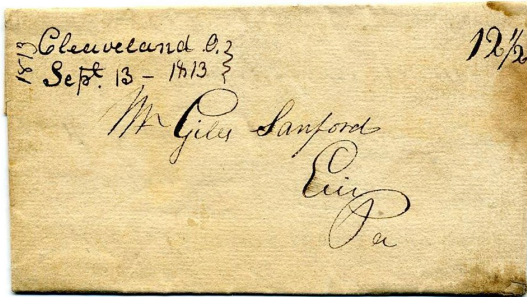


Early Ohio Postal History

By Doug Files

The early history of Ohio

The land around the Ohio River was disputed by the French and the English during the French & Indian War which took place from 1756 to 1763. At the end of that conflict all French lands south of Canada were ceded to England, which set it aside as an Indian preserve and forbade settlement by British citizens or colonists. Meanwhile, in a resource-rich agricultural environment, the population of the American colonies continued to expand. The conclusion of the American Revolution led to a situation where the government owed money to



1813 stampless cover sent from Cleveland, Ohio to Erie, Pennsylvania for 12 ½ cents Image from the Facebook page of the Ohio Postal History Society, <https://www.facebook.com/ohiopostalhistory/>

veterans but lacked the funds to pay them. During the war it had taken the lands around the Ohio River from the British. The fledgling national government offered Western plots of land to the veterans in lieu of the funds they were owed.

Enterprising war veterans began moving to their new land to assess it, cultivate it and to start new lives on the frontier. Eventually enough settlers lived in the western lands that some form of government became necessary. Congress passed the Ordinance of 1787 and General Arthur St. Clair was appointed governor of the Northwest Territory. His seat of government was established at Marietta (Ohio) the following year. Most of the early settlers near the Ohio River's banks came from New England. The lands they settled were considered the "West", and it was a region with thick forests, Indians and large numbers of wild animals.

American settlement of the Northwest Territory was opposed by the local Indians. The Miami, Lenape, Seneca, Ottawa and several other Indian groups banded together to resist the invaders. They fought under a warrior named Little Turtle, whose name alone did not inspire fear. The Indians were beaten by the U.S. Army under General Anthony Wayne

— to be continued page 5



Monument to the "Pioneers of the State of Ohio" in Marietta Image creative commons from https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:New_Monument_in_city_park,_Marietta,_Ohio_

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.

Apr 1— Club meeting & Program –in Person & Zoom; CLUB AUCTION #2

Apr 8—Board Meeting

Apr 15—Club Meeting & Program—In Person & Zoom; Counterfeit Stamps DSC Member Speaker Frank Miller

May 6—Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom Team Stamp Quiz Competition. Details to follow in newsletter.

May 13—Board Meeting.

May 20 - Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom; CLUB AUCTION #3.

May 31-Jun 1, COLOPEX 2024, Double-Tree Hilton Worthington, 175 Hutchinson Ave. Hrs. Fri: 10-6pm Sat: 10-5pm, Columbus Philatelic Club., 614-306-3701.

Jun 3—Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom; Weird Stuff First Day Covers - from the Simple to the Sublime and Sometimes Silly; Video by Lloyd de Vries

Jun 10—Board Meeting.

Jun 17—Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom; Masonic Philately; DSC Member Speaker - Rocky Jackson.

Jul 1—SILENT AUCTION 7:00-7:25PM; Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom; Red, White, and Blue item from your Collection; Member Participation 4-6 minutes

Jul 8 Board Meeting.

Jul 15—Picnic at Church Picnic Shelter - 6:30 PM; Picnic Church OPEN for restroom access.

