

The AMERICAN REVENUER



"Dedicated to the Service of all Revenue Stamp Enthusiasts"

Member: National Federation of Stamp Clubs

Vol. 23, No. 8, Whole No. 218

October 1969

Suggestions For Mounting and Exhibiting Fiscals

By Prof. Phil Atlee

It is probably a safe assumption that most members of the ARA have advanced far beyond the stage of consulting those numerous "Dick and Jane" texts on "How to Collect Stamps." However, mounting and exhibiting fiscal material does present some problems not usually touched on in such general works, and it is hoped that some comments on the subject might not be amiss. What follows is intended to apply not only to revenues per se, but to other "back-of-the-book" material, e.g., telegraphs, locals, stationery, and all the potpourri of stamps, pseudo-stamps, labels, stickers, decals, etc., etc., now lumped under the all-inclusive heading of "Cinderellas." Emphasis has been given to mounting for exhibition, because there is no question that this type of material, properly displayed, can and does win show awards, affording not only pride and satisfaction to the owner, but worthwhile publicity for the off-trail fields of philately.

The first rule in mounting is: "Mount!" An item not worth the time and effort to mount is certainly not worth collecting in the first place. A "collection" reposing in shoeboxes and envelopes is of no interest and little value to the owner or anyone

else. Except for the Scott National pages and Sherwood Springer's National-style pages for Match and Medicine and telegraphs, fiscal collectors are out of luck in respect to printed pages, and must of necessity rely on blank albums. The best all-around album is, without doubt, the plain, old-fashioned 3-ring binder. Such binders, sturdily made, covered in durable vinyl and equipped with page-lifters, are inexpensive, readily available, and, unless overcrowded, allow the pages to lie FLAT, and permit the removal of pages WITHOUT disturbing those remaining. Hinged-post, spring-back, and various patent "hingeless" albums ordinarily offer none of these advantages, and possess the disadvantages of high cost and the use of special pages which may prove not only expensive but difficult to obtain.

An almost limitless variety of pages is available for 3-ring binders, ranging from the cheapest dime store filler to custom-made creations of the finest quality. The oversize 11 x 11½" pages used in the Scott line and those of some imported albums afford no more mounting space (allowing for the border) than the standard 8½ x 11" size, and have the added liability of fitting only 9

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per frame when exhibited, whereas the $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ " will go 12 per frame. With frame fees now upwards of \$5 at major shows, this is no minor cavil.

A question often faced by the fiscalist is: What about those items which just won't fit on an $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ " page — those long, skinny taxpays, large license stamps, entire documents, etc.? Here we encounter that peculiarly prejudiced exhibition rule: "No oversize pages will be accepted," or words to that effect; oversize, in this context, meaning anything larger than the Scott National size. Disregarding this, large items can be mounted, if foldable, on a double-size fold-out page, a la Playboy. Long stamps may fit diagonally on an $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$ " page, but if not, must simply be mounted on whatever size page

they WILL fit. Pen and ink sketch pads, containing smooth pages of heavy stock are just the thing, and come in a variety of sizes which should accomodate any stamp or document. Unfortunately, under the above rule, material so mounted cannot be exhibited. This is patent nonsense, and exhibitors should be permitted to use sheets of any size up to the full dimensions of the show frame. Some very striking, original and artistic arrangements would inevitably result, and we might see an end to those army-ant ranks of identical pages marching monotonously down the exhibition hall. But perhaps the argument would be that a stamp show and an art show are two different things.

A propos of this, another irrational prejudice of exhibition judges is

that against black or colored pages. Without involving the NAACP or ACLU, it must be pointed out that black pages are extremely effective for the display of large pieces, particularly those having extensive areas of blank light space, such as documents, license stamps, and entires of all kinds. Such items tend to "bleed" visually when mounted on white or light-colored pages. However, the use of black pages or mattes for stamps of ordinary size tends to be distracting, and should be avoided. The use of pages in "decorator" colors might well be explored for specific effects. Some series of fiscals (such as wines, playing cards, many taxpaid, documentaries, etc.) consist of dozens or hundreds of stamps of the same color, and pages in subdued complementary tints would set these off to better advantage than plain white or neutral buff. But, as stated above, judges seem to take a dim view of this sort of thing.

Another anathema when de judge come is the use of pochettes or acetate enclosures. In plain truth, these

serve no good purpose except for pieces which simply must not be hinged, and little fiscal material falls into this category. For protection against rubbing, glassine or acetate interleaving will do the job at far less cost and labor.

