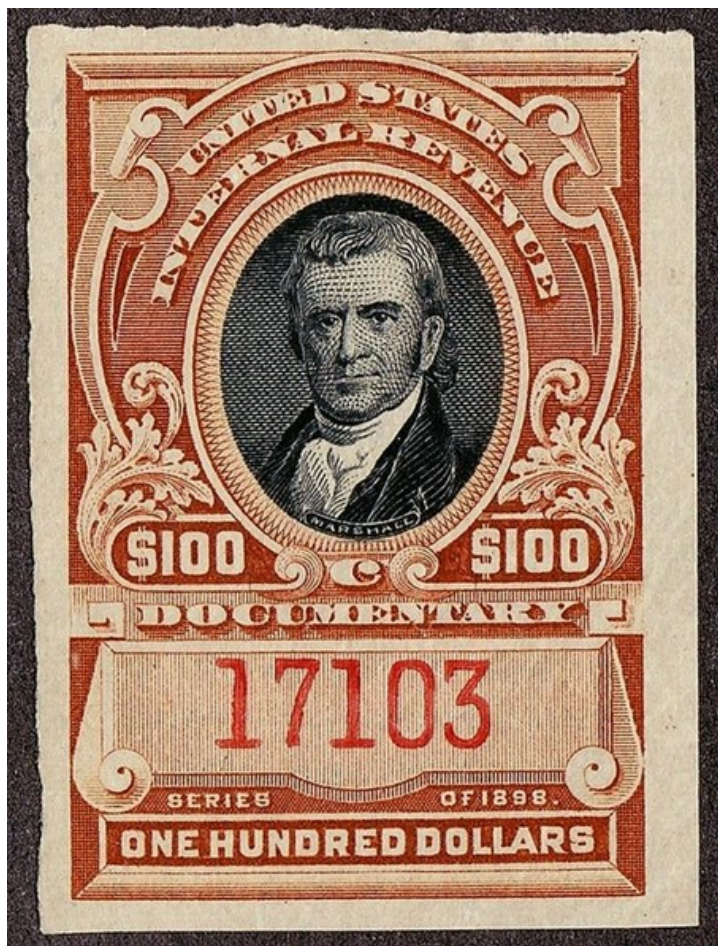
Trans-Mississippi issue overprinted IR

Image by U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Restoration and imaging by Gwillhickers - United States Government; Dept. Internal Revenue, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=36375094>

1898 Overprints

In February 1898 the battleship U.S.S. Maine exploded in Havana Harbor. Many Americans suspected that the Spanish had sabotaged one of the U.S. Navy's top vessels. Newspapers fanned the flames. Within a couple of months the U.S. declared war on Spain and the government quickly sought money to prosecute the war. Accordingly, the War Revenue Act of 1898 levied taxes on alcohol, tobacco, tea and legal transactions such as stock certificates, marine insurance and manifests. Speedy passage of the law allowed only 17 days to produce the large quantity of revenue stamps which would be needed. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing worked diligently to produce new dies and printing plates but 17 days was insufficient. As a stop-gap measure definitive postage stamps were overprinted "I.R." for Internal Revenue. Strong impressions were achieved on most 1-cent and 2-cent values but the overprint impressions were weak on the 8-cent, 10-cent and 15-cent denominations. Even these overprinted stamps were insufficient to meet the need.

When two Erie Canal companies ran short of revenue stamps the Federal District Revenue Collector authorized the Purvis Printing Company to overprint 1-cent green Trans-Mississippi stamps. Five panes of 50



\$100 John Marshall Documentary Revenue Stamp from 1899

Image by the United States Government; Dept. Internal Revenue, Government commissioned printing - United States Government; Dept. Internal Revenue, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=36315049>

In 1899 a documentary series was added to the other revenue stamps issued to fund the Spanish-American War. Each stamp reads “Series of 1898” although they were actually released the following year. The new stamps bore engraved portraits of founding fathers John Marshall (\$100.00), Alexander Hamilton (\$500.00) and James Madison (\$1000.00). One security innovation characteristic of this series was that each high-denomination stamp was printed with a unique serial number for tracking. The stamps were produced on paper watermarked “U.S.I.R.” (United States Internal Revenue) and they were rouletted.



