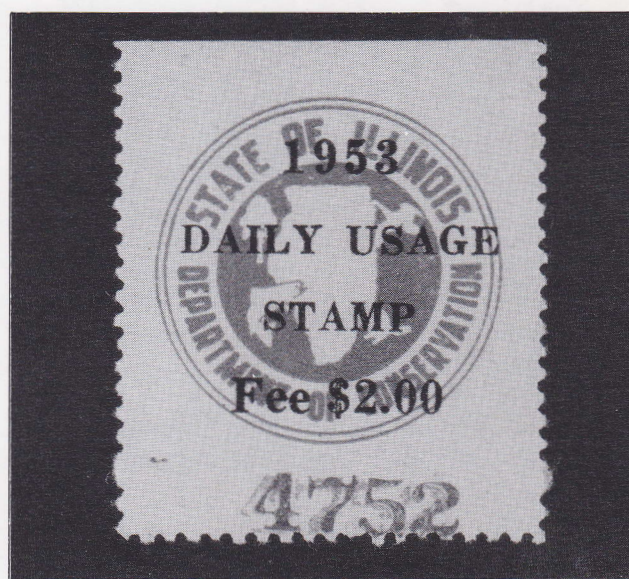


The American Revenuer

IN THIS ISSUE:

The Illinois Daily Usage Stamps	76
Collectors' and Exhibitors' Forum	97

Daily usage stamps have been used on public hunting grounds in Illinois since the early 1950s. More, inside, page 76.



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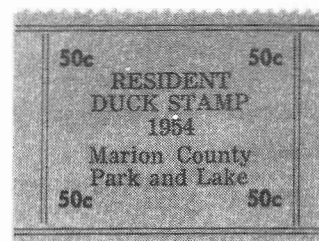
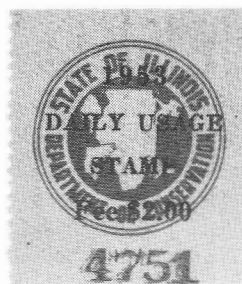
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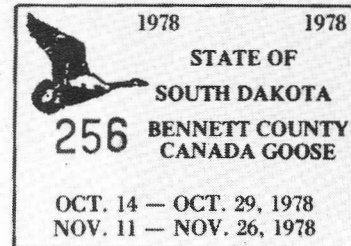
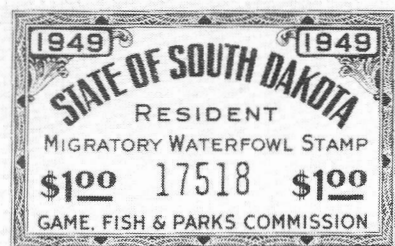
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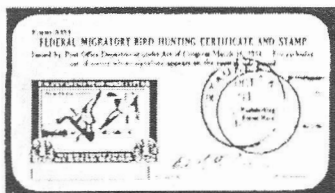
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President's Letter

The stamps we collect fall into many categories. Many of the stamps provide *prima facie* evidence that taxes have been paid. These include the general category excise tax stamps (e.g., the U.S. proprietary, cigarette and wine stamps). They are the majority of the revenue stamps we collect. A special class of these stamps show that no tax has been paid, the product is exempt from taxation. Often these are attached to articles being exported, but the U.S. potato tax exempt stamps were intended for potatoes marketed within the U.S. There are at least two other major categories of revenue stamps that fit into the revenue field. First are the stamps that show that a fee for some form of government service has been paid. The two most obvious examples of U.S. revenues that fit this category are the consular fee and the New York Customs House fee stamps. In each case a standard fee was paid for some government service; in many cases the service was a certification associated with international travel or commerce. The television stamps of Great Britain also fit into this category, for the fees paid to support public broadcasting. These fee stamps are fundamentally different from the stamps that show a tax has been paid (usually no direct government service is rendered). Another category are license and permit stamps. The U.S. duck stamps fit into this category, for their purchase is necessary to hunt migratory waterfowl. I recently discovered another use of these stamps. While

visiting the Blackwater Wildlife Refuge, I discovered that evidence that the annual entrance fee (permitting unlimited admissions to all National Wildlife Refuges) has been paid is the attachment of a "duck" stamp to the Entrance Pass. the user is to sign on the face of the stamp, similar to a hunter's signature, to prevent use by more than one individual. I'm not sure how long they have been doing this, but I wonder if the wording "migratory bird hunting and conservation stamp" has anything to do with their dual function. The early duck stamps do not include any reference to conservation. Perhaps we have a new type of "on cover" usage here that should be sought as avidly as the on license examples. Perhaps some reader can enlighten us further on this subject.

This places the familiar duck stamp in a similar position to the National Park Service's Golden Eagle Permit "stamps" of a few years ago, the National Park trailer permit stamps and the continuing annual Golden Eagle permits. All should be recognized and cataloged. Who out there among the readership will step up and get us a trial listing?

Revenues continues to do well in shows. I attended March Party in Cleveland and there were two revenue exhibits there: Bill Fitch's *U.S. Private Proprietary Stamps*, which received a gold, and Bill Waggoner's *Old MacDonald Had a Farm*, a fascinating array
(*President's Letter—continued on page 97*)

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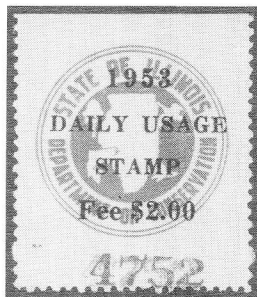
The Illinois Daily Usage Stamps

by David R. Torre, ARA

Introduction

The purpose of this article, the second of two discussing the stamps used on waterfowl management areas in California and Illinois, is to tell the story of the Illinois Daily Usage stamps. In Illinois, as in California, a number of such areas were developed in the 1940s and 1950s. In contrast to the situation in California, waterfowl depredations to agricultural crops did not serve as a major stimulus for these projects. The Illinois Department of Conservation (IDOC) had two priorities at this time. The first was to provide additional

Figure 1. In 1960, Joseph J. Janousek reported the first daily usage stamps were issued in 1953.



food and refuge for the large population of Canada geese that annually winters in the state. The second was to provide regulated public shooting grounds for sportsmen who could not afford to belong to private hunting clubs.

Since the early 1950s, daily usage stamps have been used at the public hunting grounds which operate on a (daily) permit basis. These have included waterfowl areas such as Rice Lake, Sanganois, Horseshoe Lake and Union County. The stamps are an integral part of the permit system; they act as a control limiting the number of hunters to the area's specific daily capacity, they provide evidence that the appropriate fees have been paid and they validate hunter's permits or stand-by cards for the day's hunt. Following the end of the season, they are also available as an auditing device.

