

The AMERICAN REVENUER



"Dedicated to the Service of all Revenue Stamp Enthusiasts"

Member: National Federation of Stamp Clubs

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November 1970

Production Of the First Issue Revenue Stamps

William H. Waggoner, ARA 896

(Continued from last issue)

Obviously the above arguments are rational and while they do account for the majority of the known numbers there are exceptions. Let's consider these. The Charter Party stamps are known only with the control letter "D," the letter previously used with both the 1 cent Express and the 2 cent Playing Cards. While both of these titles are also known to have been printed from plates bearing other letters, Express stamps consistently were assigned "E" controls after the initial 1 cent printing. We may therefore safely assume that E was definitely assigned to the Express title. If the decision to have "Charter Party" as a separate title was not made until it had been decided to use a given letter only once to indicate only a specific title, then the only letter available near the beginning of the alphabet would be "D." It should be pointed out that this decision could have been late in coming since the original schedule reads: "Charter party—Contract or agreement for the charter of any ship or vessel." We might have had Agreement or Contract stamps in \$3, \$5 and \$10 values if the decision had gone the other way!

The printings of the 1 cent and 3 cent Telegraph stamps apparently occurred after the scheme based upon alphabetical correspondence of titles with letters had been evolved. Thus "X" for Telegraph fits neatly into the listing of titles and we should consider the known 1X and 3X plates to be second generation.

The assignment of Playing Cards and Contract titles to "O" and "P" control letters, respectively, is not so readily explained. One can presume that the order was dependent upon the fact that alphabetically the word "cards" precedes the word "contract." Following this presumption we can say that the 10P Contract plate was also second generation. We might even suppose that this plate was not used before the middle of December since the 30 Playing Cards stamp was first printed on 14 December 1862. This is dangerous speculation, however, since while we can argue that the 10 and 20 Playing Cards plates were also second generation, we do not know when they were first used.

But what of control letter "Q"? Here we are completely in the dark. It

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is possible, of course, to attribute this place to a tentative title which was never actually printed. It might be comforting to speculate that this letter was reserved for general titles which were not specifically covered elsewhere. It would be even more satisfying if "Q" were known to be the control letter used with the Internal Revenue stamps since this title would fit so conveniently into our alphabetical listing. But until some fellow revenueur can confirm the actual use of this letter, our speculations remain pure fantasy.

(3) Number of plates. The "Boston Revenue Book" contains a letter (page 5) dated 20 March 1863 in which Butler and Carpenter submitted their bill for producing 106 plates. Later, however, they mention (page 7) in another letter dated 25 February 1864 having produced 109 "large, beautiful, and numerous steel plates" for which they had received no payment. Still later (page 38), Butler and Carpenter wrote on 6 August 1864 that "We have been obliged to engrave six additional new 1 cent Proprietary plates (thus making ten in all)."

Butler and Carpenter maintained a separate "plate-book" in which they recorded the numbers of the plates produced for each stamp. The number of plates cited here do not always agree with the known facts. Using all available records as guides, George T. Turner wrote a series of articles ("The Bureau Specialist," 35, 168 ff, 1964) in which he reported the results of his attempts to verify the existence of all First Issue plate numbers claimed to have been printed.

It is obvious that at least one plate must have been engraved for each

of the known stamps in the series. Because of the popularity of certain titles and/or denominations, however, it is understandable that Butler and Carpenter were forced to engrave additional plates for some stamps. Using Turner's figures, there was apparently a total of 130 plates made by the engravers, for the 97 individual stamps in the series. Of these, Turner was able to determine that only 72 can be positively identified as actually existing on proof sheets and/or stamps. In many cases, proof sheets exist which do not carry a plate designation.

Of special interest to the present discussion are the approximately 30 "missing" plate numbers; i.e., those which have never been seen either in proof or on printed stamps. Equally interesting are those cases where two different plate numbers have been found in connection with a single stamp. Table 4 summarizes the reported usage of multiple plate numbers. Those numbers marked with an asterisk were reported in the "Boston Revenue Book" as having been used but, in fact, have not been seen. It might also be noted that a few numbers have been found which were not reported as having been used.

What does Turner's data do to the plate control schedules proposed earlier in this paper? In general, they agree with the proposals or, more exactly, do not strongly refute them. In several cases, the anomolous plate numbers which did not fit the proposed schedules were not seen. This fact, at least by inference, removes the anomaly and strengthens the proposals. Thus, for example, the 1B plate number found with the 1 cent Playing Card stamp fits the proposed scheme and the conflicting 10 number was not found. On the other hand, the control letter "O" was found on plates used to print the 2 cent, 3 cent and 5 cent Playing Card stamps. Interestingly, the letters "P" and "Q" have not been seen so our earlier speculation remains just that.