The write-up is of paramount importance in any successful display of fiscals. Stamps in more familiar categories may require little explanatory text, but off-beat material MUST be written-up in such a way that its nature and purpose are clearly understandable. Any collector will know that postage stamps are stuck on letters to prepay postage, and a special delivery stamp will get you out of bed at seven in the morning, but how many are aware of the purpose and manner of use of lock seals, beer stamps, match stamps or consular service fee stamps? EXCESSIVE text, however, is self-defeating—no one will take the time to read it, least of all the judges. The old rule for news story leads—Who, What, When and Where—should be applied, with the addition of Why and How.

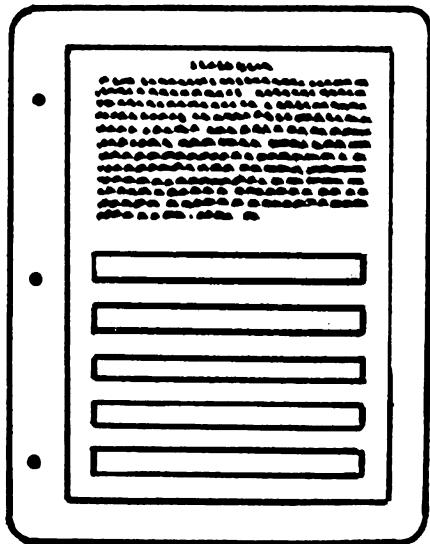


Fig.1

Fig. 1. Long stamps mounted horizontally in a block with large amount of text above make page appear top-heavy, crowded and uninteresting.

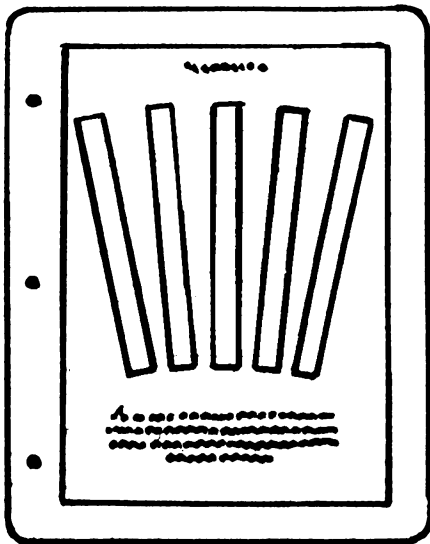


Fig.2

Fig. 2. The same 5 stamps in vertical fan format with brief text below make an open, balanced and eye-catching arrangement.

A write-up which answers these basic questions clearly and succinctly will do the job.

As to typewritten versus hand-printed write-ups, there is little doubt that the new-fangled writing machine is here to stay, and is much to be preferred for uniformity, neatness and legibility. However, it has been said that judges favor captions "writ by hand," apparently on the theory that this entails more effort and reflects greater interest in and devotion to the cause of philately. Carried to extremes, this notion results in pages gorgeously lettered and illuminated by a professional hand, true works of art which are, unhappily, defaced by having had a bunch of stamps stuck onto them. When using black pages, the text may be typed or printed on self-adhesive labels. However, there seems little justification for stick-on captions when using light-colored sheets, as the result is an untidy "scrapbook" effect.

In conclusion it must be said that stamp collecting is supposed to be a pastime for the pleasure of the individual, and no one has the slightest business telling anyone else how or what to collect. The foregoing suggestions and criticisms are aimed chiefly at helping interested collectors to exhibit successfully, and to point out some of the biases which may influence the judging of their presentations. I have every respect for the collector who mounts his stamps on his bedroom ceiling, and displays them exclusively to lady philatelists!

EDITORIAL COMMENTS

Eureka!

The American Revenue Association's library is completely in order and, as of this date, all requests at hand have been filled. If anyone sent a request either to me or to the former librarian and has not received the item, send a new letter, please, and I will assure you of the best service possible.

As you will notice from the masthead, I have had a change of address, and even this is temporary. I expect

to relocate in the very near future—but will still do all in my power to see that requests for library materials are filled promptly. A library is useless if it isn't used.

One final word about the library: we will always be ready to receive donations. We want the finest revenue library in the world, but can only have it as gifts are made to us. Anything in revenues of any part of the world will be accepted. Surprisingly enough, we don't even have copies of some of the monographs and printed articles by several of our own longtime members (yours truly included—but that will be remedied!) Anything received by December 1st will be listed in the complete library listing to be published in the 1970 Yearbook which is due out in February or March 1970. So—send them in. We have plenty of space!

* * * *

BACK ISSUES: We have a very good supply of most back issues of *The American Revenueur*. These are available at 25c each to ARA members. Better complete your file now. There is no other gold mine of information available so inexpensively.

* * * *

Bob Shelhamer sends a correction to our story of George Cabot: that the bulk of his collection was auctioned by Vahan Meslian in 1965 and not by Robert Siegel, as reported. We always appreciate corrections for there was only one Man who lived who was always right, and He's been dead for quite a few years.