Information about the stamps was first published in the *State Revenue Newsletter* in June of 1960. Editor David C. Strock reported that daily usage stamps had been issued on public hunting grounds in Illinois from 1955 through 1958 with a \$2.00 face value for

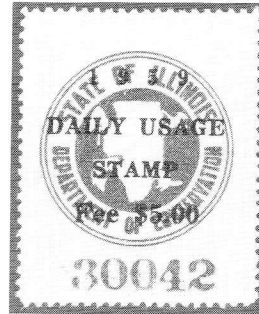


Figure 2. E. L. Vanderford's *Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps* stated that the \$5.00 stamp from 1959 was the first required to hunt geese.

ducks and a \$4.00 face value for pheasants. A \$4.00 stamp from 1957 was illustrated. In November of 1960 Joseph J. Janousek, in his "State Game Hunting and Fishing Revenue Stamps" column, stated that the first daily usage stamps had been issued in 1953 (see Figure 1). Janousek provided descriptions of both values from 1953, 1956 and 1957. A question mark followed the years 1954 and 1955. In the early 1960s [Frank L.] Applegate's *Catalogue of state and Territorial Game and Fishing License Stamps* was published. The catalog included descriptions of both values from 1958 and 1959.

In 1973 the State Revenue society (SRS) published E. L. Vanderford's *Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps*. The handbook included descriptions of daily usage stamps from 1953 through 1969, with the exception of 1954 and 1955 which were listed as "information wanted." The handbook stated that starting in 1959, the stamp with the higher face value was required to hunt geese in addition to pheasants on public hunting grounds (see Figure 2). In 1977 the SRS published Vanderford's *Check List of State and Locally Issued Migratory Waterfowl License Stamps*. Daily usage stamps from 1970 and 1971 were described. Vanderford added, "Daily usage duck stamps were discontinued after 1970 and the goose-pheasant stamps discontinued after 1971."

In 1991 Scott Publishing Company came out with a *Federal and State Duck Stamp Catalogue*. The catalog listed and pictured daily usage duck stamps for 1953, 1956-70 and 1972. Daily usage stamps required to hunt geese (and pheasants) were listed for

1959–72. The 1972 goose-pheasant stamp was also pictured. Scott did not list daily usage stamps from 1954 or 1955. By this time most consultants to the catalog, including E. L. Vanderford and the author, had come to believe that stamps had not been issued for those years. Since the Scott catalog was published, much more has been learned about the Illinois Daily Usage stamps.

Some of the more important facts to be presented in this article are as follows:

1. There is evidence that suggests Illinois may have issued daily usage stamps prior to 1953—possibly as early as 1950. In any event, the state became the third to issue stamps required to hunt waterfowl (following Ohio in 1938 and South Dakota in 1949).
2. Daily usage stamps were required to hunt geese prior to 1959. Starting in 1953 the \$2.00 stamps were used on the public hunting ground operated at the Horseshoe Lake Goose Refuge. Starting in 1954 the same stamps were also used at the Union County Goose Refuge.
3. Illinois has continued to issue daily usage stamps through the present time. The stamps have been employed over a longer period (40 years) than any other state-issued waterfowl series on record.
4. The series has not been consecutively issued, however. Although stamps were issued in 1954 and 1955, tickets, similar to enlarged theater tickets, were used in their place from 1973 through 1976.

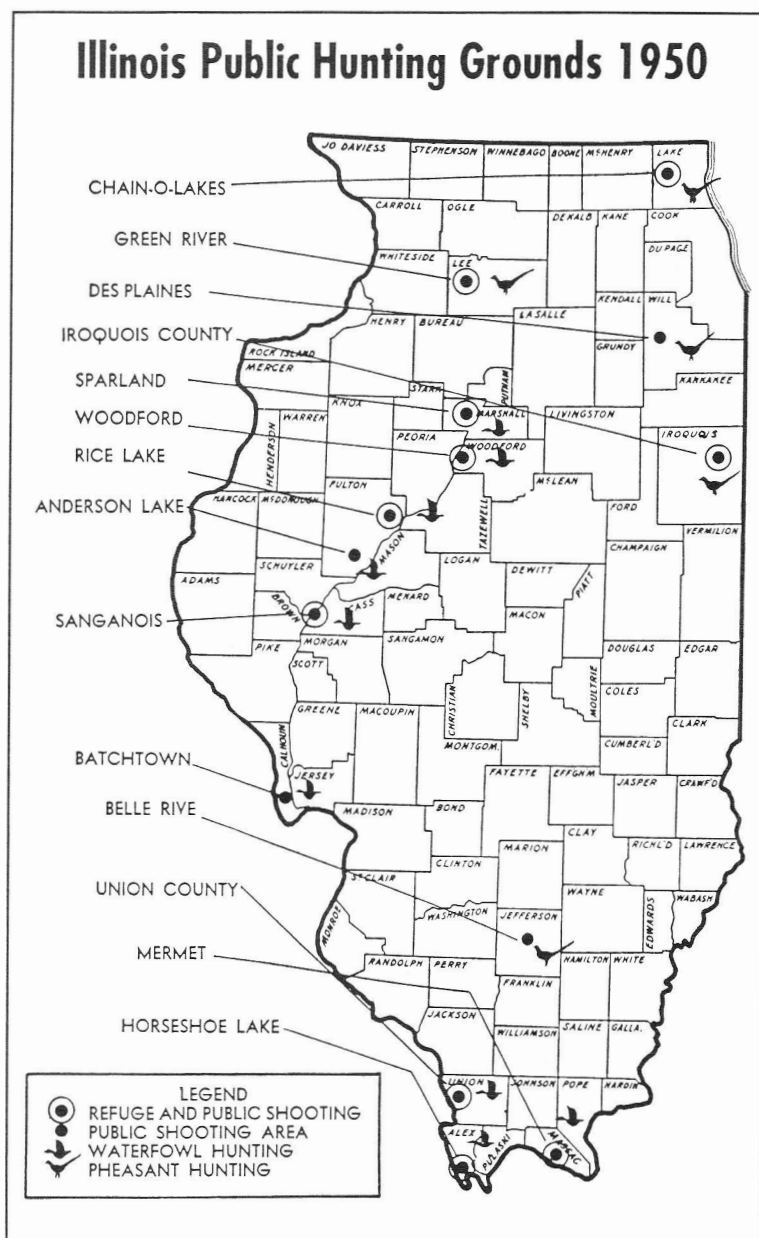
The Canada Goose Refuges

Illinois is located within the Mississippi Flyway, as are all the states which border the Mississippi River. Illinois provides one of the most important wintering areas for Canada geese in North America. From their nesting grounds along the west side of James Bay in Canada, a large segment of the Mississippi Flyway Canada goose population migrates southwest and winters in the southern part of the state (Hanson and Smith, 1950). Horseshoe Lake is located in the southern tip of Illinois, in Alexander County. It was formed when an ancient U-shaped bend in the Mississippi River pinched off. For many years Horseshoe Lake was known as one of the world's greatest goose hunting areas (New

Migratory Waterfowl, 1944). There are numerous private goose hunting clubs in the area, lining the shores of the lake and the river.