In summary, it appears to be safe to say that while the available data resolve some questions regarding the plate number assignments made by Butler and Carpenter, they also raise others. It is obvious that much research remains to be done on the First Issue revenue stamps.

Table 4
REPORTED MULTIPLE PLATE
NUMBERS

Denomination	Title	Plate Nos.
5 cent	Agreement	5C*, 5H
10 cent	Certificate	10A, 10C*
10 cent	Contract	10B, 10P*
1 cent	Express	1D, 1E, 1, 1E/D
5 cent	Inland Exchange	5F, 5
1 cent	Playing Cards	1B, 10*
2 cent		2B, 2D, 20
1 cent	Proprietary	1A, 1A6
4 cent		4A, 1 No. 4A
1 cent	Telegraph	1C, 1X*
3 cent		3C*, 3X*

Please mention this publication when answering ads. Thanks!

WE GET LETTERS . . .

(This column is open to all ARA members to sound off on any topic related to either stamp collecting or the ARA.)

Elections

As I see it, steps should be taken to see that elections do follow the stated policies of the ARA Constitution.

Nevertheless, another point must be made. Particularly in one of the smaller societies, it is not easy to find people who have the time to follow thru with all the stated details, no matter how well they sound as part of the constitution. Each person contributes to the extent of his available time in relationship to his interest, but many people have a high interest and little time so the result is that many details get done the simple and easy way. It is not easy to find officers and if a lot of extra work is tossed at them, then you may have discouraged a person who otherwise would at least make some contribution to the society.

I happen to know two of the Board of Directors personally and a couple of others by letter. It seems to me very unlikely that any of them have acted to deliberately deprive the membership of its rights or to deny a candidate an equal opportunity for election.

Would not the most logical step at this point be to drop the issue for this term of office and take the necessary steps to comply with the constitution in the future. I do NOT favor revising the constitution to allow any self perpetuating of officers no matter how competent and loyal they may be. From personal experience I doubt seriously if any of our present officers have that in mind.

James C. Andrews (ARA 1075)
President of the International Society
of Guatemala Collectors
(Until December 1970)

I am very sorry to write as I will. Sorry, too, that the recent so-called elections created the necessity to do so. This is my personal protest leveled at these Soviet style doings. I

did not vote. VOTE? I was scared to check off NO. All the candidates are friends. And I simply will not be pressured to place my X on YES. Even though I might normally have voted for the entire slate without an iota of hesitation. This was the first time in—oh, so many, many years—I did not vote.

This is an academic question, of course, but I wondered what would have happened if one of the candidates received more checks in the NO box?

I also wish to question the attempt by our secretary in the September 1970 "Revenuer" to whitewash this farce. I got a slight feeling that intelligence was being avoided. Regardless of the intent, the point is that we have a constitution regulating elections. Remember? If Article 5 is wrong, then let us change it, but until we do, I sincerely believe that the Board of Directors are obligated to follow the rules. It is important for the continued good-will of the membership to void this recent foolishness and only dance to the tune prescribed by our little ol' constitution.

I am quite serious in calling attention to this. We can count many top philatelists as members of the ARA. These are people who also belong to other organizations and who know better. It is possible that many will not raise their voices. They will merely acquiesce. Others may have been too busy and possibly did not realize what happened. I sincerely hope that the membership will continue to protest until the Board of Directors get the message.

May we please have an election in accordance with the by-laws so as to allow interested members to submit their candidates?

D. James Giokaris (ARA 584)

Unfair Exhibition Practice

I have a problem that I believe concerns other revenuers and would appreciate it if you would print the following letter if you think it is valid and pertains to our whole membership.

For five years I have applied to show oversize revenues in the SES-

CAL show that is held every year in October in Los Angeles. I have been continually turned down as they have a rule that no oversize, i.e. 8½x11 or large Scott pages, can be used. Further they won't let pages be attached to a large cardboard backing or taped together.

How is a revenueur able to exhibit such items like the 1873 Special Tax stamps, large cigar or tobaccos or even imprinted tax stamps on bonds, insurance policies, etc.

The ARA is shown to be a sponsor of the SESCAL Show and will award ribbons for the best revenues shown. Now if some categories of revenues are excluded how can there be a best? A limited best?

It was known that I would have mounted the exhibit in their frames at the proper time so there would have been no mounting problems for them nor any possibility of damage except by me.

I would like to see the ARA withhold the awarding of any show sponsorship or ribbons where there is such an exclusion.