— continue page 5

DSC NEWSLETTER

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CLUB OFFICERS 2023-2024



#82

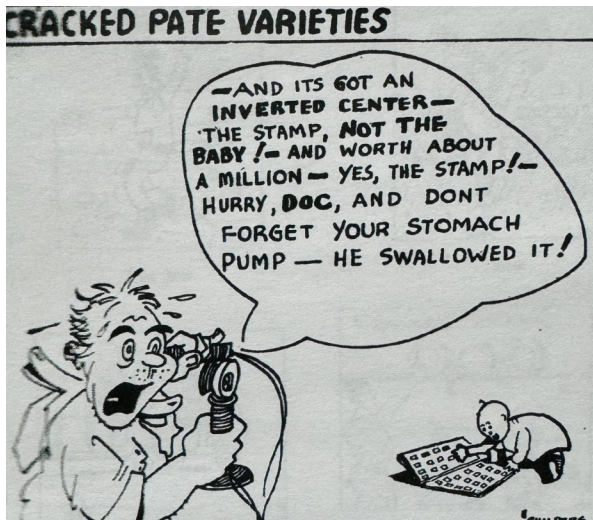
President -----	Bill Streisel
First Vice President -----	Jim Guthrie
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Secretary -----	Doug Files
Treasurer -----	Dennis Rose
Chairman, Board of Directors -----	Mike Komiensky
Board of Directors: Bruce Brumfiel, Carol Costa, Susan Kolze, Jack Matheney,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



#80083

Dayton Stamp Club Auction

Six times a year the Dayton Stamp Club holds an auction of philatelic material from members for members. The auctions provide an opportunity to find new material or wanted supplies or to remove material from one's own collection. The items can be domestic or foreign. Items need to be identified by catalogue number or description and need to have a minimum bid amount. Some auction items are offered as DSC Stamp Buck Items which are 'purchased' by use of Stamp Bucks. Auctions for 2024 meeting dates are: April 3, May 5, July 7, September 18 and November 6. In addition, the club offers silent Stamp Buck auctions at various meetings



Is there a ship that is also a stamp-issuing entity?

Yes! It is in the Atlantic, and most collectors worldwide have stamps from it. It is Ascension Island, a British possession in the South Atlantic off the coast of Africa. "But, wait!" you might say, "Ascension isn't a ship ... it is an island." Well, it is both, in fact.



This Ascension Island stamp (Scott #15) shows a ship near the island or is it a ship near a ship?

The island of Ascension was initially discovered by the Portuguese in 1501. It remained unsettled until French Emperor Napoleon was exiled to St. Helena in 1815, and (as a protective measure) a small British naval garrison was stationed on Ascension to keep an eye on potential French shenanigans in the area to rescue Napoleon from exile.

It was at that time that the British Navy designated the island of Ascension as the "H.M.S. Ascension" and identified it as a "Stone Sloop of War of the Smaller Class." The island/ship remained under the supervision of the British Board of Admiralty until 1922. Since 1922 and through to the present day, the title H.M.S. Ascension remains intact. Today, the island remains classed as a "stone frigate."

Why was this island declared a ship? It seems that title was bestowed on the Island by the British Navy to instill a greater level of discipline in the troops stationed there. In any event, Ascension remains the only ship that is a stamp-producing nation.

New USPS Releases 2024



April 5—Betty Ford, single Forever commemorative, pane of 20.



April 26 — Floral Geometry, single \$1.00 stamp, pane of 10.

Political 1920 History of Allenstein

In 1920 a plebiscite, (a direct vote by eligible voters to decide an important public question, such as a change to the constitution, secession, or a similar issue of national or regional importance), was held to determine whether the populace of the Region of Allenstein wished to remain in East Prussia and that in parts of the Region of Marienwerder to become part of that province in reconfined borders, or become part of Poland.



In order to advertise the plebiscite, special postage stamps were produced by overprinting German stamps and sold from 3 April, 1920.

One kind of overprint read **PLÉBISCITE / OLSZTYN / ALLENSTEIN**, while the other read **TRAITÉ / DE / VERSAILLES / ART. 94 et 95** inside an oval whose border gave the full name of the plebiscite commission.

Each overprint was applied to 14 denominations ranging from 5 Pf to 3 M.

The plebiscite was held on 11 July 1920 and produced 362,209 votes (97.8%) for East Prussia and 7,980 votes (2.2%) for Poland. The stamps became invalid on 20 August. Despite the short period of use, almost all of the stamps are cheaply available both used and unused.

After the Second **World War**, on 2 August 1945, the city became part of Poland under terms of the Potsdam Agreement) and officially renamed as Olsztyn.

After the Second **World War**, on 2 August 1945, the city became part of Poland under terms of the Potsdam Agreement) and officially renamed as Olsztyn.