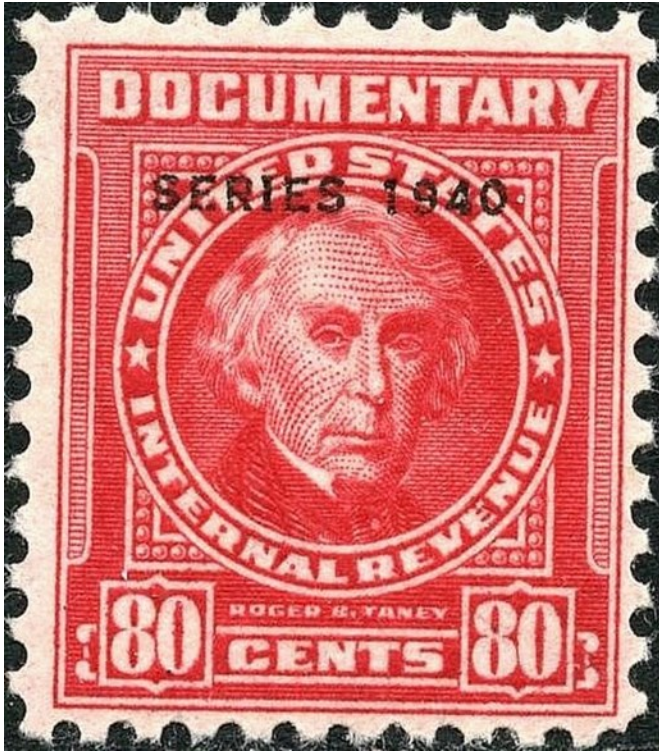
\$50.00 Documentary Stamp from the Series of 1914

Image by the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Restoration and imaging by Gwillhickers - United States Government; Dept.

The 1914 documentary series was produced with two design types. The 1/2 cent to 80 cent denominations simply featured the numeral of value in a circle. They were printed on paper with both single-line and double-line watermarks. Higher values were like the illustration, with a side view of an allegorical “Freedom” figure, and they were only printed on double-line watermark paper. All this series was perforated 10, that is, ten holes per 2 centimeters.

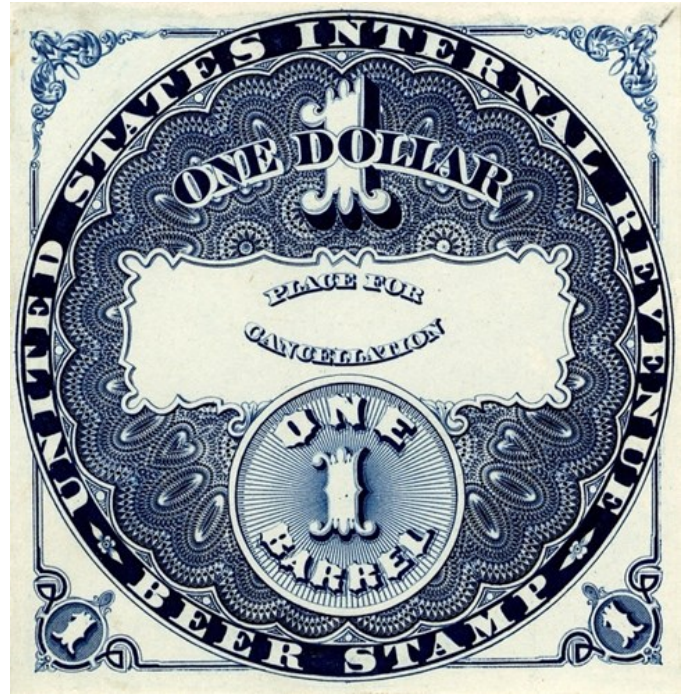
AIRPEX 2023 Covers are still available:





Typical revenue stamp from the 1940 series (Chief Justice Roger Taney has drawn significant criticism for the 1857 Dred Scott decision)
Image by U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing; Restoration and

On December 31, 1967 after more than a century of mandatory use for varying purposes U. S. revenue stamps were discontinued. No more stamps have been issued by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) since that date. Thus if you collect general revenues, you will not have to deal with modern issues. Other types of revenue stamps were still issued by other parts of the federal government besides the I.R.S. after 1967.