Ogden D. Scoville
(ARA 531)

CIRCUIT NOTES

We are going to make one last attempt at an auction to determine whether the poor response last time was due to member apathy or to the summer doldrums. So consider this as notification of a first and last call for material. All material for sale should be in our hands no later than Dec. 10th, in order that all of the arduous tasks of auction preparation may be completed before New Years, and that the listings may appear in the February issue of the Revenueur. Please remember that effective last month, the auction commission for this Department is 10% of realized price per lot. See last month's column for the reasons. Your response to this announcement will determine a) if we have an auction, and b) if there are any further auctions.

The latest sales circuit statistics are as follows:

Circuits initiated: 57
Circuits completed: 42
Circuits still out: 15
Books sold: 282
Books entered: 107
Books never returned: 175
Members awaiting material: 103
Books returned to owners: 46
Books still available for circuits: 61

You, also, might find it difficult to spread 61 books over 103 people, and keep the circuits alive. In order that this Department attempts to return to the black, it was necessary, as announced last month, to invoke a 5% commission on all sales from the remaining salesbooks and from any received in the future. The pilferage without payment accomplished by certain members, who know who they are, also helped. Since this Department is operated as a service to the members, and was initiated at completion of a survey among you, one might deduce that the survey was in error because many who indicated they would participate simply lied or thought better of it. You who promised to join in and did not, you who pilfer material, you who are in a position to enter much material, you who are dealers and who have ignored this effort, etc., have all helped to put us right where we are, at the crossroads of the decision as to whether we continue to exist. My admonitions in this column have brought only a slight response, not enough to make the difference. The effort expended by the writer has been offered as a labor of love, since there certainly is no recompense, except for the privilege of serving. If you do not wish to be served, please tell me why I should waste hours of my time each week, to no avail. You may consider this as my last gripe session, for after this will appear only statistics, as I have had it up to here with the lack of cooperation of most of the members and, in all fairness, of the officers. This column then will appear hereafter in much less space and will be very dry reading material.

Eventually, I predict, it will disappear entirely. One last word: Prove me wrong.

G. M. Abrams, Sales Mgr.

LOUIE'S LITTLE LINES

Your Editor's Sounding Board

I hope this issue will be the last in which the recent elections are mentioned. Regardless of my own opinions, I believe I've given fair and equal treatment to both sides of the issue, as the content of this edition should demonstrate. At no time was my criticism intended to impugn the integrity of any of our officers. My sole interest was in attempting to express a personal conviction that in ANY election there should be opposition.

I have had some membership applications printed reflecting the new dues rates and will send all you need on receipt of a self-addressed stamped business-size envelope. If every member would induce just one philatelic friend to join the ARA, we'd have nearly 1000 members, and be able to do a lot more for fiscal philately. Why not try to sell our club to a friend today? Any prospective member who writes me will get a sample copy of the "American Revenuer" for 6c postage (stamp preferred).

Bill Ittel and Dom Facci are at it again. In this issue you'll find the first four pages of their catalog of the "Revenue Stamps of Fiume" in the centerfold. Dom was in Europe recently and spent some time with Carlo Buttafava (ARA 438). Dom says that Mr. Buttafava is a very knowledgeable and likeable gentleman with an amazing collection and wishes to thank him for his hospitality.



FREEBIE TIME! Ronald Wood (ARA 431) "will be glad to send a strip or several singles" of the Egyptian 1-mill revenue stamp illustrated

above to all members who send him a self-addressed stamped envelope. His address is 106 East Wilson, Elmhurst, Illinois 60126.

Ogden Scoville's note in the "We Get Letters . . ." column on the subject of restriction of page sizes at exhibitions merits our attention. How can you show an 18-inch long Tobacco stamp, for example, on an 8½x11 inch page? Any exhibition which makes such asinine rules warrants censure, not support, from the ARA, as its promoters are (intentionally or otherwise) discriminating against us. Who can come up with a positive means of preventing this blatant form of bigotry?

Don't forget that 1972 is the 25th Anniversary of the ARA and that we want to do something significant for our Silver Jubilee. Write me NOW with your ideas.

Lou Alfano, Editor
(ARA 1142)

WINES

CLEAN - USED - UNCUT

RE#	NET	RE#	NET	RE#	NET
7---	.45	75---	.20	131---	.08
8---	.15	76---	.06	133---	.05
15---	.10	77---	.45	137---	.10
18---	.05	81---	2.00	140---	.10
19---	9.75	85---	.10	141---	.30
26---	.10	86---	.40	144---	.08
27---	.15	91---	.10	145---	.06
30---	.35	93---	.20	146---	.05
35---	.40	96---	.08	147---	.02
27---	.30	98---	.08	149---	.30
41---	.20	99---	.04	151---	.03
53---	.10	100---	.07	153---	.15
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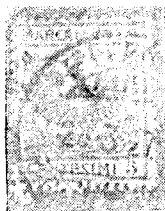
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THE REVENUE STAMPS

of

Fiume

By William Ittel, ARA 519, and Domenico Facci, ARA 892



Under many flags: Austria, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Italy

All of us realize that domineering personalities have often forged the paths of history to their individual wills. Not quite as evident, however, but just as cogent is the observation that the facts of geography have almost as often forged the actions of such leaders. One of the most compelling geographical facts has been a state's need for an outlet to the sea, a deepwater port.