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allenstein_\(region\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allenstein_(region))

StampEd

The APS' new quarterly online-only digital magazine, *StampEd*, has been released. Check it out at:

<https://stamped.pub/>

FREE

Dayton Stamp Club Meetings April 1 and 15

April 1st DSC Meeting will be a member auction. Bring your lots and be ready to bid for new and exciting material.

April 15th, the program is Counterfeit Stamps. Can you distinguish the difference? Before the meeting members will receive an envelope which will be franked with both a legitimate and legal USPS stamp and a counterfeit stamp. Can you determine the real USPS stamp from the counterfeit?

Now is Your Opportunity to Ask a Question

Philatelist author planning a new book and wants to answer your question. "I would rather it focus on what collectors today find mysterious about the hobby and the wonderful stamps and covers we collect." said John M. Hutchner, a noted Philatelic writer/editor.

The name of the first person to ask a question that Hutchner chooses to answer in the book will get her or his name included in the book, a philatelic collectible and his thanks for participating.

Hutchner offered this information to collectors in the March 26, 2024 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*. "Your questions for the book might also serve as springboards for future *Linn's* columns," he added.

Questions can be sent by email at jmhstamp@verizon.net. Be sure to include your mailing address so your thank you prize can be sent. Or you can write to Box 1125, Falls Church, VA 22041-0125.

— continued from page 1 Ohio Early Postal History

at the Battle of Fallen Timbers in 1794. Thereafter the U.S. government pushed for years to relocate all Native Americans west of the Mississippi River.

Washington County, Ohio was named after George Washington, the victorious Revolutionary War general. The entire eastern part of what became the state of Ohio counted as Washington County, which stretched from Lake Erie to the Ohio and Scioto Rivers. Governor Arthur St. Clair established the county in 1788, a year before the U.S. Constitution was adopted. The next county set up along the Ohio River was Hamilton County which covered a large swath in the southwest of Ohio in 1790. It was named for Alexander Hamilton whom the newly-elected President Washington had appointed Secretary of the Treasury a few months prior.

Marietta

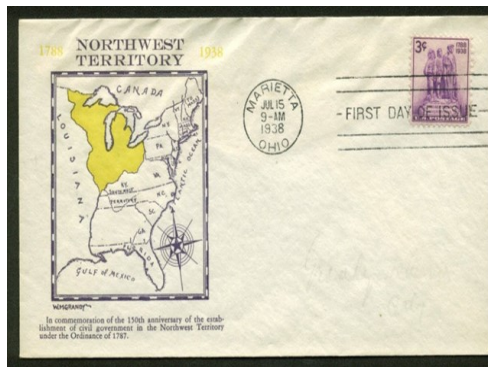
Marietta was the first permanent U.S. settlement north and west of the Ohio River. It was founded by the "Ohio Company" in



General Rufus Putnam landing at Marietta in 1788 and in a portrait by Joseph Sharples
Images creative commons from Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Ohio#:~:text=The%20recorded%20history.%20of%20Ohio%20began%20in%](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Ohio#:~:text=The%20recorded%20history.%20of%20Ohio%20began%20in%20)

1788, which was a group of land investors. Originally the settlement was called Adelphia, meaning "brotherhood", but later it was renamed in honor of Queen Marie Antoinette of France, because the Americans were so grateful for France's aid during the Revolution. General Rufus Putnam was one of the Ohio Company's key investors and

he led a party which chose the site for the town. It was set up near Indian mounds where the Muskingum River met the Ohio River. The structure of the town was modelled on successful New England communities, with a school and a church built very early on. Each settler received a plot of land in town for a house and a plot of outside of town to farm. The pioneers also built a fort to repel Indian attacks which they called Campus Martius ("the field of Mars", god of war). Virginians and Kentuckians soon joined the New Englanders at the site. They wanted to bring slaves, but Rufus Putnam - and Congressman Manasseh Cutler - steadfastly refused to permit slavery in Marietta. Manasseh Cutler was an early investor in the Ohio Company who had written into the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 a prohibition of slavery in the territory. Rufus Putnam was also a strong supporter of education — continue on page 5



First Day Cover of the Northwest Territory Stamp 1938, cancelled in Marietta, Ohio
Image from hipstamp, <https://www.hipstamp.com/listing/837-northwest->

Aug 5—Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom CLUB AUCTION #4

Aug 12—Board Meeting; AIRPEX Preview.