1870 Beer Stamp

Image from the National Postal Museum,

https://postalmuseum.si.edu/object/npm_1999.2018.585

Alcohol and tobacco tax stamps

A variety of stamps were used on alcohol and tobacco products in the 1800s and specific stamps were sometimes produced for this purpose. The usual way to affix the stamp was so that it sealed the container. When the container was opened, the stamp would be damaged, and thus could not be used again.

In the 1900s more alcohol stamps were issued once prohibition ended. For example in 1933 a quarter barrel beer stamp was overprinted “Wine or Fermented Fruit Juice”. These stamps were ordered only one week after 3.2% drinks were authorized. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing delivered nearly 60,000 overprinted stamps but only one copy is known in private hands currently. This unique piece was in the collection of Morton Dean Joyce before his death in 1989 and in 2004 it appeared in a Champion of Champion exhibit.

The “Wine or Fermented Fruit Juice” overprint is probably rare because vanishingly little 3.2% wine was sold. The revenue stamp was only used during a 9-month period in 1933 when only low alcohol drinks were permitted. The problem with the 3.2% standard that Congress passed was that wine tasted bad when diluted to this level so almost no one bought it. Hence “Wine or Fermented Fruit Juice” overprints were hardly used.



vPrivate revenue stamp for the San Francisco Match Company

By government commissioned printing by Butler & Carpenter of Philadelphia - United States Government; Dept. Internal Revenue, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=36322248>

Private revenue stamps

The law of 1862 permitted private firms to supply their own revenue stamps, as long as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue approved of the designs. One benefit of the companies printing their own stamps was that the firm's name was displayed on the stamps, for advertising. The cost of producing the dies and printing plates was around \$350.00, which was worth it for some companies. Most of the private design revenue stamps were printed by Butler and Company of Philadelphia – the same firm which printed the government's revenue stamps. Many of the private stamps were used to seal containers so they were often long, thin, and designed to tear upon opening the container. Several kinds of paper were used to produce these private tax stamps: white unwatermarked paper, experimental silk paper, full silk paper, pink paper and watermarked (U.S.I.R.) paper. The white unwatermarked paper was used until September 1871 and U.S.I.R. watermarked paper was used from 1877 to 1883. After 1883 private revenue stamps were not printed for many years. Then with the advent of the Spanish-American War the practice was again permitted, though only from 1898 until 1902. Most of these Spanish-American War era private revenues were for patent medicines, wines, perfumes and cosmetics.

One of these gained notoriety in later years. The Thomas E. Wilson, M.D. company privately-printed medicine revenue stamp (RS#271) is unusual in that only one stamp is known to exist. Dr. Wilson was affiliated with a wholesale medicine distributor in Louisville, Kentucky from the 1840s through the 1860s. An explanation for why these stamps might be scarce was published in a Boston Revenue book in 1899. It stated that Wilson ordered the tax stamps in 1867 without discussing the action with his partner, Arthur Peter. When Peter realized his name did not appear on the stamps, he argued with Wilson then threw the stamps into the fire. The only ones which survived were the few that Wilson was holding in his hand at the time. Even the sole example which exists was torn in two and has been repaired.

Many companies that produced authorized revenue stamps with their own private dies were small and little is known about them. One author set out to change that, and over more than two decades Henry W. Holcombe wrote 140 articles about medicine companies. Most of these were published in one of six philatelic journals but they were collected by Quartermans Publications into a book entitled *Patent Medicine Tax Stamps*. This out-of-print book can be tough to find but it is highly useful to collectors of match and medicine private die revenues.



Mixed flour tax stamps

One unusual type of privately-printed revenue stamps is those paying the tax on “mixed flour”. The tax was due if the company processing the flour could not be sure which grains were contained in the mixture. Perhaps the idea was to discourage the mixing of grains to make flour, in order to ensure quality in the marketplace. The first mixed flour stamps were issued in 1898 and they continued to be used for several years.

Duck stamps

U.S. duck stamps are conservation stamps, issued by the federal Fish and Wildlife Service. That is, they count as a type of revenue stamp, but they are not issued by the I.R.S. and the point of the tax is to support wildlife conservation. Accordingly 98% of funds generated by the sale of duck stamps are used to conserve wetlands.