The northern end of the Adriatic Sea provides two good examples of this deepwater anxiety in the ports of Trieste and Fiume. The possession of Fiume in 1918 and of Trieste in 1945 were each a political cause celebre driving the antagonists to the brink of war, both being resolved short of war but yet by force. The history of these events is, of course, written in their revenue stamps.

Fiume (leaving the consideration of Trieste for another time) has been recorded from ancient times. A more recent chronology would show:

1471	Incorporated into Austria
1723	Declared a free port
1776	Attached to Croatia
1779	Annexed to the Hungarian crown as a <i>Corpus Separatum</i>
1809	Conquered by France
1814	Returned to Austria
1822	Re-attached to Hungary
1849	Re-assigned to the Crownland of Croatia
1870	Returned to Hungary

During the latter part of the nineteenth century, Fiume was built into a substantial port serving Hungary and Croatia, as was Trieste for Austria proper. The secret Treaty of London (April 26, 1915) contained Italy's price for entering the first world war on the side of the Allies. Even though she was to obtain parts of Gorizia, Carniola, Istria and Dalmatia, it was specifically agreed that upon an Allied victory Fiume would be assigned to Croatia. However, Italy had not counted upon the complete dismemberment of the Austrian empire, and when this became apparent she also claimed Fiume on the basis of self-determination of the people's living therein.

Croat troops seized the city on October 23, 1918 and expelled the Hungarian governor. A few days later the Croat Diet declared Croatia free from Hungary, and also declared the annexation of Fiume. However, this was not to be as an Inter-Allied force took over the occupation, amid the indignation of the Italian nationalists, as Woodrow Wilson refused to accept the conditions of the Treaty of London. His attitude came close to upsetting the entire peace conference which never settled the Fiume question. The seed was sown for Italian meddling in Balkan affairs, the outcome of which was not finalized for another thirty years!

When it was learned that the Italian garrison in Fiume was to be reduced and replaced by Maltese troops, a Major Reina of the Italian Granatieri brigade offered his troops, along with sundry volunteers, to the poet Gabriele d'Annunzio, a romantic and nationalist Italian war hero of considerable fame. This Italian Free Corps, the so-called Legionari, marched into and occupied Fiume on September 12, 1919. The flag of Italy had been flown over the civic tower of Fiume as early as October 28, 1918, and a few days later a plebiscite had proclaimed Fiume as annexed to Italy. However, the Allied authorities had not permitted this and had placed the state and administrative power in the hands of a National Council of Which Dr. A. Grossich had been named president. This National Council now gave d'Annunzio full power, and he in turn reconfirmed the Council as the administrative agency of the city.

D'Annunzio proclaimed the Italian Regency of Carnaro (*Reggenza Italiana del Carnaro*) in September of 1920. However, in December the Treaty of Rapallo was signed, Article 4 of which created Fiume as a free city. Italy did

receive Istria, the Julian watershed and Zara. D'Annunzio defused to recognize the Treaty (Why not? He had defied the powers for almost a year!) and had to be driven out by force. A new provisional government (Governo Provvisorio) was formed on January 6, 1921. In April, a Constituent Assembly (24-IV-1921 Costituente Fiumana) was elected and an Extraordinary Council ruled until the election of Riccardo Zanella, an independent, as president in November.

That government was deposed in March of 1922 by a Fascisti, Italian nationalist coup d'etat and a new Constituent Assembly (Costituente Fiumano 1922) gave full powers of state and administration to Attilio Depoli, still in the name of the provisional government.

Following an accord with Yugoslavia (the Treaty of Rome) in January of 1924, the military governor, Italian General Gaetano Giardino, solemnly proclaimed the annexation of that city to Italy (Annessione all'Italia). The date was March 16, 1924. By that agreement, the major harbor (Porto Grande) and the city went to Italy. The river delta and the old lumber port of Porto Baros (the suburb of Susak) went to Yugoslavia. It was an unsatisfactory compromise and a hollow victory for Italy since Yugoslavia built up the Dalmatian port of Spalato (Split) with rail connections with the Yugoslav hinterlands. The traffic at Fiume declined until the port was practically a ghost-town. In 1927 Hungary was given the right to use Fiume as a free port and then the city drops out of the news.