In an effort to provide protection for the Canada goose population in southern Illinois, the IDOC purchased Horseshoe Lake and turned it into a refuge. Most of the refuge, including an island, was acquired in 1927. This amounted to 3,490 acres. Subsequent purchases of shoreline property in 1941, 1945 and 1946 added approximately 220 acres. Once the refuge was established, Canada geese, which had previously wintered all along the Mississippi River in southern Illi-

Figure 3. This map shows the location of waterfowl public hunting grounds in 1950.



nois, began to concentrate there. By the 1940s about 50 percent of the Canada geese in the Mississippi Flyway were wintering within a very small area in and around the Horseshoe Lake Refuge (Hanson and Smith, 1950).

Prior to 1944 there were no special goose hunting regulations for the Horseshoe Lake area. Hunting was conducted under statewide regulations (Thornburg, 1994). Private goose hunting clubs were licensed by the IDOC and were required to report the number of geese killed on their property daily. The IDOC also allowed some hunting on portions of the refuge. This policy stemmed from the belief that a successful refuge operation should incorporate an annual harvest (Callaway, 1956).

A curious and potentially disastrous occurrence took place at Horseshoe Lake in the late 1930s and early 1940s—the goose flock became tame. According to an excerpt from *Canada Geese of the Mississippi Flyway*, published by the Illinois Department of Registration and Education in 1950: “Along with the increase in numbers of Canada geese at Horseshoe Lake there were two developments of primary importance: a tremendous increase in shooting pressure on the flock and an alteration in the behavior of the geese.... The goose flock using Horseshoe Lake gradually lost most of its fear of man and gunfire while near the refuge. The obvious result...was a tremendous increase in the kill.”

The average number of Canada geese killed at Horseshoe Lake from 1939 through 1945 was 9,800. This figure includes the geese killed on private property as well as on the refuge itself. In all other parts of Illinois combined the average was only 1,100. The state with the next highest average in the Mississippi Flyway, Michigan, was under 3,000 state-wide. The large annual kills at Horseshoe Lake greatly exceeded the breeding potential for Mississippi Flyway Canada geese. This resulted in the goose population being reduced by nearly one-half within a two-year span. The number of geese wintering in Illinois during 1943–44 was approximately 50,000. By 1945–46 it was down to 26,000—an all-time low for the state (Hanson and Smith, 1950; Callaway, 1956).

According to F. C. Lincoln, the significance of his flyway concept was “if the birds should

be exterminated in any one of the four major flyways now definitely recognized, it would at best be a long time before that region [of North America] could be repopulated, even though birds of the species affected should continue over other flyways to return to their great breeding grounds of the North.” As Canada geese have a fairly low breeding potential, the overkilling at Horseshoe Lake posed serious consequences for the entire Mississippi Flyway (Hanson and Smith, 1950).

The situation quickly attracted the attention of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). In response, a new federal hunting regulation was established in 1944 specifically for the Horseshoe Lake area. It provided that after 6,000 geese were killed, the goose season would be closed. A second regulation closed *all* goose hunting in Alexander County at noon each day (New Migratory Waterfowl, 1944). After the grim goose census results were obtained in 1945, shooting at Horseshoe Lake was halted after only five half-days. In part to divert attention away from the Canada geese, the IDOC purchased and developed additional public duck hunting areas at this time (see page 80). No open season for Canada geese was permitted along the entire Mississippi Flyway during 1946–47. Goose hunting resumed along the flyway during 1947–48 on a restricted basis. Limited hunting was allowed at Horseshoe Lake during this time (Hanson and Smith, 1950; Callaway, 1956).

Recognizing the need for a second Canada goose refuge, in 1947 the IDOC began acquiring land in Union County, about 25 miles north of Horseshoe Lake. By the early 1950s the new Union County Wildlife Refuge totaled 5,600 acres. At this time the IDOC emphasized a feeding program at both refuges. Corn was grown at the areas, then knocked down a few rows at a time so that the geese could reach it (1950 Annual Report; 1951 Annual Report). Due in large part to the efforts of the IDOC and the USFWS, the Mississippi Flyway Canada goose population rebounded in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

Public Duck Hunting Areas

Ducks using the Mississippi Flyway breed and nest primarily in the prairie province of Manitoba, but also to some extent in the Dakotas and Minnesota. In the fall, Mississippi

Flyway ducks migrate southeast on the way to their principle wintering grounds in eastern Arkansas and northeastern Louisiana (Wesley and Leitch, 1987). The main migration corridor for Mississippi Flyway mallards centers over the Illinois River Valley in west-central Illinois. Consequently, the area has become nationally known for its mallard hunting. Significant numbers of other species of ducks also occupy the valley during peak migration times. These include bluewing teal, lesser scaup, ringnecks and ruddy. The valley owes its rich history of waterfowl use and activity to the quality of water and aquatic vegetation found there (Ball, 1993).

For over a hundred years most of the desirable shooting areas in the valley have been controlled by private duck clubs. Before WWII, sportsmen who could not afford to belong to the private clubs were having trouble finding good places to hunt. Most of the valley's wetlands which were not owned or leased by the clubs were located along the Illinois River. At one time the mallards had concentrated along the river and it provided excellent hunting. However, a change in feeding habits caused the ducks to scatter all over the valley.

Corn is the principle crop in Illinois and corn fields comprise approximately 28 percent of the land (A Comparative Study, 1963). The widespread use of mechanical corn pickers in the late 1930s and early 1940s resulted in a large amount of corn being left in the fields. Much of this remaining corn would have been harvested by the old hand-picking method. The corn fields of Illinois soon acted like a magnet for ducks, much like the rice fields of California (Osborne, 1945). This situation did not prove to be of great concern to Illinois farmers, as the ducks descended on their fields *after* the harvest. In order to be closer to this new found food source, the mallards abandoned the Illinois river in favor of local lakes and streams.

In an effort to provide quality duck hunting opportunities for all sportsmen, the IDOC opened a public shooting area in the Illinois River Valley. A 2,217 acre tract of land in Fulton County, approximately 30 miles southwest of Peoria, was purchased in 1943 from the estate of U. G. Orendorff for \$83,137. The area was named Rice Lake as wild rice had been plentiful there at one time. Mr. Orendorff had founded the plow works in

nearby Canton which evolved into International Harvester. For many years Rice Lake had served as his private duck club (Ball, 1993). The IDOC intended to operate the area as a combination refuge and public hunting area. Like the Honey Lake Waterfowl Management Area in California, Rice Lake was purchased and developed under the Pittman-Robertson Program (Rice Lake Refuge, 1944).

The northern half of the area comprised the public shooting grounds. Rice Lake adjoined the large Duck Island Gun Club and drew birds from their lake as well as from its own refuge (Woods, 1960). As opposed to

In an effort to provide quality duck hunting opportunities for all sportsmen...a 2,217 acre tract of land...was purchased in 1943.... The area was named Rice Lake...