* * * *

Sometimes other publications have articles which are of interest to our members. When your editor feels that these publications do not reach a majority of ARA members, we will reprint the material, as space is available. Coming up later this year will be a series on Egyptian fiscals by member Peter Feltus (ARA 1061) which is running in the bi-monthly *Egyptian Topics*. Due next month is a reprint of an article by Pat Herst (ARA 265) from his house organ, *Herst's Outbursts*. Incidentally, the latter is free if you will send Pat a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Engraver's Marks on the Barham Pile Cure U. S. Private Proprietary Stamp

By Richard F. Riley (ARA 506)

PART I

For some years now a framed, beautifully centered sheet (figure 1) of the Barham Pile Cure stamp (RS14) has occupied a spot on the wall of the author's den. It is perhaps, needless to say, that I view it with considerable delight while the ever patient wife takes a somewhat different though tolerant view of the matter, particularly because of the product for which it was intended. I suppose philatelically it could be classed as a "show piece" since

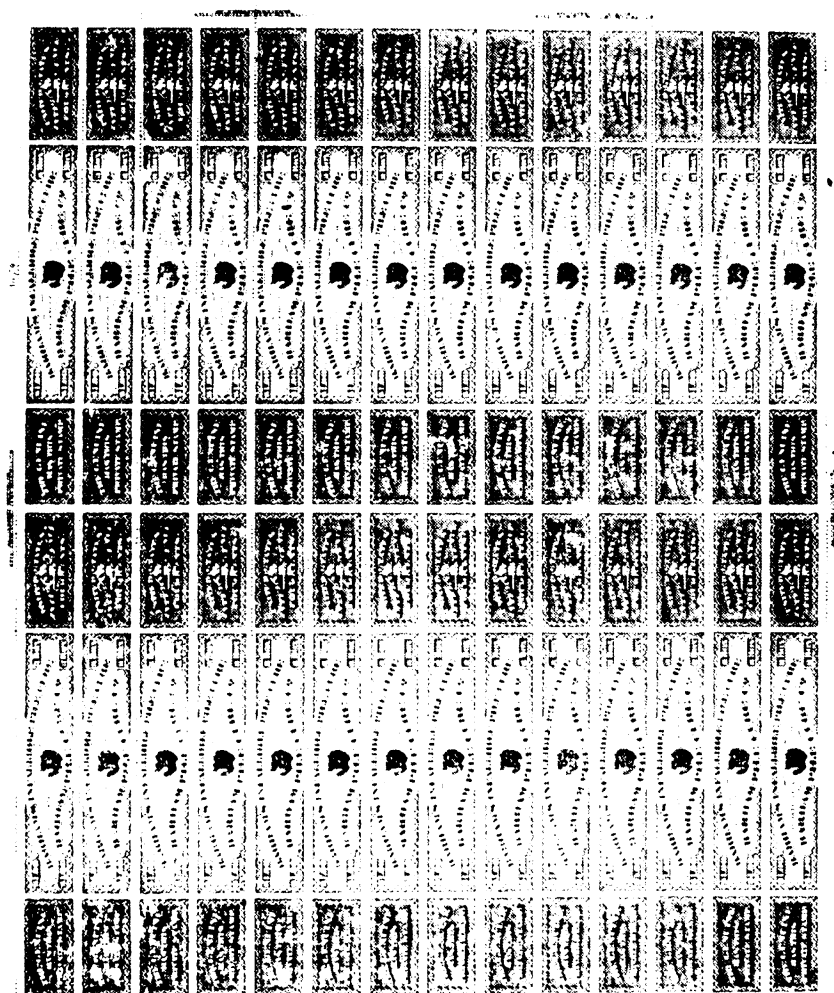


Figure 1—Full sheet—Scott RS14.

full sheets of any of the match and medicine stamps are rather uncommon, though Henry Holcombe noted that three and possibly more complete sheets of this stamp were known in 1938 (Weekly Philatelic Gossip, July 9, 1938). It is at least a philatelic conversation piece since it was printed on paper watermarked lozenges, which sets it aside from all other U. S. private proprietaries, and further shows a portrait of a bull, not unlike a mirror image of that on RS252, a design feature which usually elicits some ribald comment from nonphilatelic minded friends.

The sheet measures 13x16½" including selvage, the greater dimension being horizontally. The stamps are long strip stamps and accordingly the sheet was laid out two stamps across and 14 down to give 28 stamps per sheet, that is, left and right panes of 14 each. The plate number of the sheet at hand is No. 79 and almost certainly is the only plate from which the stamps were printed. The Boston Revenue Book notes that only 2500 stamps were printed. It seems more likely, however, the number should be 2800, i.e. 100 sheets not 89 and a fraction. Considering the catalogue value of the stamp, it constitutes an interesting example of price versus scarcity and demand. As Holcombe notes, probably few were ever used, the majority reaching the philatelic market, thus accounting for its relative lack of rarity.