The one respite in this dreary history of powerpolitics and force majeure is a man—Gabriele D'Annunzio. Pre-war he was a successful novelist, playwright, poet and lover of Eleanore Duse. But he was not only a romantic aesthete, emerging during the war as a man of action as well. He served in the Italian cavalry, infantry and navy, as well as the airforce. He was wounded a number of times, losing an eye in the process, and led the flight of August, 1918, over Vienna itself dropping propaganda pamphlets! For services rendered, his king titled him in 1924, and Mussolini appointed him president of the Royal Academy in 1937. He died in bed a year later at the age of 75. His Legionari wore the black shirts which later became the uniform of the Fascists.

Fiume, along with Istria, remained an integral part of Italy until after the second world war, although during that war considerable additional domains were added in the immediate area. When in March of 1941 a Serbian army coup d'etat deposed the Yugoslav regent Prince Paul, Adolph Hitler flew into one of those rages that defy reason and change the measured course of history. His immediately-issued Directive No. 25 called for the military destruction of Yugoslavia, which was accomplished with thoroughness in April. This Balkan diversion delayed Hitler's attack on Russia for almost two months, a delay that probably cost Hitler the war with Russia and spelled the downfall of Germany. At the same time the dismemberment of Yugoslavia opened up the whole area to four years of anarchy and civil war, unleashing a climate in which a handful of Communist leaders were able to take over the whole of Eastern Europe!

In the carve-up of Yugoslavia in 1941, Germany incorporated two-thirds of Slovenia into the Reich (Untersteiermark and Südkärnten) and militarily occupied a vastly reduced Serbia. Italy annexed the balance of Slovenia (Provincia di Iubiana) and set up puppet kingdoms in Croatia (Nezavisna Država Hrvatska) and Montenegro (Governatorato del Montenegro). Remembering 1918, Italy annexed outright a large portion of Dalmatian coast on the Adriatic, along with another traditionally Croat area which separated Fiume from Italian-occupied Slovenia the southern border of which was the Kupa River (Zona Fiumano Kupa). In exchange, Croatia was handed Bosnia and Herzegovina. The carve-up was easy, the digestion much more difficult.

The war years were ones of confusion and chaos, shifting boundaries, fluid allegiances. The major protagonists were the Germans, the Italians, the Serb royalists (Chetniks), the Communists (Partisans), the Croat Fascists (the Ustashe), not to mention the Slovenian White Guards and the Blue Guards, and the Montenegrin Whites (belashi) and Greens (zelenashi). Almost all of these military and para-military groups slaughtered each other with impunity at one time or another. Or they temporarily collaborated with each other at different times, as when the Chetniks joined the Italians to drive the Communists from Montenegro. Or at times the slaughter was more on ethnic lines (Croat vs Serb) or on religious (Catholic vs Orthodox). By the end of the war perhaps one out of every ten Yugoslavs had perished. At least half of the commerce and agriculture was obliterated. In the interim, the regime of Mussolini had collapsed with his short and curt dismissal by the Savoy king, and Badoglio's Italy had surrendered. In Yugoslavia the resistance forces leaped in to fill the void and gained the military equipment of ten Italian divisions. The Germans rather quickly stabilized the situation, however, and re-installed Mussolini with a puppet state of his own (Repubblica Sociale Italiana—Italian Social Republic) which was no more than a sham to cover the German military occupation, just as had been the regimes in Croatia and Montenegro, as well as the collaborationist Serbian government of General Nedich. These so-called civil administrations, including that of Provincia di Lubiana, did no more than partially divert public discontent from the occupiers to the native civil authorities.

German administrations now took over Lubiana (Provinz Laibach), Montenegro (Deutsche Militär Verwaltung), Cattaro (Kotor), Zara and Albania. Two other politico-military organizations flourished in Italy from 1943: the Guardia Nazionale Repubblicana (GNR) and the Comitato Liberazionale (C. L. N.), the former Fascist and the latter semi-Communist.

The C. L. N. issued general revenue stamps for use in the liberated areas, but they are only known used in Domodossola. The GNR issued no revenues. The Italian Social Republic had several issues. The German-occupiers issued no revenues. Postage stamps were used as revenues.

In the end, as the Russian armies conquered the Balkans and the Americans and British smashed into Germany from the west, as a result of military necessity along with political ineptness of the Royal and Allied politicians, the Communist partisans held control of most of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, including Fiume. Tito was jousting with the United States itself for control of Trieste! The situation came, again, very close to open war. By the Paris treaties, Italy lost Fiume to Yugoslavia. Trieste, along with Venezia Giulia, remained under Allied occupation. Changing political winds (the Yugoslav expulsion from the Comintern! A critical election in Italy!) resulted in Trieste being returned to Italy in October of 1954, and with Istria being formally given to Yugoslavia with no strings attached. Fiume was really not in contention at this time. For this war, the cause celebre was Trieste. Since then Fiume (Rijeka) has been a part of the so-called People's Republic of Croatia, part of the federated Yugoslavia.