[Buy a Duck Stamp or E-Stamp | U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service \(fws.gov\)](#)

Final Overview

In addition to the stamp types mentioned, other categories of revenue stamps have been issued by branches of the federal government. These include silver tax stamps, stock transfer stamps, narcotic tax stamps and consular stamps. The variety of features and details of U.S. revenue stamps makes them an attractive candidate for collectors. Additionally, their connection to U.S. history and culture helps collectors connect to the history of the United States and its wars.

American Revenue Association

An organization exists to promote the collecting of U.S. revenue stamps. Founded in 1947, it is called the American Revenue Association. It publishes a magazine called American Revenuer six times a year and membership information can be found on the organization’s website: <https://www.revenuer.org/>. Dues for U.S. residents are about \$25.00 a year.

References

Federal Duck Stamp, Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal_Duck_Stamp, accessed 7 Sep 2023

We do "SILLY" Things to Write SILLY Stamp Stories

Divide the people into 3 or 4 equal groups by handing out slips of paper with "1", "2", "3" or "4" on them. Each group now sits together at a table.

Name Steve Bricker [Page 1]

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____

7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____

Instructions:
Write your name at the top of this page.
Pick twelve stamps and mount them next to a number on this page. You may place them in any order.

Name Steve Bricker [Page 2]

- Name an action happening on this stamp. Please use the form of a verb ending in -ing. (ex. Smiling, flying, helping, sitting)
Horse back riding
- Name an action happening on this stamp. Please use the form of a verb without -ing. (ex. Talk, hold, stare, decorate)
ACTING
- Name a thing on this stamp. What is pictured on it? (ex. George Washington, butterflies, numbers, the Grand Canyon.)
Refuges
- Describe this stamp or the thing is pictures with an adjective. (ex. Intricate, scary, rare, delicious.)
Adoration
- Name an action happening on this stamp. Please use the form of a verb without -ing. (ex. Talk, hold, stare, decorate)
Peaceful
- Name a place associated with this stamp. (ex. Indiana, outer space, a rabbit burrow.)
School
- Name a person on this stamp; or a person/group associated with the stamp or its subject. (ex. The President of the US, Mark Twain, your brother.)
ENGLAND
- Describe this stamp or the thing is pictures with an adjective. (ex. Smart, fancy, terrible, green.)
explorer
- Name a place associate with this stamp. (ex. On a river, the Eiffel Tower, far away.)
ILLINOIS
- Use a superlative to compare this stamp to the others on the page. (ex. Best, most expensive, ugliest, worst condition.)
A long time ago
- Name a thing on this stamp. What is pictured on it? (ex. Superman, flowers, engraving, a postmark.)
SANTA
- Describe this stamp or the thing is pictures with an adjective. (ex. Cute, weird, old, cheap)
ICONIC

Instructions:
Write your name at the top of this page.
Group it with your page of stamps and pass them both to the person next to you.

The person these pages are passed to will fill in the blank with a word based on the stamp next to that number. Once a word is filled in they will pass the papers again.

Repeat until all 12 blanks are filled; then return to the person whose name is at the top of the pages.

Each person selects 12 stamps from a pile of stamps and hinges their stamps in any order on their piece of paper as shown above.

Put your stamp page and the blank page 2 together and pass both to your right. That person will follow the directions for stamp 1 and then pass it to their right. The next person follows directions for stamp 2 and passes it again to the right. Keep passing around the table til all 12 stamps are done.

My Silly Stamp Story

After you get your two pages back, transfer the answer for each of the stamp questions into the appropriate blank space on the story page 3 sentences. Each person should read their story to the group so everyone can get a kick out of the “silliness” of your story. Here is the story created by my stamps and the words filled in for each stamp on page 2.

My Stamp Collecting Introduction

I’m (name) STEVE and I collect stamps. It’s a wonderful hobby! I like to spend time (1)



HORSE BACK RIDING with my stamps, and I also (2)



ACT with other collectors.

My favorite stamps are ones that have pictures of (3) these best because they are (4)



ADORATION.



REFUGEES on them. I like

When I find the perfect new stamp to add to my collection, it makes me (5) PEACEFUL!



I take good care of my collection. Most collectors keep their stamps in albums, but I prefer to keep my stamps in (6)



SCHOOL. I got this idea from (7)



ENGLAND. I

think it is a very (8)



EXPLORER way to store my collection, but everyone is

different. I have heard some collectors even keep their stamps in (9)



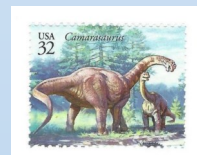
ILLINOIS.