Honey Lake, where natural vegetation provided adequate cover, hunting at Rice Lake was done exclusively from permanent blinds (until recent years). The blinds were constructed by the IDOC and could accommodate a total of 40 hunters per day. During the 1940s hunters needed to obtain a permit but no fee was charged. Prospective hunters wrote to the IDOC, requesting to shoot at Rice Lake on a desired date. Hunters could also request that one or two partners shoot from their blind. Permits were issued on a first-come, first-served basis. After the hunters received a permit in the mail, they were assured of a place to hunt on the specified date (New Migratory Waterfowl, 1944). Early in the morning of each hunt day, the blinds were assigned by lottery. Numbers were drawn and each corresponded to a particular blind. This method was adopted to allow everyone an equal chance at the blinds in better locations (Thatcher, 1945).

From its inception the public shooting area at Rice Lake was very popular. According to IDOC Director Livingston E. Osborne: "More than 1,500 applications have been received by the Department from Illinois duck hunters for permits to hunt on the state's new public shooting grounds at Rice Lake.... Applications have come in so rapidly that all of Octo-

Figure 4a. Layout of 25-subject pane showing the position of stamps and the last two digits of their serial number. **b.** \$3.00 and \$5.00 stamps from 1960. The last two digits of both serial numbers is 85. There-fore, they are both from position six.



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11	12	13	14	15
15, 40, 65, 90	14, 39, 64, 89	13, 38, 63, 88	12, 37, 62, 87	11, 36, 61, 86
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25, 50, 75, 100	24, 49, 74, 99	23, 48, 73, 98	22, 47, 72, 97	21, 46, 71, 96

ber from the start of the duck season on the 14th is filled completely as well as every Sunday in November. The youngest applicant to date is a 12 year old boy from central Illinois. Many ladies have applied for hunting privileges. On the opening day a father, son and grandson will hunt. The grandfather is 77 years old" (New Migratory Waterfowl, 1944). Hunters were allowed to shoot at Rice Lake once every ten days in order to prevent locals from monopolizing the area (Thatcher, 1945).

To meet the growing demand for public shooting grounds, the IDOC opened two new waterfowl management areas in 1945. They were known as the Sparland and Woodford County Public Shooting Areas. Including Rice Lake, a total of 5,400 acres were available for public hunting at this time (Thatcher, 1945). In 1945 the IDOC also created a new Division of Game Management. The Division was in charge of the planning and administration of waterfowl and upland game refuges, the planning and administration of public hunt-

ing grounds and the administration of the Pittman-Robertson Federal Aid Program (1950 Annual report; 1953 Annual Report).

As it did in California, hunting boomed in Illinois following the end of WWII. The State's existing public shooting areas could not come close to accommodating all of the sportsmen wishing to hunt waterfowl (Woods, 1960). In the late 1940s the IDOC purchased and developed three additional waterfowl management areas—Anderson Lake, Batchtown and Sanganois. Like Rice Lake, the new areas were funded by the Pittman-Robertson Program. Rice Lake continued to be the most popular with hunters, as it consistently provided them the most success (Rice Lake Again Produces, 1951).

For a map showing the location of each waterfowl area to offer public hunting in 1950, see Figure 3. Locations of pheasant areas are also shown. These will not be individually discussed in this article. The map identifies public hunting areas at the Horse-

shoe Lake and Union County Goose Refuges. Although some hunting was allowed on the refuges at this time, it was not a controlled situation with check-stations, numbered pits, etc. (Thornburg, 1994). The IDOC did not operate regular public hunting rounds at the Horseshoe Lake and Union County Goose Refuges until 1953 and 1954, respectively. According to an excerpt from *A Brief summary of Illinois Department of Conservation Activities for 1953*: "During the past hunting season this Division [Game Management] operated two new hunting grounds for the public. One of these, the Horseshoe Lake Public Hunting Ground, was operated as the first goose hunting ground open to the public.... Hunting was limited to thirty pits, with a maximum capacity of sixty hunters per day. Each hunter was limited to the taking of one Canada goose, and the hunting hours were from one-half hour before sunrise until twelve o'clock noon. One thousand two hundred and four (1,204) geese were harvested by two thousand sixty-six (2,066) hunters." A separate section of the same report stated: "For the coming year...there is a possibility of having another goose hunting ground. If the fall migrations of the Canada goose warrant continued harvesting of this bird, a portion of the Union County Refuge probably will be opened as a public hunting ground."

Daily usage stamps issued

In the early 1950s the IDOC imposed a fee on the public hunting grounds. This was necessary to help defray the cost of running the public hunting program in Illinois. The fee was quite reasonable compared to the expense involved in belonging to a private hunting club. According to an excerpt from an article written by a hunter in *Outdoors in Illinois*, "The [public hunting] areas provide the Illinois hunter a place where he has a reasonable chance to bag some ducks without having to lay out a days wages to do so."

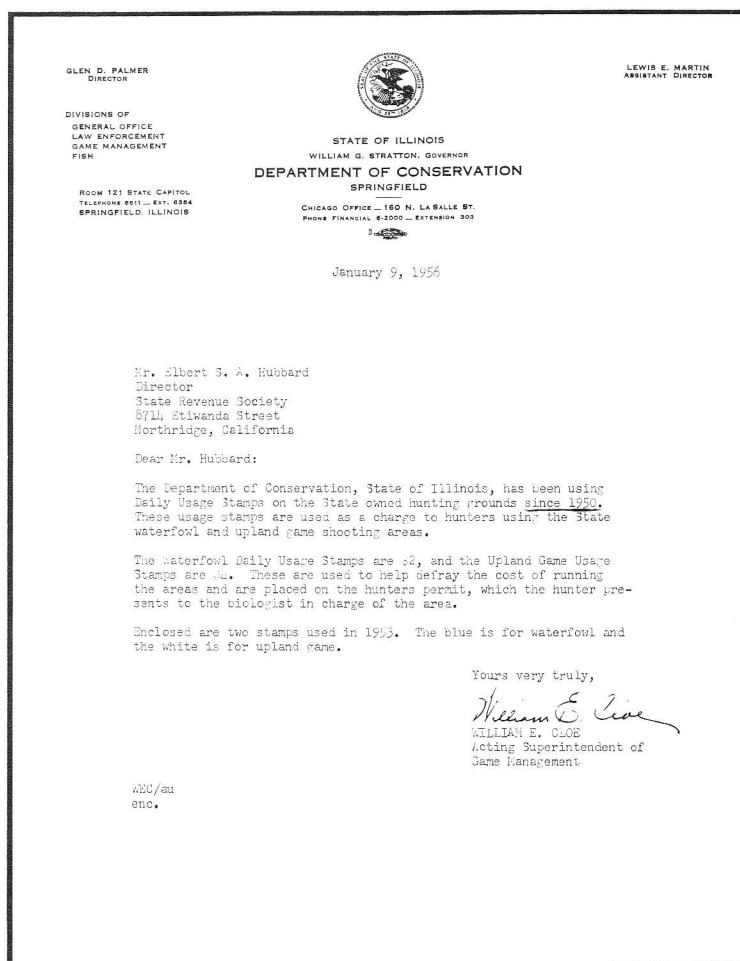
After a hunter drew his blind, he was asked to pay the daily usage fee for himself and his partners. For each fee paid, a separate *stamp* was affixed to his permit. As the blinds accommodated up to three hunters, one, two or three "daily usage stamps" were affixed to each permit. One of the roles the stamps served was as a control. For example, if the daily hunter capacity at a particular area was 50, then a maximum of 50 daily

usage stamps would be issued at the location on each hunt day. To facilitate this control, the stamps were serial numbered. Although the stamps were gummed, they were frequently stapled to the permits.