As has been related, Fiume was part of Austria-Hungary until 1918. Provisional governments, all more or less friendly to Italy, ruled from 1918 'til 1924, at which time she became part of Italy itself. Yugoslav military government which took over in 1945 was eventually extended to outright and permanent annexation. For most of its history, Fiume saw the use of Austrian, Hungarian or Italian revenues, and now Yugoslav. No attempt is made to catalogue the issues of those countries and Fiume usage can only be determined from the cancels.

(to be continued)

ARA ELECTIONS— AN EDITORIAL REPLY

On page 103 of the September Revenuer appears an editorial by Gerald M. Abrams, ARA Sales Manager (endorsed by the Editor), in which he charges the "current leadership" of the club with conducting "(phony) elections (?—his) (that) appear to be a violation of the ARA Constitution." He further insists that "we void the previous ballots, call for nominations, and start all over again, in accordance with article 5 (of the ARA Constitution)."

It is quite true that the recent slate consisted of a single candidate for each office, chosen by the Board of Directors, and offered no alternatives other than yes or no on each. A similar situation has obtained in all past elections of which the Secretary has knowledge. (Although alternate candidates have sometimes appeared on past ballots, these were also the recommendations of Board members.)

The purpose of this procedure is not, as Mr. Abrams implies, to "perpetuate the current leadership ad nauseum," but to ensure that the ARA does, in fact, HAVE leadership. Let's tell it like it is—the overwhelming majority of members haven't the slightest interest in or intention of running for office. One does not attain riches, power or reknown by serving as an ARA officer, and the biggest problem in clubs of this kind is to find members who are willing to accept office at all, and who, if they do accept, are willing and able to carry out their duties following their election or appointment. Even a small organization such as the ARA can generate a surprising number of administrative problems and decisions, and large quantities of records, correspondence and general Parkinsonian paperwork. The problems must be solved, the decisions made, and the papers shuffled by someone who is willing to volunteer out of a simple desire to help his fellow collectors. The ARA cannot afford paid help, and the President is not invited to attend first-day ceremonies at Wash-

ington, D. C. in company with our country's leaders, nor has the Secretary appeared lately on "Meet the Press."

The level of member interest in the administrative affairs of the ARA is suggested by the following:

1) Early in 1968 a questionnaire was published in the Revenuer, soliciting the views of members on a variety of subjects pertaining to present or potential club activities. 26 replies eventually trickled in, representing about 6% of the membership.

2) Later that same year, an appeal was made for volunteers to serve in the newly-created offices of Sales Manager and Assistant Editor. The massive response consisted of THREE letters.

3) In the 1970 election, approximately 25% of the members cast ballots. The 115 ballots received allowed a possible maximum of 690 negative votes, since 6 candidates were named. Only 11 noes were in fact registered (see Sept. AR, p. 109).

4) Only 3 of the voting members (including Mr. Abrams) offered any criticism of the form of the election (see Sept. AR, p. 111, for quoted comments).

In view of the foregoing facts and conclusions, the Secretary has no intention whatsoever of undertaking to void the 1970 election. To do so would create unnecessary confusion and uncertainty, and serve no worthwhile purpose. Presumably 75% of the members don't care who is in office, and of the 25% who presumably do care, all but a tiny minority have expressed their approval of the candidates offered.

(As an afterthought, how many members WOULD be willing to run for office next time around, and serve if elected? If YOU would, please inform the Secretary. Results of this appeal will be published in the Revenuer, and a better picture will emerge of just what kind of response would be forthcoming if nominations were actively solicited in line with Mr. Abrams' demand.)

Bruce, Miller,
Secretary-Treasurer

The Book Nook

A. R. A. Library Notes

The ARA and SRS have approved an inter-library loan system, which will necessitate certain changes in our Library Rules. Please make the following changes and additions.

POLICY: Items will be loaned only to members of the American Revenue Association or the State Revenue Society.

RULES: (6) No more than three (3) items may be borrowed at one time.

(7) All requests for SRS Library materials by ARA members must be sent to the ARA Librarian, who will forward them to the SRS Library.

(8) All requests for ARA Library materials by SRS members must be sent to the SRS Librarian, who will forward them to the ARA Library.

(9) All materials are to be returned directly to the issuing Library by the borrower.