Aug 8—Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom; Stamp/Cover That Illustrates an Item on My Bucket List (or would, if I had a one); Member Participation - 4-6 minutes

Aug 23-24 (Fri-Sat) ; AIRPEX @ IBEW Hall (F:12-6pm; Sa:10am-4pm)

Sep 2—No Meeting—Labor Day Holiday - Church Closed.

Sep 9— Board Meeting—AIRPEX Review

Sep 16—Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom CLUB AUCTION #5

Sep 23 - 4th Monday; Club Meeting & Program - In Person & Zoom—Duck Stamps; DSC Member Speaker - Pat Westby.

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!

— continued from page 4 Ohio Early Postal History and he pushed to establish several educational institutions in Marietta.

In 1788 the Governor of the Northwest Territory, Arthur St. Clair, set up his government in Marietta, which also became the county seat for Washington County. Because it lay on the Ohio River, water access to Marietta was relatively easy. It soon grew



1937 U.S. Stamp Showing Manasseh Cutler and Rufus Putnam

Image from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers website, <https://www.usace.army.mil/About/History/Historical-Vignettes/Chief-Of>

into a major trading center and its rich lands allowed agriculture to thrive. A bank was established there in 1808. By 1850 Marietta had 1800 residents, seven churches, two libraries, a college and 20 stores. Later on, canals and railroads made more of Ohio accessible and other towns eclipsed Marietta in size. In the 2020 census Marietta boasted about 13,300 inhabitants and it still hosts an annual riverboat festival.

By 1801 sufficient settlers had moved into Ohio that its population numbered around 45,000. Leaders began pondering legislation to establish the region as a new state, which by law would require 60,000 inhabitants. Borders were drawn up between Ohio, Michigan and Indiana. In 1802 Congress passed a law that listed steps for Ohio to become a state and Ohioans held a constitutional convention. Once again, there was a push to allow slavery but the delegates rejected it. On February 19, 1803 President Jefferson signed an act of Congress approving Ohio's boundaries and its constitution so it became a state.

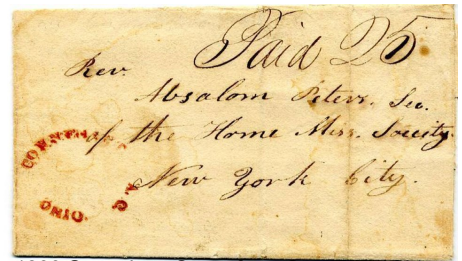
Postal History

As more people settled these lands, they wished to communicate with friends, relatives and business partners back East. A regular mail route had been set up between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in 1786. This route was arduous since it crossed the Allegheny Mountains and mail was only picked up and delivered once every two weeks. No regular route extended to the people in the Northwest Territory for 8 more



Stampless cover from Newark, Ohio to Columbus, Ohio sent for 10 cents Image from the Facebook page of the Ohio Postal History Society, <https://www.facebook.com/ohiopostalhistory/>

years. In the interim settlers gave letters to river boat captains or to riders heading east, and mail was carried back to them from the Eastern states. In 1794 a new route was established to provide regular mail service among Limestone (now Maysville), Kentucky, Fort Washington (now Cincinnati), Marietta, West Liberty, Virginia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The amount of mail carried was not great. On one mail run the total number of letters delivered to Cincinnati was 16. Of course, at that time the non-military population of Cincinnati was only 500 (There were also some soldiers at a military garrison). Part of the scarcity of mail in those years was due to its high cost. The 25-cent rate to send a letter from Philadelphia to Cincinnati was the same price as to send a barrel of flour 1400 miles to New Orleans. At that time hard-working men might earn 50 cents a day, so one letter cost half a day's wages. Carriers were often paid 2 cents a letter on dangerous wilderness routes.