Howard Beaumont's article in the October 1968 Revenuer on plating U. S. Revenue stamps prompted me to take a closer look at my prize to see if there were individual characteristics which distinguish each of the Barham stamps. It turned out that there are, and these are the subject of the rest of this article. The following description is at best a cheap "plating" effort, the sheet being intact. It is presented rather because few match and medicine

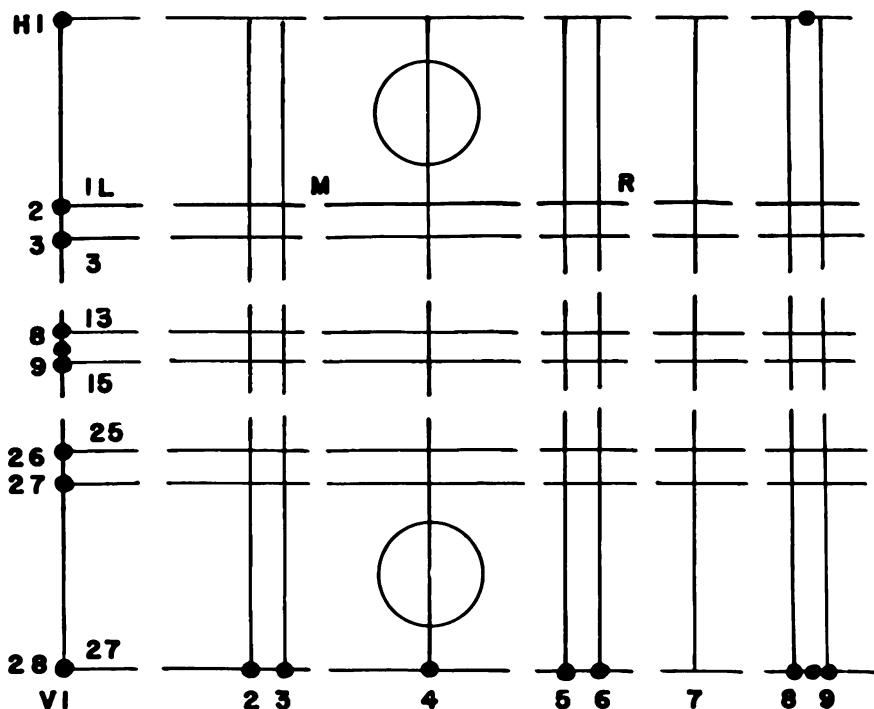


Fig. 2. Left panel layout lines and marking dots shown schematically for left (L), middle (M) and right (R) panels of stamps 1, 3, 13, 15, 25 and 27. On this and Fig. 2, the circle indicates the position of the M panel medallion.

stamps will ever be plated because of the scarcity of multiple pieces (probably including the Barham remainders. Multiple pieces including complete sheets never become other than smaller.

The method of layout is rather interesting from the engraving standpoint, and a description of the plate markings will permit a reconstruction from singles. Finally a number of minor varieties have been characterized which may be of interest to the match and medicine aficionado.

The sheet was laid out with two 1.8x18.3 cm. entries horizontally by 14 entries down. Spacing between the stamps is 0.3 cm. The engraving and printing was done by the National Bank Note Co. and the sheet bears their insignia: ENGRAVED & PRINTED BY THE / NATIONAL BANK-NOTE CO. NEW YORK in six circumscribed 2 line legends reading up or down. These are located opposite stamps 7 and 9, 19 and 21 (reading up, left pane); 8 and 10, 20 and 22 (reading down, right pane) and above and below the right and left panes, extending on each side of the midline between the two panes. The first four legends are within the perforations and are seen on the existing stamps lacking selvage; the latter two as well as the plate number above position 2 are in the selvage beyond the perforations, and may not be present on a particular copy of stamp 1, 2, 27, or 28. The engraver's insignia opposite stamps 7 and 9, 19 and 22, 8 and 10, and 20 and 22 extends somewhat beyond these positions and tips of the insignia should be detected on adjacent positions as small colored semicircles unless these stamps are found extremely poorly centered. The N. B. N. Co. insignia could be used to partially characterize stamps in specific positions.