The stamps validated the permits for a single day's hunt. At the end of the hunt, the permits and stamps were collected by IDOC personnel in charge of a checkout procedure. During this procedure the number of each species of waterfowl killed was recorded (Ball, 1993). To ensure that all of the permits and stamps were returned, every hunter's state hunting license was held at the check station as collateral. The permits and stamps were then sent to IDOC Headquarters in Springfield for possible audit and subsequent destruction.

Janousek (1960) and Vanderford (1973, 1977) have reported that the daily usage stamps were first issued in 1953. Both stated that \$2.00 stamps were used on the public duck hunting grounds and \$4.00 stamps were

Figure 5.
Letter from William E. Cloe to Elbert E. A. Hubbard stating that daily usage stamps have been used since 1950.



GOOSE AREAS			
Areas	Hunters	Geese Killed	Percentage
Horseshoe Lake	1,261	891	.70
Union County	120	49	.40
Total	1,381	940	.65

Total hunters for all hunting areas—18,500.

Remarks:

Pheasant kill would have been higher if the cover had not been too dense.

Duck kill was low because of excessive amount of water in the Illinois River Valley, and also because the weather was too warm.

WATERFOWL AREAS (DUCK)				
Areas	Usage Stamp Monies	Boat Rentals	Decoy Rentals	Total Amount of Money Collected
Woodford County ..	\$1,476.00	\$ 271.00	\$ 81.00	\$ 1,828.00
Rice Lake	3,480.00	895.00	200.00	4,575.00
Anderson Lake	2,754.00	675.00	107.00	3,536.00
Sanganois	1,412.00	324.00	52.00	1,788.00
Total	\$9,122.00	\$2,165.00	\$440.00	\$11,727.00

GOOSE AREAS	
Areas	Usage Stamp Monies
Horseshoe Lake	\$2,522.00
Union County	240.00
Total	\$2,762.00

PHEASANT AREAS	
Areas	Usage Stamp Monies
Chain-O-Lakes	\$ 4,004.00
Iroquois	3,944.00
Des Plaines	17,840.00
Green River	6,680.00
Clinton County	7,548.00
Belle Rive	6,512.00
Total	\$48,528.00
Total amount of money received for public hunting areas:	
Pheasant Areas	\$48,528.00
Waterfowl Areas	11,727.00
Goose Areas	2,762.00
Total	\$63,017.00

10

Figure 6.
Page from
1954 Annual
Report.

used on the public pheasant hunting grounds. It may be of interest to note that the \$2.00 daily fee was identical to that charged on the state waterfowl management areas in California during the 1950s (Fine Public Shooting, 1955). Like all of the daily usage stamps issued through 1972, the 1953 stamps feature the insignia of the IDOC in the background. The specific year date, "DAILY USAGE STAMP" and the fee are printed in black ink over the top of the insignia. All daily usage stamps have the serial number printed below the insignia. The insignia includes a map of Illinois with a tree, a goose, a fish and a beaver located in the four corners of the state. Circling the map is the inscription "STATE OF ILLINOIS / DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION." The 1953 stamps have the in-

signia printed in orange ink on blue paper and white paper for the \$2.00 and \$4.00 values, respectively. The serial numbers are printed in black. The dimensions of daily usage stamps issued through 1972 often vary one to three millimeters. This has been noted primarily in those issued prior to 1959, after which time the stamps become more uniform in size. However, all stamp measurements cited in this article should be considered approximations. The \$2.00 stamps from 1953 measure 32 x 37 mm and the \$4.00 stamps measure 32 x 40 mm (see Figure 1).

Both values are perforated 12. Applegate stated in his catalog that the Illinois daily usage stamps were "Apparently printed in panes three stamps wide hence only the center stamp is fully perf. 12." In the *Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps*, Vanderford stated: "All stamps...[are] believed to be from sheets of 25 (5 x 5). Sheets [are] imperforate [on] all sides except [for a] 10 mm perforated selvage at [the] left." After completing a study of the daily usage stamps in collections today, the author has determined that Vanderford was correct. For the location of stamps with specific serial numbers in the 25-subject panes, see Figure 4. Four of the \$2.00 stamps and two of the \$4.00 stamps have been recorded from 1953.

It now seems likely that daily usage stamps were issued prior to 1953—possibly as early as 1950. For many years the author has been aware of a letter written by William E. Cloe, Acting Superintendent of Game Management, to revenue collector and dealer Elbert S. A. Hubbard in 1956. At this time Hubbard was doing much to further the collecting of state revenue stamps. He founded the State Revenue Society in 1955 and started the *State Revenue Newsletter* in 1959 (Martin, 1994). Hubbard had heard about the daily usage stamps, possibly from fellow revenue specialist John Bobo who lived in Illinois, then made a request of the IDOC for additional information. Cloe's letter was in reply. In it he stated, "The Department of Conservation, State of Illinois, has been using Daily Usage Stamps on the state owned hunting grounds since 1950." (See Figure 5.) Previous to researching the current article, the author had assumed this statement to be incorrect (possibly due to a typographical error).

With Cloe's letter in mind, however, mate-

rials dated 1950-52 were sought. The 1950 and 1951 Annual reports of the IDOC were located, along with a Game and Fish Code dated July 1, 1951. The annual reports make no mention of daily usage stamps. The Code does. Section 3, subsection (F) reads: "The Department is authorized to issue a Public Hunting Grounds daily usage stamp at a fee of \$2.00, such stamp to expire at the end of the day of issue. Any person who is a resident of the State of Illinois, shall obtain such a stamp from the Department to be attached to the permit card assigned to a person under the provisions of the rules and regulations made by the Department for the operation of State Public Hunting Grounds."

The 1951 Code allows for the possibility that Cloe's statement was indeed correct. The fact that daily usage stamps are not included in the 1950 and 1951 Annual Reports does not prove the stamps were not issued during those years. (The 1953 Annual report does not mention the stamps shown in Figure 1 either.) On the other hand, the 1951 Code speaks to the *authority* the IDOC had to issue stamps at that time. Perhaps they did not actually do so until 1953. Additional information may someday be discovered that will establish the first year of issue for this series.