ADDITIONS & CORRECTIONS TO THE LIBRARY LIST:

- A-6. delete "First 32 pages only of"
- A-23. add year "1940"
- A-55. add: c. Fourth edition, 1966
- A-59. Facsimile Labels of U. S. Private Die Stamps, Henry W. Holcombe, 1944
- A-60. U. S. Private Proprietary Essays and Proofs, Clarence W. Brazer and Henry W. Holcombe, Essay-Proof Journal, 1958-1960
- A-87. add: d. Fourth edition, 1966
- A-116. Iowa Oleomargarine Tax Stamps, Carter Litchfield, 1969
- A-135. add: d. Fourth edition, 1966
- B-23. add: b. 1964 edition
- B-25. The Harrisons of Waterlows, Robson Lowe, The Philatelist, Jan. 1970
- C-11. Stamp Duty of Great Britain and Ireland, Volume 1, Samuel B. Frank, M.D., and Josef Schonfeld, 1970
- C-31. add: b. 1967 edition
- C-56. (new country: India) The Harrisons of Waterlows, Robson Lowe, The Philatelist, Jan. 1970
- C-71. add: b. 1967 edition
- C-81. (renumbering) The Fiscal Stamps of New Zealand, R. J. G. Collins, The New Zealand Stamp Collector, June-Nov. 1923
- C-82. The Fiscal Stamps of New Zealand, R. J. G. Collins, The New Zealand Stamp Collector, March and April 1925
- C-83. Further Notes on the New Zealand Fiscal Stamps, R. J. G. Collins, The New Zealand Stamp Collector, March 1929
- C-84. The Fiscal Stamps of New Zealand, R. J. G. Collins, The New Zealand Stamp Collector, Dec. 1952, April and Sep. 1953, April and Oct. 1954, and May 1955
- C-91. add: b. 1967 edition
- C-111. add: b. 1967 edition
- C-121. add: b. 1967 edition
- D-61. delete (missing)
- D-106. (new country: Lombardy-Venetia) The Classic Revenue Stamps of Lombardy-Venetia, William Ittel and Domenico Facci, The American Revenuer, Jan., Feb., April and May 1970
- E-0. (new country: Brazil) The Harrisons of Waterlows, Robson Lowe, The Philatelist, Jan. 1970

- E-8. (new country: Costa Rica) The Harrisons of Waterlows, Robson Lowe, The Philatelist, Jan. 1970
- E-43. The Harrisons of Waterlows, Robson Lowe, The Philatelist, Jan. 1970
- E-44. The Waterlow Revenues of Guatemala, James C. Andrews, The Philatelist, Feb. 1970
- E-45. The Seebecks of Guatemala, James C. Andrews, Essay-Proof Journal, Spring 1970
- E-116. (new country: Nicaragua) The Harrisons of Waterlows, Robson Lowe, The Philatelist, Jan. 1970
- F-8. Egyptian Topics, Complete to date (change from listing of individual issues)

The above listings actually comprise only 16 new items, but are considerably more extensive because of cross-indexing to cover all countries covered in some of the articles and handbooks. Gifts were received from Gerald M. Abrams, James C. Andrews, Dr. Samuel B. Frank, W. J. Pieterse and myself. I am working on a new numbering system for the 1972 Yearbook, so all present listings must be regarded as tentative.

Lou Alfano (ARA 1142), Librarian

SECRETARY'S REPORT

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

NEW MEMBERS

- 1269 Dr. Gilbert M. P. Leib
- 1270 Jack Wright
- 1271 Dr. Gerrit H. Jonkers
- 1272 Robert S. Olds
- 1273 Max T. Petroff
- 1274 Donald E. Hallinger
- 1275 Michael F. Wilcox
- 1276 Donald Mack
- 1277 Jerome Meyerson
- 1278 Richard C. Witt
- 1279 Earl C. Stritzinger
- 1280 James W. Brodie
- 1281 Ernest C. Altvater, Jr.
- 1282 Stanley J. Prior, Jr.
- 1283 Royal O. Stabbe

REINSTATED

- 204 Eidsel C. Stanford

DECEASED

- 570 Robert W. Baughman

RESIGNED

- 685 William T. Adams
- 1113 Harold A. Effner, Jr.
- 78 Herman Eisele
- 520 R. L. Frock
- 893 Fred C. Schmid
- 710 Allan M. Thatcher

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

- CHARUHAS, Arthur T., 4007 N. 11th St., Tacoma, Wash. 98406, by John S. Bobo. Greece, Crete and related countries.
- DURNEDER, Hans, A2540 Bad Vöslau, Wr Neustädterstrasse 5/5, Austria, by William Ittel.
- DYKES, William D., 5509 Woodlawn Dr. (P. O. Box 9104), Chattanooga, Tenn. 37412, by James R. Mitchell, Jr. All U.S. and Canada (beginner, part-time dealer "The Hobby House").
- SALZER, Richard L., R. #3, Box 791, Knox, Ind. 46534, by Secretary. Mexico (incl. checks and paper money w. revs.), US (incl. checks w. revs.), states, rev. stamped paper. Indiana broken bank notes and script.
- STOKES, Clifford D., P. O. Box 3158 (707 Dodds Ave.), Chattanooga, Tenn. 37404, by James R. Mitchell Jr. Everything, esp. Portuguese, U.S. and China.
- THURSTON, Robert C., 3205 Sharon Way, Yakima, Wash. 98902, by Secretary. U. S., states, general foreign (primarily interested in good engr.)
- VAN DAM, E. S. J., 1274 Royal Dr., Peterboro, Ontario, Canada, by W. J. Pieterse. Canada (collector/dealer).