Each stamp is comprised of three panels of which the reader will find a

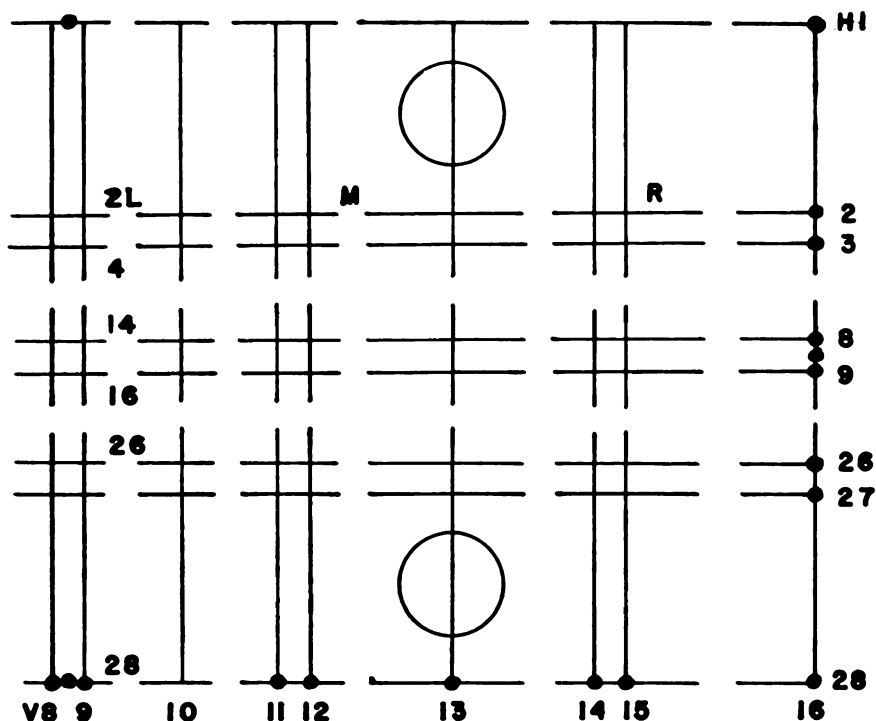


Fig. 3. Right panel layout lines and marking dots shown schematically for left (L), middle (M) and right (R) panels of stamps 2, 4, 14, 16, 26 and 28.

detailed description in the Boston Revenue Book. Suffice to say the left panel (L) is 3.7 cm. long separated by a 0.15 cm. space from a 9.9 cm. long central panel (M) again separated by a 0.15 cm. space from a 4.4 cm. long right panel (R). Each panel on each stamp was obviously entered by transfer from a separate die as shown below. The National Bank Note Company were obviously proud of their effort and under both left and right panels of each stamp in the sheet and inside of the space left for perforation they inscribed: NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. N. Y. in italics leaning to the left.

Prior to transfer from the three dies, the unhardened plate evidently was lightly inscribed as indicated diagrammatically in Figures 2 and 3. There are at least vestiges of 28 horizontal lines extending across the plate between marking dots to right and left on V1 and V16 and these lines are labelled H1, 2, 3, etc. on the figure. These lines are very fine and the dots are somewhat smaller in diameter than the width of the lines in the ornamental scalloped borders of the panels. Also the plate was inscribed with 16 vertical lines (V1, V2, V3, etc.) originating from a dot at the bottom on H28, except for V7 and V10, and ending on H1, terminating there without a dot. In addition, the plate was quartered for the purposes of the engraver as indicated by extra dots between H8 and H9 on V1 and V16, and extra dots on H1 and probably on H28 between V8 and V9. These dots may not appear on single copies depending on the fall of perforation pins. The dot on H28 between V8 and V9 is in question, probably having been removed by perforation of the sheet at hand. In any event the dots on V1 and V16 clearly distinguish all stamps as being in either the right or left pane and the dots along H28 uniquely characterize stamps No. 27 and 28, especially the dots originating V4 and V13 which can be seen below the L of PILE in the outermost border line.

The horizontal and vertical layout lines warrant some further comment. The horizontal markings are least interesting and are covered first. H1 is clearly visible above the length of the design of stamps 1 and 2 and uniquely characterizes these positions, since all other lines at the top of the entries, i.e. H8, H5, H7, etc., through H27, show as no more than traces at best. Also there is little evidence of H4, H20, H22, H24, H26 and H28. H6 is quite visible below 5L and the left part of 5M and this is also true of H8, H12, H14, H16, and H18. H10 is seen readily below 9L and 9R but is quite obscured by the design of 9M which was entered grossly below ($\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) the right and left panels and provides an unique characteristic to this position. The variable alignment of the three parts of the stamp, seen by comparison with those in other positions, clearly shows that each stamp was entered on the plate by the use of three separate dies, one for each of the panels and explains the need for so many vertical guide lines. In general the horizontal lines are weaker on the right pane of stamps than on those on the left pane.