If you would like to see my collection, I would be happy to show you my (10)

ALONG TIME AGO stamps! I have one stamp with (11)



SANTA





that is my favorite. Once you see it, I’m sure you’ll agree that my collection is very (12)

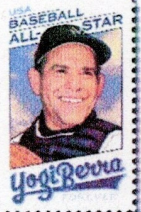



ICONIC!


Examples


	<p>Name an action happening on this stamp. Use the form of a verb ending in -ing.</p> <p><i>Flying</i> (the seagull is flying); <i>Sitting</i> (the umbrella is sitting); <i>Crashing</i> (the waves are crashing); <i>Walking</i> (the footprints indicate someone was walking)</p>
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	<p>Name an action happening on this stamp. Use the form of a verb <i>without</i> -ing.</p> <p><i>Grow</i> (the pear grows); <i>Pick</i> (the pear is ready to be picked); <i>Eat</i> (a person will eat the pear); <i>Paint</i> (someone painted the picture of the pear)</p>
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	<p>Name a thing on this stamp. What is pictured on it?</p> <p><i>Yogi Berra</i> (the person on the stamp); <i>Baseball</i> (the subject of the stamp); <i>Hat</i> (what he's wearing); <i>Clouds</i> (in the background)</p> <p>Note: For used stamps, you could also say <i>Postmark</i> or <i>Cancel</i>.</p>
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	<p>Describe this stamp or the thing it pictures with an adjective.</p> <p><i>Blue</i> (the color of the stamp); <i>Serious</i> (Washington looks serious); <i>Patriotic</i> (Washington was the President of the US); <i>Inexpensive</i> (5c value); <i>Mint</i> (the stamp is unused)</p>
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	<p><i>Furry</i> (the fox is furry); <i>Educational</i> (the stamp tells you this is a Red Fox); <i>Wide-eyed</i> (the fox is staring);</p> <p>Note: You can also use objective adjectives such as <i>Cute</i>, <i>Ugly</i>, <i>Boring</i>, or <i>Fun</i></p>
---	--

	<p>Name a place associated with this stamp.</p> <p><i>United States</i> (flag of the United States); <i>On a flag pole</i> (where the flag literally is); <i>In school</i> (a place you might say the pledge of allegiance)</p> <p>Note: For used stamps, you could also say <i>On a letter</i> (where the stamp is); or the name of a <i>Town</i> on a postmark.</p>
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	<p>Name a person on this stamp or associated with the stamp or its subject.</p> <p><i>A gardener</i> (someone who works with flowers); <i>My mom</i> (someone who likes flowers); <i>The American Topical Associate</i> (a nonprofit organization)</p>
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	<p>Use a superlative to compare this stamp to the others on the page.</p> <p>This will most likely be an opinion and will depend on both the specific stamp and the other stamps on the page.</p> <p><i>Least Expensive</i> (stamp is only valued 1c); <i>Prettiest</i> (opinion); <i>Scariest</i> (opinion)</p>
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How to Participate in a Dayton Stamp Club Auction

Place your name and club membership number at the top of the form.
 Using the form below, you can place up to 6 philatelic items in a club auction.
 If known, provide the Scott Catalog #.
 Add a brief description of the item.
 Check the appropriate box if the item is being auctioned for cash or Stamp Bucks.
 Each item should have a minimum bid, including stamp buck items.

When placing your item on the auction table, each item needs a label attached to it.
 The label should match the line item on the auction form.
 The label must include your membership # and item #, ex: 296-3
 This information provides information for the auctioneer to present.

Once the auction concludes, pick up any items that did not sell.
 Pick up your earnings, less the 10% club fee (cash sales only), from the Treasurer.

Rev. Form 5/2023

Dayton Stamp Club Auction #: _____ Membership #: _____
 Member Name: _____ Date: _____

Item #	Scott #	Item Description	select one		Minimum Bid	Final Bid
			Cash	Stamp Bucks		
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						

Finance Initials:
Date:

SUBTOTAL:	\$
Less 10% Club Fees:	\$
NET TO SELLER:	\$

Seller Auction Item Sheet