1830 Stampless Cover from Conneaut, Ohio to New York City sent for 25 cents Image from the Facebook page of the Ohio Postal History Society, <https://www.facebook.com/>

In 1794 Postmaster General of the United States Timothy Pickering wrote to General Rufus Putnam in

Marietta that his settlement should serve as a way station for mail boats. Pickering directed Putnam to appoint a postmaster and set up a post office in Marietta. The postmaster he appointed, Return J Meigs, Jr. (yes, his name was "Return") must have taken to the job. Twenty years later Meigs was appointed Postmaster General of the U.S.

On this first Ohio mail route letters were carried from Pittsburgh to Wheeling over land and from Wheeling to Cincinnati by river boat. The trip from Wheeling to Cincinnati took 6 days but the return trip, against the current, took double that. Five or six crewmen manned the boats. Fewer crewmen than this could not successfully repel attacks from Indians, which occurred frequently. The boat captains' fears increased after one crewman was killed by Indians at the mouth of the Scioto River in late 1794.

Existing mail routes ran along the Ohio River. The first mail route inside of what is now Ohio was established in 1798 and ran between Marietta and Zanesville. This route was contracted out to Daniel Converse who ran it for several years. A more ambitious intra-Ohio route was set up in 1802 between Marietta and Cincinnati by way of Athens and Chillicothe. Three riders made one weekly trip each on horseback, carrying a mailbag. Gradually more and

— continued on page 6

—continued from page 5 Early Ohio Postal History more routes were set up, and efficiency was greatly increased when railroads came to Ohio in the 1840s and 1850s.



Logo and Journal of the Ohio Postal History Society Image from the Facebook page of the Ohio Postal History Society, <https://www.facebook.com/ohiopostalhistory/>

Ohio Postal History Society

Much more can be said about the postal history of Ohio but that lies outside the scope of this article. For those who wish to learn more about this engaging subject there has often been an organization that covers this interesting area. The author is not certain if the group is currently active, and they may have

ceased publishing their journal but is still maintains a Facebook page at <https://www.facebook.com/ohiopostalhistory..>

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Great American Stamp Show 2024: Beware of Hotel Scams

American Philately Society leaders received reports from members that organizations unaffiliated with the APS are claiming to offer booking services for hotels during GASS 2024 in Hartford. These offers may look legitimate, but they are not. The APS does not work with companies for special offers on hotels. Information about hotel blocks and other travel details will always come directly from our website.

Great Britain's Royal Mail to Raise Postage Rates April 2

Great Britain's Royal Mail will raise first-class and second-class domestic postage rates on April 2.

The cost for first-class postage will climb 10 pence, from £1.25 to £1.35.

The second-class rate will also increase by 10p, from 75p to 85p. In a

March 1 press release announcing the new rates, Royal Mail said it

“sought to keep price increases as low as possible.” Royal Mail said its rates remain below the

European mean average prices of £1.66 for the equivalent of first-class letter service and £1.26 for second-class, according to a calculation Royal Mail conducted across 29 countries in January.



Royal Mail also faces an increase in the number of addresses in spite of the decrease in letter volume.

“Letter volumes have fallen from 20 billion in 2004/5 to seven billion a year in 2022/3, while the number of addresses has risen by four million in the same period,”

Royal Mail said. “The average adult spends less than £7 a year on stamped letters and

people now receive on average just two letters

per week.” Royal Mail announced other price changes as well, including an increase of 30p on the international standard rate, from £2.20 to economy rate, from £2 to £2.20. £2.50, and a 20p increase on the international.

Five Dollar U.S. Stamps when \$5.00 was a lot of Money

Five dollars isn't that much money these days. There are plenty of stamps these days with denominations of over \$5.00. But back in the day \$5.00 was a lot of money for a postage stamp. So, let's take a look at the \$5.00 postage stamps of the U.S. issued from 1893 through 1903 — when \$5.00 was a big deal.

The very first \$5.00 U.S. postage stamp was the top value issue of the Columbian Exposition series of 1893 (Scott #245). Now, to put this in perspective, \$5.00 in 1893 would be worth \$146.00 today. Only 21,844 of these stamps were sold — and it had no postal use as the highest charge for non-parcel postage back then was less than a dollar (thus finding a used copy of this stamp is difficult).



At left, the \$5.00 Marshall definitive overprinted for the Philippines (one of only 782 in existence); at right, the \$5.00 Columbian Exposition (Scott #245) an issue produced more for collectors than postal customers.