(Part II will appear next month)

A NEW PUBLICATION

Word from El Hubbard (ARA 1) tells of a new publication by this indefatigable writer: CONFIDENTIAL AMERICANA PHILATELIC SIDELINES. CAPS is to be a monthly "inside report" on U. S. sideline stamps and collateral material, primarily on revenue stamps and non-Scott items of the U. S. and its political subdivisions. There will also be up-to-date price estimations of many

such items, especially of those not priced in the catalogues, or in cases where stamp prices quoted are sadly outdated. The publisher says that he "also reserves the right to include other humorous, philosophical, highly important, or entirely worthless data as a bonus whenever he so chooses."

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Occasional Notes From Your
Assistant Editor . . .

Well, gang, summer's over and it's time to roll up our sleeves, blow two months' worth of dust off the albums, and get back to hinges and tongs . . .

Dealer member Herman "Pat" Herst (ARA 265), a long-time booster of ARA, held a "Revenues Only" auction at the Hotel Americana here in New York on June 4th which, according to Pat's list of prices realized, "... may have been a bit of a gamble, but it did not work out that way . . . The realizations were most satisfactory . . ." Unfortunately I was unable to attend in person, but I did get the one lot for which I mailed in a bid at considerably less than I had anticipated. If you're not on Pat's mailing list (sorry 'bout that), see his ad in this issue and drop him a line.

Pat also publishes a quarterly house organ — "Herst's Outbursts," and in the Summer issue he has an article on Revenues in which he devotes a paragraph to the ARA (thanks, Pat). The only cost for the "Outbursts" is a half dozen self-addressed stamped legal size envelopes, and they're always interesting reading. Pat may still have some copies of this issue left, so write him if you'd like to have one.

The New York Chapter of ARA will be participating in LIPEX (Long Island Philatelic Exhibition) in early October in Garden City, N. Y. As of the deadline for this issue the full details are not available, so if you plan to be in New York next month drop me a line and I'll send you the information personally. Chapter President Ron Friedlander (ARA 1052) suggested LIPEX because the larger shows (ASDA and INTERPEX) would have been too great a burden on the Chapter's treasury. By taking part in this show we intend to build up ARA membership as well as renewing some old friendships.

The New York Chapter meets on the first Thursday of each month at the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St.,

New York City, and is open to all ARA members. If you'd like to visit us just drop by at 8 p.m., all meetings are informal as well as informative.

Correction Department—In my article on opium stamps in the April issue the size of the Customs issues is given as 18½x1 inches, the actual measurement should be 13½x1¼ inches. Further information I have received leads me to believe that there may be only three Customs opium stamps, all with two vessels in the center. These stamps would be the 5 taels black, 5 taels black DUTY PAID, and the red stamp without value. If this latest information is accurate, all three stamps would be of the same issue and circa 1879. These observations are based on a photocopy of one of these stamps, shown to me by Sol Altman (ARA 1182), which was cancelled in the mid-1880's.

A gentle hint — we need articles for the Revenuer, so please try to come up with some.

Lou Alfano (ARA 1142)
Assistant Editor

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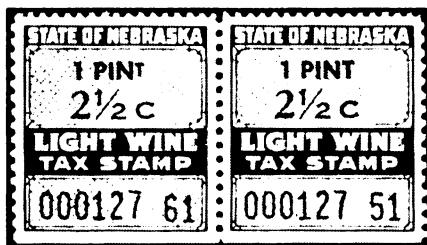
U. S. Political Subdivisions Revenue Stamps

A Synopsis, by Elbert S. A. Hubbard, ARA 1

FINANCIAL ASPECT

Whether you personally are interested in these stamps or not, you are practically throwing money away, unless you are accumulating all of these stamps that you can obtain from original sources. The stamps that you don't accumulate today are lost forever to those interested in them now, and those who will become interested in them later.

It is easily possible that one State-issued revenue stamp which you find on a beer case, document, hunting license or liquor bottle may be the only one of its kind to survive in philatelic hands!



A current or recent State revenue stamp of this degree of rarity would be worth from \$5 to \$25, depending on how popular the State and stamp group are, and on the likelihood of more of them coming on the market. There are few, if any, current or recent United States postage stamps that are worth even as much as \$5, except for the printing and perforation errors.

WHO COLLECTS?

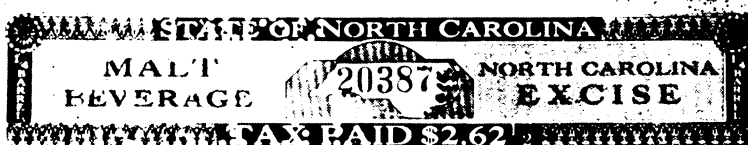
Collecting State revenue stamps has always been very popular among a sort of "inner circle" of men such as Vanderhoof, Cabot, Applegate,

Joyce, Bartlett, Hermann, and your author. In spite of the fact that philatelic writers and collectors have again and again called attention to these stamps as an area where a great deal of interesting collecting can be done, there have never been as many collectors as the field so richly deserves. Those collectors, who, over the years, have harkened to these words of wisdom have not only made a name for themselves in the stamp world, but have also had a great deal of pleasure in doing so.