Stamps after 1953

The earliest annual reports to include the daily usage stamps are from 1954 and 1955. The information provided by these reports is significant for two reasons. First, no examples of either value have been recorded from 1954 or 1955 and it was previously believed that stamps were not issued for those years (Vanderford, 1991; Cummings, 1991). It should be noted that Strock (1960) had reported that both values were issued in 1955, but his claim was never substantiated. Second, the *Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps* indicates that the \$4.00 stamps from 1959 were the first daily usage stamps used to hunt geese on public hunting grounds in Illinois. The 1954 and 1955 Annual Reports prove otherwise.

The 1954 Annual report states that the \$2.00 stamps were used at the Anderson Lake, Rice Lake, Sanganois and Woodford County Public Duck Hunting Areas. A total of \$9,122 was collected in daily usage fees at the four locations. The report also states that the \$2.00 stamps were used at the Horseshoe

Lake and Union County Goose Refuges. A total of \$2,762 was collected in fees at the two refuges. This confirms that a public hunting ground was established at the Union County Refuge in 1954, as proposed in the 1953 Annual Report. The \$4.00 stamps were used at six public pheasant hunting areas (see Figure 6).

The 1955 Annual Report states that the \$2.00 stamps were used at the same four duck hunting areas as in 1954, at a new public duck hunting ground located at the Marshall County Wildlife Refuge and at the Horseshoe Lake and Union County Goose Refuges. The \$4.00 stamps were used at eight pheasant hunting areas (see Figure 7). The annual reports for 1956 through 1959 do not specifically mention the daily usage stamps.

Figure 7.
Page from
1955 Annual
Report.

DUCK AREAS				
Area	Hunters	Duck-kill	Goose-kill	Percentage
Anderson Lake	1,079	2,430	4	2.24
Marshall County	855	1,224	4	1.43
Rice Lake	1,407	2,869	7	2.04
Sanganois	439	239	1	.54
Woodford County	619	865	13	1.39
Total	4,399	7,627	29	1.53

GOOSE AREAS			
Area	Hunters	Kill	Percentage
Horseshoe Lake	1,391	564	.40
Union County	1,219	991	.81
Total	2,610	1,555	.60

Note: We had only 29 days of hunting on Duck Areas due to the early freeze.

PHEASANT AREAS		
Area	Usage Stamp	Money
Beile Rive	\$ 6,812
Chain-O-Lakes	4,424
Clinton County	7,580
Des Plaines	18,856
Green River	7,816
Iroquois	7,100
O'Hare Field	8,960
Shelby County	6,468
		\$67,996

WATERFOWL AREAS (Duck)				
Area	Usage Stamp Money	Boat Rental	Decoy Rental	Total Amount of Money Collected
Anderson Lake	\$ 2,158	526	131	\$ 2,815
Marshall County	1,710	389	89	2,188
Rice Lake	2,814	665	142	3,621
Sanganois	878	214	59	1,151
Woodford County	1,238	311	86	2,635
Total	\$ 8,798	2,105	507	\$12,410

GOOSE AREAS	
Area	Usage Stamp Money
Horseshoe Lake	\$ 2,782
Union County	2,438
Total	\$ 5,220

TOTAL AMOUNT OF MONEY RECEIVED FROM PUBLIC HUNTING AREAS	
PHEASANT AREAS	\$67,996
DUCK AREAS	12,410
GOOSE AREAS	5,220
	\$85,626

Table I

Waterfowl Management Areas using Duck Daily Usage Stamps¹

Year	Location	Total Hunters
1953	Anderson Lake, Batchtown, Horseshoe Lake, Rice Lake, Sanganois, Sparland, Woodford County	2,066 + ²
1954	Anderson Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Rice Lake, Sanganois, Union County, Woodford County	5,942
1955	Anderson Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Marshall County, Rice Lake, Sanganois, Union County, Woodford County	7,009
1956	Anderson Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Marshall County, Rice Lake, Sanganois, Union County, Woodford County	7,597
1957	Anderson Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Marshall County, Rice Lake, Sanganois, Union County, Woodford County	12,867
1958	Anderson Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Marshall County, Rice Lake, Sanganois, Union County	13,129
1959	Anderson Lake, Bluff Lake, Mermet, Rice Lake, Sanganois	2,816
1960	Anderson Lake, Bluff Lake, Rice Lake, Sanganois	3,495
1961	Anderson Lake, Rice Lake, Sanganois	2,220
1962	Anderson Lake, Rice Lake, Sanganois	1,178
1963	Anderson Lake, Sanganois	1,253
1964	Anderson Lake, Rice Lake, Sanganois	1,624
1965	Anderson Lake, Rice Lake, Sanganois	1,876
1966	Anderson Lake, Mermet, Rice Lake, Sanganois	5,150
1967	Mermet, Rice Lake, Sanganois	3,712
1968	Mermet, Sanganois	2,571
1969	Rice Lake, Sanganois	1,220
1972	Rice Lake	1,159
1977	Rice Lake	1,418
1978	Rice Lake	1,329
1979	Rice Lake	890
1980	Rice Lake	1,314
1981	Rice Lake	993
1982	Rice Lake	1,420
1983	Rice Lake	2,016
1984	Rice Lake	1,234
1985	Rice Lake	1,029
1986	Rice Lake	1,485
1987	Rice Lake	1,574
1988	Rice Lake	1,184
1989	Rice Lake	945
1990	Rice Lake	1,199
1991	Rice Lake	1,133
1992	Rice Lake	1,545
1993	Rice Lake	1,250

¹From 1953 through 1958 the "duck" daily usage stamps were also used at the Horseshoe Lake and Union County Goose Refuges.

²This figure represents the number of hunters at Horseshoe Lake only. Data for the duck areas is not available at this time.

However, it is now assumed that the \$2.00 stamps were used at the public duck and goose hunting areas through 1958. Starting in 1959 the \$4.00 stamps, previously used only at the pheasant areas, were also used at the goose refuges (Vanderford, 1973). For a listing of the waterfowl management areas where each kind of stamp was used, see Tables I and II. These tables show the total number of hunters which paid the daily usage fees each year. As one stamp was affixed to a permit for each hunter who paid the daily usage fee, these figures also represent the total number of stamps used each year.

The 1955 Annual Report contains two additional items of interest. The first is a table comparing the number of state hunting licenses sold each year from 1945 through 1954. The total number of licenses sold (resident and non-resident) increased 63 percent from 326,567 in 1945 to 515,709 in 1954. This supports the statement made earlier that hunting boomed in Illinois following WWII, as it did in California. Coincidentally, the sale of state hunting licenses in California also increased 63 percent during this period, from 393,282 in 1945-46 to 620,587 in 1954-55 (45th Biennial report for the Years 1956-58).

The second item of interest concerns crop production on the Illinois waterfowl management areas. The 1955 Annual Report states that only two of the areas currently included farming operations, the Horseshoe Lake and Union County Refuges. According to an excerpt from

the report: "...on these refuges there are large concentrations of Canada geese that spend the winter. They start arriving from the north in late September and early October, and do not leave until March and April. The Division [of Game Management] grows feed for these geese, to take care of them as long as they remain. At horseshoe Lake the Division farms approximately eight hundred acres. At Union County the Division farms approximately four hundred acres....The farming operations entail growing corn, millet, milo, and kaffir corn for grain crops, and several pasture crops, such as alfalfa, rye, clover, fescue, bluegrass, brome, and other grasses for forage."