APPLICATION FOR REINSTATEMENT

413 WOOD, Ronald W., 106 E. Wilson, Elmhurst, Ill. 60126, by G. M. Abrams. Mexico (state and fed.), all Canada, all revs on docs.

ADDRESS CHANGES

James C. Andrews, P. O. Box 331, Richardson, Tex.
Wilds Bacot, Jr., P.O. Box 549, Broussard, La. 70518.
Frank Braceland, Jr., 701 Larchwood Lane, Villanova, Pa. 19085.
Leslie A. Davenport, 7 Jackes Ave., Apt. 308, Toronto 190, Ont., Canada.
Ronald Friedlander, 2165 Haring St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11229.
Warren F. Haley, Box 03860, Fryeburg, Me. 04037.
Cpt. Anthony W. Hill, 418 Karen Lane, San Antonio, Tex. 78209.
Dr. Edward Hirstel, 1331 N. E. Knott St., Portland, Ore. 97212.
Leon Horowitz, M.D., 109 Utica Sq. Med. Center, Tulsa, Okla. 74114.
Bert N. Kiener, 21 Blossom Circle West, Rochester, N. Y. 14610.
George Tarallo, c/o H. E. Harris & Co., 645 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. 02210.
Joseph C. Zanini, 144 N. 10th Street, New Hyde Park, N. Y. 11040.

Previous membership total - 455
New members ----- 15
Reinstated ----- 1
Deceased ----- 1
Resigned ----- 6
Current membership total - 464

CHANGES AND ADDITIONS TO YEARBOOK SPECIALTY LISTINGS

1157 ADAMS, Leland B. Taxpays with head of Lincoln.
1142 ALFANO, Louis S. Add: Customs cancels on U. S. revs.
247 BEAUMONT, Howard B. Printed cancels; dealer.
1237 BRUCE, Holland H. Gt. Brit- and cols. only.
1225 DAVENPORT, Leslie A. Canada only.
1015 GARRETT, Eugene A. Add:

Philippines, U. S. admin. and Jap. occup.

644 GONZALEZ, Jaime. Postage, rev. and cigarette stamps of Puerto Rico.
1249 HASEGAWA, Stephen J. Japan, esp. hand-engr. silk tax, documentary, tobacco, and incl. official govt. notifications.
602 KRZYZOWSKI, Dr. Raymond J. Add: revenue freaks and oddities of all kinds.
1223 LEISHER, Ronald P. All U. S. revs, taxpays and related material.
1173 LESHER, Ronald E. All U. S. and poss. fiscals.
1123 MORRISSEY, Michael J. 19th C. U.S. revs and literature.
561 O'BRIEN, John F. Delete "So. Am.", add: Brazil.
510 ZANINI, Joseph C. All USIR, taxpays, Mexico.

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CLOSED ALBUMS

One of the most prominent men in the field of philately, Robert Williamson Baughman, 63, ARA 570, died in Liberal, Kansas, where he made his home, on June 30, 1970, following an extended period of failing health and a two month period of hospitalization.

Baughman, a member of more than 60 philatelic groups, was a past president of the Society of Philatelic Americans and Kansas Precancel Society and had held offices in various other organizations. He also had served as a member of the Stamp Advisory Committee under Postmaster General Summerfield.

He traveled extensively to participate in world-wide philatelic events. One of the most enthusiastic of collectors, he gave freely of his time and money in the furtherance of philately. His death leaves a void impossible to fill in his field.

Baughman had an intense interest in his native state of Kansas and authored two books in this connection, "Kansas in Maps" and "Kansas Post Offices." He attended the University of Kansas where he studied journalism and later purchased the Delta County Tribune at Delta, Colorado, serving as its editor. During World War II he was a radar technician with the U. S. Navy. For many years he was president of the John W. Baughman Farms Company, a firm founded by his late father which had vast holdings in several states.

Surviving is his widow, Helen E. Baughman. Their only child, John

Williamson Baughman, died at the age of 21 in an automobile accident.

Carl W. Georgi, ARA 791, of Buffalo, New York, has been reported in a contemporary journal as having died. We will try and secure additional information for the next issue of the Revenuer. —J. S. Bobo.



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