In 1894, the second \$5.00 issue came forth: the high value of the definitive series of 1890s (#263, see also #278). It features John Marshall, the longest serving Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in history (1801-1835). 26,695 of these stamps were produced. Of note about 1,000

were overprinted for the Philippines; these are scarce (though a recent eBay listing saw a copy going for only \$450.00).

In 1903, Marshall did it again with a new \$5.00 issue in the 1902-08 definitive series (#313, see also #480); this one boasting a printing of over 49,000. Complaints that these stamps were issued only for collectors were rejected by

postal authorities, and the \$5.00 stamp thereafter became a part of the regular philatelic landscape.

Reprint from *The First Philatelist* January 2023



A man walked into the post office, but instead of wearing a regular shirt he is wearing a shirt made of nothing but colorful postage stamps. He hops up and sits on the postal counter. The postal clerk looks at him and says, "What do you think your doing?" He replies, "This is the Post Office, isn't it?" The postal clerk says, "Yes it is. But who are you?" He then says, "Well can't you tell by looking at me — outgoing male."

May 3-4 2024 Ohio Precancel Club (OPC) Spring Gathering:

LOCATION: McKinley Fraternal Order of Eagles Aerie 2370, 5024 Monticello Ave NW, Canton, Ohio 44708.

TIME: Friday 9am-9pm and Saturday 9am-3pm.

Four Dealers expected with millions of precancels.

The facility is large, well lit and there are plenty of tables with electricity available for your computers.

Access to the venue is direct walk-in with no steps .

Parking and admission is free.

There is plenty of reasonably priced lodging in the area.

The OPC business meeting will be at 2pm on Friday.

For more information, contact at 740-260-2891 or Marty Adams martyprecancel@gmail.com

1943 Philippine Guerilla Stamp

U.S. troops were stationed in the Philippine islands before the start of World War II. About nine hours after the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Japanese began the attack on Clark Field. American forces were soon compelled to withdraw to Bataan, where they held out until May 1942. General Douglas MacArthur gave a speech in which he promised "I shall return" to the Philippines. After more than two years of fighting, he fulfilled that promise.



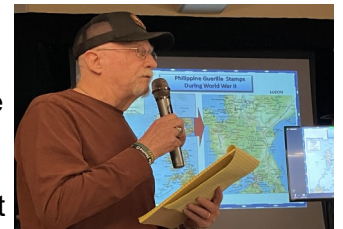
Released during WWII, this Philippine guerilla stamp was intended for use on the island of Mindanao. It is referred to as the "Free Philippines Guerilla Stamp". General Douglas MacArthur approved the creation of the stamp for use in Mindanao.

The stamps were printed in Brisbane, Australia in a quantity of only 500 units which were delivered by the U.S.S Narwhal submarine to the 10th Military District at Esperanza, Agusan province, Mindanao. Colonel Wendell Fertig received the stamps on 15th November 1943, at the time he was the commander of the largest group of guerillas in the Philippines.

All stamps are rouletted and were printed in sheets of 5 x 5 (25 per sheet) on white paper. A brown interleaving sheet of waxed paper sat between each sheet. Stamps measure 1.95 x 3.75cm and were printed via the Letterpress printing process. The stamps were intended to be used for communications among guerilla groups and for correspondence to the U.S. In addition, they were seen as a morale booster to guerilla groups. In reality though they were never offered for sale at Mindanao post offices and were hence used only by military personnel. Letters would make their way from Mindanao to Australia by submarine where they would then be sent on to the U.S.

After the war many unused sheets were destroyed, but Fertig kept a number of full sheets for his own personal collection. Around 96 franked covers are known to exist with this stamp affixed, typically fetching several thousand US dollars each on the rare occasions they are offered for sale. Individual stamps are also quite rare and seldom come up for sale. Some whole sheets also still exist.

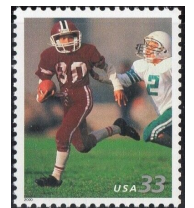
Dayton Stamp Club member Jack Matheney presented the program at the March 18th club meeting.



DSC member Jack Matheney



The 2024 UFL Schedule kicks off on Saturday, March 30 with a matchup between the XFL champion Arlington Renegades and USFL champion Birmingham Stallions.