Nearly 200,000 Canada geese and more than 1.5 million ducks wintered in Illinois during 1955-56. Both of these figures were all-time highs. The 200,000 geese represented an 800 percent increase over the low recorded in 1945-46. Much of the increase can be explained by the success achieved at the new Union County Refuge. In 1949 the refuge was the recipient of 60 geese transplanted from the Horseshoe Lake Refuge. Within six years the Union County flock had increased to 46,000 (Callaway, 1956).

Examples of both values of daily usage stamps have been recorded from 1956 (less than five of each). The \$2.00 stamps have the insignia printed in green ink on manila paper and measure 32 x 37 mm. The \$4.00 stamps have the insignia printed in orange ink on light blue-green paper and measure 32 x 39 mm. The serial numbers are printed in black ink (see Figure 8). Starting in 1957 and continuing through 1972, all serial numbers are in red ink.

Throughout the 1950s the IDOC enlarged the waterfowl management areas by purchasing surrounding tracts of land as they became available. For example, the size of the Sanganois Wildlife Refuge was increased from 3,160 acres in 1951 to 6,078 acres in 1959. During this same period the Horseshoe Lake Refuge was increased from 5,320 acres to 9,342. Similar increases were made to several of the pheasant areas (1959 Annual Report). The large numbers of waterfowl in the mid-1950s prompted the IDOC to open more acreage to public hunting. Many improvements were made to the hunting areas, including the construction of additional blinds and pits, so that more hunters could be ac-

Table II

Waterfowl Management Areas using Goose Daily Usage Stamps¹

Year	Location	Total Hunters
1959	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	5,683
1960	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	3,595
1961	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	5,417
1962	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	4,060
1963	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	4,069
1964	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	2,719
1965	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	4,470
1966	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	5,073
1967	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	4,507
1968	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	6,192
1969	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	4,360
1970	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	5,949
1971	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	5,835
1972	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	6,744
1977	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	5,484
1978	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	8,379
1979	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	8,038
1980	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	4,108
1981	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	5,633
1982	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	3,424
1983	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	3,422
1984	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	2,766
1985	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	2,879
1986	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	4,010
1987	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	3,637
1988	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	4,332
1989	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	4,973
1990	Horseshoe Lake, Union County	5,050
1991	Horseshoe Lake, Snake Den Hollow, Union County	6,022
1992	Horseshoe Lake, Snake Den Hollow, Union County	4,361
1993	Snake Den Hollow, Union County	2,787

¹From 1959 through 1972, the same kind of daily usage stamps were used at goose areas and pheasant areas.

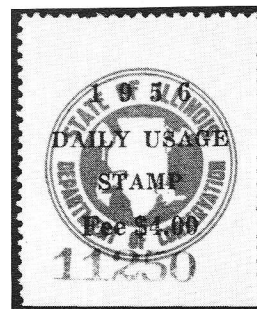


Figure 8.
\$2.00 (ducks
and geese)
and \$4.00
(pheasant)
stamps from
1956.

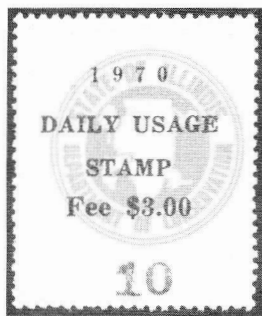


Figure 9. The \$3.00 duck stamp for 1970 was printed but never used.

commodated. These efforts on the part of the IDOC enabled a record number of sportsmen to use the public waterfowl hunting areas in 1958 (see Table I).

In 1959 the IDOC raised the daily usage fees charged to hunters on the duck and pheasant areas to \$3.00 and \$5.00, respectively. In addition, hunters at the Horseshoe Lake and Union County Refuges were now charged

the same fee as hunters at the pheasant areas (Vanderford, 1973). The fee increases were undoubtedly needed to help offset the cost of running the expanding public hunting program in Illinois. The new fees remained in effect through 1978 (Musser, 1994). For comparison, the daily fee charged at the waterfowl management areas in California was raised from \$2.00 to \$3.50 in 1964 and then to

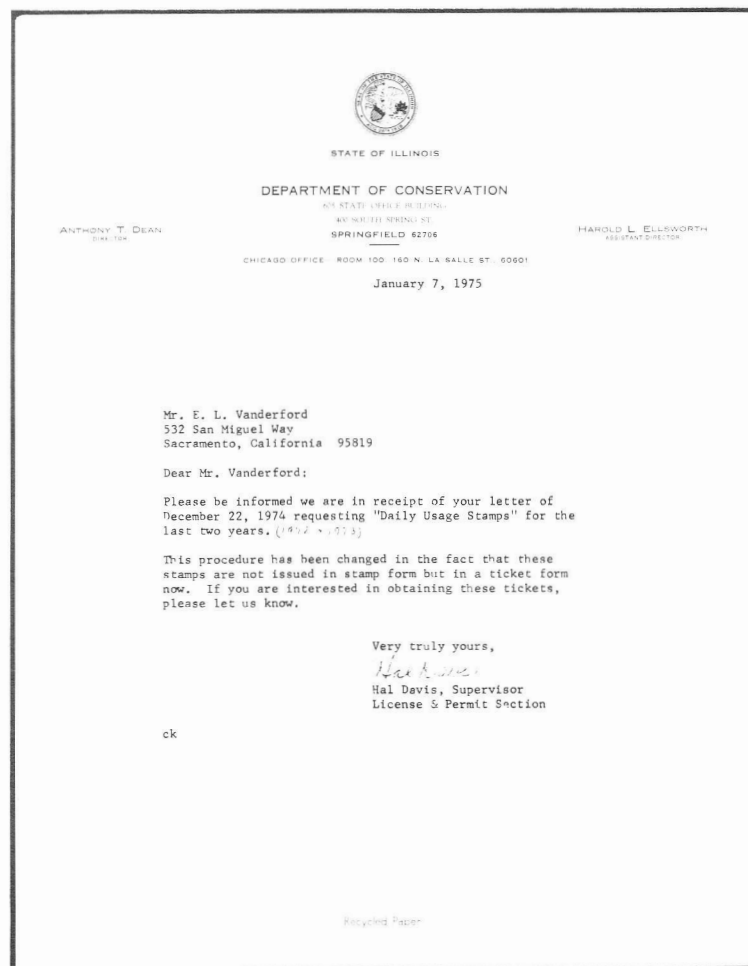
\$5.00 in 1977 (Waterfowl Management Area Regulations, 1964; Regulations For Hunting on State and Federal Areas, 1977). The \$3.00 daily usage stamps from 1959 have the insignia printed in green ink on manila paper and measure 32 x 39 mm. The \$5.00 stamps have the insignia printed in red-brown ink on light blue-green paper and also measure 32 x 39 mm (see Figure 2).