Quite a few hobbyists collect State revenue stamps haphazardly for the sheer fun of it. A few collect those in certain fields, such as the hunting license stamps or tobacco products stamps. Some enjoy putting together a "type" collection consisting of one of each stamp design or category issued. The number of really avid collectors is steadily growing, primarily because of the activities of the American Revenue Association and the State Revenue Society. Some few collectors have even formed collections totaling over 5,000 varieties!

The collectors of State revenues are a small part of the stamp collecting fraternity of the United States, but they make up in enthusiasm for what they lack in numbers, and there is a steady influx of new collectors entering this field with marked enthusiasm.

The finest such collections in existence today are owned by Dr. Albert Thill (ARA 1106), Charles H. Hermann (ARA 5), Lee Combs, Sr. (ARA 558), Elbert S. A. Hubbard (ARA 1), Dave Strock (ARA 21), and Morton D. Joyce (a former ARA member). Some of these collections are unbelievably extensive and contain many marvelously rare items.



One fine collection of decal stamps was donated to the Smithsonian Institute some years ago by Lee Combs, Sr. A fine collection (especially of Arkansas) is now being transferred to the same agency by Dr. Francis Scully. Phillip Ward donated some single-State collections to several non-profit groups during his lifetime.



COLLECT WHAT YOU CAN!

Every stamp collector should collect or accumulate the stamps of his HOME State. When you, yourself, learn more about these fascinating and unusual stamps you will find them to be some of the most fascinating stamps ever issued! This field is becoming more popular and is due for a decided upswing as more col-

lectors become aware of its potentialities.

In 1955 the national "State Revenue Society" was formed as a "workshop" for collectors of State revenue stamps. The SRS issues a bimonthly mimeographed paper for its members. Dues are \$2.00 per year. The Secretarial office is at 4109 25th Avenue S. W., Seattle, Washington 98106.

Acknowledgements: The author gives special thanks for assistance in preparing this article to: John Manion, Charles H. Hermann, E. L. Vanderford, and the Rev. John C. Ruback.

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FISHING & Hunting, will buy, sell or Exchange; also dateds, Wines and intangibles of Indiana. A. Soderling, 19 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 60602. 220

U. S. FEDERAL Duck Stamp Errors, varieties, proofs and essays wanted. Send description and asking price. R. Featherstone, 25 Tilton Place, Middletown, N. J. 07748. 218

WANTED - Tax Palds with head of

Abraham Lincoln, particularly snuff stamps with stars also tin foils. Lee Adams, 144 Wynnwood Drive, Peoria, Illinois 61614. 220

FOREIGN revenues, many thousands in stock. Ask for approvals. W. J. Pieterse, 13 Franconia Dr., Nashua, N. H. 03060. 218

WANTED: Revenues from Lebanon, Syria, Curacao, Indonesia, Suriname, Danzig and Upper Silesia. W. J. Pieterse, 13 Franconia Dr., Nashua, N. H. 03060 218

FISHING, Hunting, Dated Revenue, Wines and Indiana intangibles. Will buy, sell or exchange. Art Soderling, 19 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 60602. 220

THE QUESTIONING FISCALIST

#6

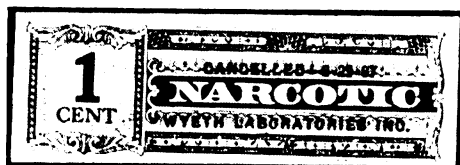


Figure 1

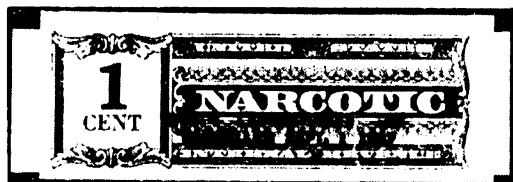


Figure 2

Herewith an answer of sorts to some questions I raised back in May about Narcotic stamps.

Terry Hines (ARA 1160)—bless his heart—took the bit in his teeth and wrote to the Internal Revenue Service. And I gather that when they didn't give him a satisfactory reply within a reasonable length of time, Terry phoned them! They seemed unwilling to part with the information, so Terry quoted Public Law 89-487 (Freedom of Information law) which forbids the withholding of all but certain types of information—mainly secret defense information. Thus, it might be appropriate to quote the law the next time a federal bureaucrat turns down your request for information.