2000 Youth football Scott # 3400



Dayton Dragons first 2024 Season baseball game is April 5th at 7:05 pm



The 2024 Major League Baseball game series between the Los Angeles Dodgers and the San Diego Padres held in Seoul, South Korea before the regular season baseball season (MLB) began on March 20–21.



APRIL 15

IT'S TAX TIME

Beginnings of April Fools Day

Authorities gravely back with it to the time of Noah and the ark. The London *Public Advertiser* of March 13, 1769, printed: "The mistake of Noah sending the dove out of the ark before the water had abated, on the first day of April, and to perpetuate the memory of this deliverance it was thought proper, whoever forgot so remarkable a circumstance, to punish them by sending them upon some sleeveless errand similar to that ineffectual message upon which the bird was sent by the patriarch".

Unsinkable Titanic became symbol of bad luck

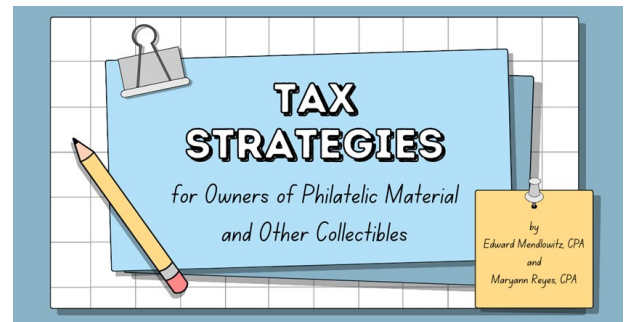


At 2:20 a.m., April 15, 1912, the Titanic sank to the bottom of the North Atlantic as members of the ship's band played "Nearer My God to Thee." There were not enough lifeboats on the ship as she embarked on her maiden voyage just days before, and 1,514 people lost their lives when the ship hit an iceberg and sank.

Abraham Lincoln was born in 1809 and died on April 15, 1865. US Postage stamp was issued in 1890 and the 4c



stamp is Scott # 222. "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you.... You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."



Member Only Exclusive
The following article by Edward Mendlowitz, CPA and Maryann Reyes, CPA appeared in the March 2024 issue of The American Philatelist. The information contained within is current as of the 2023 tax year and will be updated should U.S. tax law related to philatelic and other collectibles change. (This information is available to APS members only.)

Collecting stamps and philatelic material is a wonderful hobby and provides immense pleasure. However, some decide to invest in stamps and others become dealers. Further, at some point a collection will be dis-

posed of, either by the collector or their estate. Once there is any type of a sale or transfer transaction, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) becomes interested in receiving its "share" of any gains while trying to restrict losses that might offset the gains.

This article covers the whole realm of taxation of philatelic (and other) collectibles, shows how charitable donations can be fully deductible, and discusses how dispositions made by an estate are treated. **Your authors are two experienced tax experts who warn readers to follow exactly the intricate rules provided by the IRS.** Only Member Exclusive



This is YOUR Stamp Club!

Dayton Stamp Club

Affiliated:

American Philatelic Society

American Topical Association



**Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays
At Christ Community Church on
Shroyer Rd
Starting with Social Hour at 7 pm
Program begins at 7:30 pm**



Programs each meeting

Topics:

- Country Postal Authorities
- Topicals and Themes
- Collecting and Storage
- Exhibiting
- Interests and Favorite topics

Educational:

- Art
- History
- Political
- Cultural
- Geography
- And Fun



Activities:

- Annual two-day Stamp Show
- Club Auctions
- Annual picnic
- Holiday family gathering
- Pizza parties
- Meeting Special Events
- At each meeting:
 - Drawing for door prizes
 - Club Stamp Buck drawing



Write For the Newsletter

What story do you have to tell about one of your stamps or how you gained that stamp or where you went to find that stamp.

A good story to share with others. Send your story to editor of this newsletter.

Learn more about stamp collecting and philately

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Terminology | Printing |
| Nomenclature | Paper |
| Exhibiting | Postmarks |
| Postal History | Research |
| Stamp values | Postal litera- |
| Catalogues | |



Bring a friend or another stamp collector to your next stamp club meeting!