Anyway—back to the “Fourth Issue” Narcotic stamps. The Internal Revenue Service says this stamp (figure 1) comes only in 1c value and is now issued only in ungummed imperforate sheets of 80 stamps. They did not use the term “engraved” when talking with Terry; rather they termed them offset. But there is no doubt but that the specimen in my collection is engraved. Also, they made no mention of a coil stamp (Figure 2), and no less an authority than Dr. Charles Roser (ARA 445) said this was issued in coils of 25,000 stamps. So—did the IRS “spokesman” make a couple of errors—or what?

To quote from Terry's letter for the rest of the information:

“The story behind the issuance of this new stamp is quite interesting. It seems that from time to time, the IRS receives requests from the various drug houses for narcotic stamps that will fit the packages that the house may have recently developed. These requests, by the way, probably account for the large number of size and perforation varieties of the older strip type narcotic stamps. Anyway, in early 1966, Wyeth Laboratories requested a new size stamp which would be useable on their new type of packages. The new type stamps were the result. There was no specific first day and the stamp came into use sometime in 1967, as you reported.

“The IRS could not tell me the purpose of the electric eye marks on the type with the value entered by the rubber blanket method. However, it would seem logical that this might have been for the purpose of lining up the rubber blanket for the printing of the value.

“The IRS also told me that no other special stamps have been made up, in spite of many requests for them. While originally prepared for Wyeth, the new stamp may be used by any other drug house.”

So—some questions answered, and some left unanswered.

Referring back to my questions in May, the earliest date of use seems to be May 1, 1966. This is not a new “series” but only one value. The rubber blanket system has been dropped in favor of the totally engraved stamp, the earliest date of which seems to be 29 August 1967. The stamps in sheet form come imperforate and ungummed in sheets of 80.

But these questions seem to be unanswered:

1. What about the reported coils of 25,000? Why were they issued this way and why were they discontinued?

2. What about this report by the IRS that the present stamps are “offset” printed? If newer ones are offset, when was the change made from engraving and why? And who has any specimens?

3. I think we still need a better ex-

planation of the electric eye marks. Is it possible that the engraved/off-set stamps have these marks on the sheets and that they are trimmed off before use? (Not very likely; this would be a real pain for Wyeth's packaging facilities.)

Do we have another sleuth with Terry's abilities?

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Bruce Miller, Secretary-Treasurer
521 Alster Ave., Arcadia, Cal. 91006

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues
1149 Rita M. Anderson

Applications Received

GELLEN, John A., Jr., 133 Chem.
Eng. Bldg., University Park, Pa.
16802, by John C. Ruback. All
US revenues.

KINGSLEY, Dr. Thomas C., 989
Greenwood, Ann Arbor, Michigan
48104, by Herman Herst, Jr.
Revenues produced by Butler &
Carpenter.

ROBSON LOWE LTD., 50 Pall Mall,
London S.W. 1, England, by John
S. Bobo. Dealer.

MERIDETH, Dr. Howard W., 3912
Anderson Ave. S. E., Albuquer-
que, N. M. 87108, by Secretary.
All revenues.

SHOTT, Chester O., 1250 Willow St.,
Lebanon, Pa. 17042, by John C.
Ruback. Mostly M&M, early date
pen cancels, all others.

STOUT, Lamar, P. O. Box 3156,
Jackson, Miss. 39207, by Herman
Herst, Jr. U. S. Federal issues,
esp. 1st, 2nd, 3rd.

Application for Reinstatement

479 DOTE, Anthony J., 112 Glad-
stone Road, Lansdowne, Penna.
19050, by Secretary. 1st, 2nd,
3rd, 4th issue USIR, ducks mint
and used.

Address Changes

Wilds Bacot, Jr., P. O. Box 1366,
Gretna, La. 70053.

John M. Dean, P. O. Box 585, Shamo-
kin, Pa. 17872.

John W. Nicklin, 147 West 42nd St.,
Rm. 622, New York, N. Y. 10036.
The Rev. Elwood S. Poore, 3531 Mea-
dowbrook Drive, Ft. Worth, Tex.
76103.

John C. Ruback, P. O. Box 311, Law-
ton, Okla. 73501.

Theodore Sheldon, One First Nation-
al Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60670.

Previous membership total - 415

Dropped NPD ----- 1

Current membership total -- 414

Individual notices for 1970 dues were sent out early in September, and your prompt remittance will be appreciated. Each statement was checked against the Secretary's roster, and notices were sent only to members actually owing full or partial dues (members with dues paid in advance, exchange members and others exempt from dues will NOT receive statements.)

A new Yearbook is now in the works, and members are urged to check their listings on the current roster and inform the Secretary of any changes desired prior to December 31, 1969. Updating of collecting specialties is especially important—many of these as indicated in the roster go back to the "Year One," and since specialties will be given in full in the forthcoming roster, instead of by number code, the elimination of deadwood is very important.

If time and space permit, the 1970 Yearbook will also include a geographical roster by state and major metropolitan areas.

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