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, duck populations in Illinois were adversely affected by a decrease in production resulting from an extended drought on the northern Great Plains. Hardest hit was the mallard population. By 1961 it was reduced to only 25 percent of the record high achieved in 1955. The duck hunting season was subsequently shortened to 30 days and the daily limit set at two birds. According to the 1961 Annual Report, "This regulation decreased by about one-third the number of hunters using duck areas and decreased the kill by two-thirds." In 1962 the season was shortened once again (to 25 days) and there was a limit of one mallard included in the bag limit of two ducks. In 1963 the peak number for all waterfowl in Illinois was 1,126,000. This number was less than half that recorded ten years earlier (2,484,000). The Rice Lake Public Hunting Area was not operated in 1963 due to low water levels (1962 Annual Report; 1963 Annual Report).

Waterfowl numbers remained low until the latter part of the 1960s. In 1969 waterfowl peaked at 1,920,000—the highest number recorded in 11 years. According to an excerpt from the 1969 Annual Report, "In some areas the mallard populations were the highest in history." Canada goose numbers fluctuated during the decade, but also ended on an upward note, topping 280,000 in 1969. The daily usage stamps were in use throughout the 1960s, at the public waterfowl hunting areas listed in Tables I and II and also at several pheasant areas.

In 1970 the Division of Game Management was superseded by the Division of Wildlife Resources. The 1970 Annual Report stated, "The Division of Wildlife Resources is responsible for the management of the state's wildlife resources at the field level, so that shootable surpluses may be produced and hunting as a form of recreation perpetuated, wildlife populations maintained for aesthetic and non-consumptive uses, and our lands are

Figure 10. Letter from Hal Davis informing E. L. Vanderford that the stamps were replaced by tickets as of 1972.



kept at their best productive capacity."

Daily usage stamps were not used at public duck hunting areas in 1970 or 1971. There were two reasons for this. First, the Division of Wildlife Resources selected Rice Lake to participate in its "Lake Rehabilitation Program." During 1970 and 1971 the lake was completely drained and 890 acres of it were seeded to Japanese millet. Duck hunting was allowed both years on a no fee basis, with approximately 100 hunters per day selected by a public drawing. Second, the Sanganois Public Hunting Area was changed from a daily permit basis to a staked blind site basis in 1970. A similar change was made for the Sparland and Woodford County Areas ten years earlier. For such areas a public drawing is held prior to the start of the season. Hunters selected are allowed to shoot from the blind site drawn the entire season. The hunters are responsible for blind construction and upkeep, including litter prevention, avoiding pollution, etc. (1970 Annual Report; 1971 Annual report; 1973 Illinois Hunting and Trapping Information).

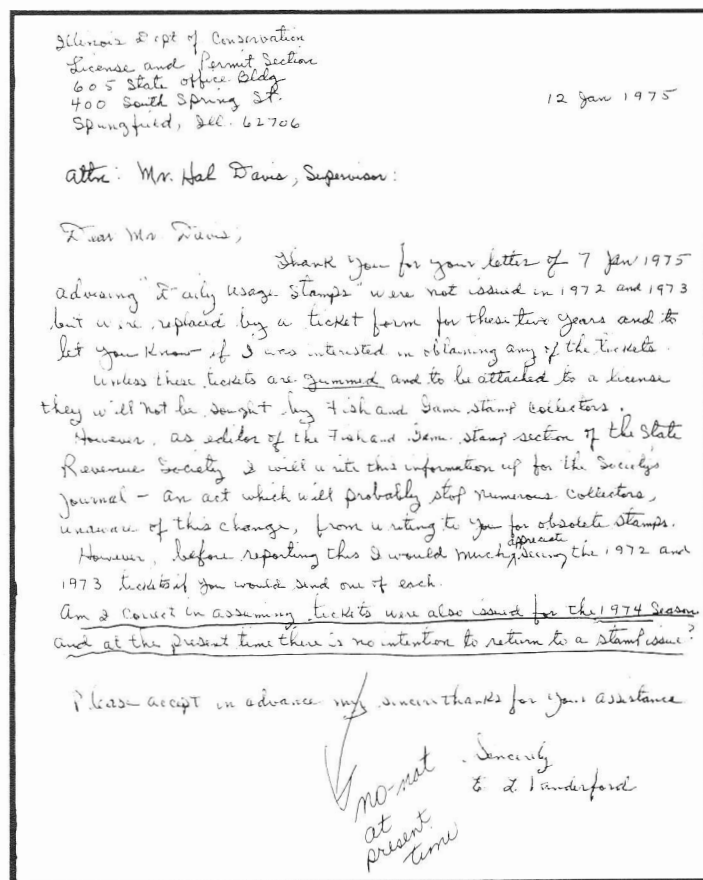
In 1970 the \$3.00 stamps were printed but not used. The insignia is printed in green ink on manila paper and the stamps measure 33 x 37 mm (see Figure 9). No \$3.00 stamps were printed for 1971. In 1970 and 1971 the \$5.00 stamps were used at the goose and pheasant hunting areas.

For many years it was widely believed that daily usage stamps were not printed for 1972. This belief resulted from erroneous information provided to collectors E. L. Vanderford and Charles H. Hermann by the IDOC License and Permit Section. As previously stated, the stamps affixed to hunters' permits were collected during the checkout procedure. In addition, the IDOC would not sell unused stamps to collectors. However, collectors who requested examples of obsolete stamps were often given them free of charge. The author has spoken to several longtime collectors who received such complimentary stamps. Some were used, with no gum or staple holes. Most were unused. Occasionally the latter were attached to an accompanying letter by a paper clip. The majority of collectors received both values from 1958 through 1970 and the \$5.00 stamp from 1971. A few received the 1953, 1956, 1957 and 1972 stamps (Hubbard, 1990; Beals, 1991; Miles, 1991, Vanderford, 1991; Gibbs, 1994). This is one of two ways in which

the majority of Illinois Daily Usage Stamps have ended up in the hands of collectors. The IDOC stopped giving obsolete stamps away in the early 1970s.

In December of 1974 Vanderford wrote to the License and Permit Section, requesting copies of the daily usage stamps used in 1972 and 1973. Hal Davis, the License and Permit Section Supervisor, wrote back to Vanderford and informed him that stamps were no longer issued and that they had been replaced by tickets (see Figure 10). Vanderford then wrote back to Davis, requesting verification of this fact in the form of tickets from 1972 and 1973 (see Figure 11). Davis could not locate a ticket from 1972 but did provide Vanderford with a photocopy of a ticket used in 1973 (shown in Figure 12). At this time Vanderford was in close contact with Hermann. He asked Hermann to write to the IDOC License Section in order to double-check whether or not stamps were used in 1972. Hermann received the following reply: "We are sorry but the

Figure 11.
Letter from E. L. Vanderford to Hal Davis, asking for verification of the fact that stamps were discontinued in 1972.



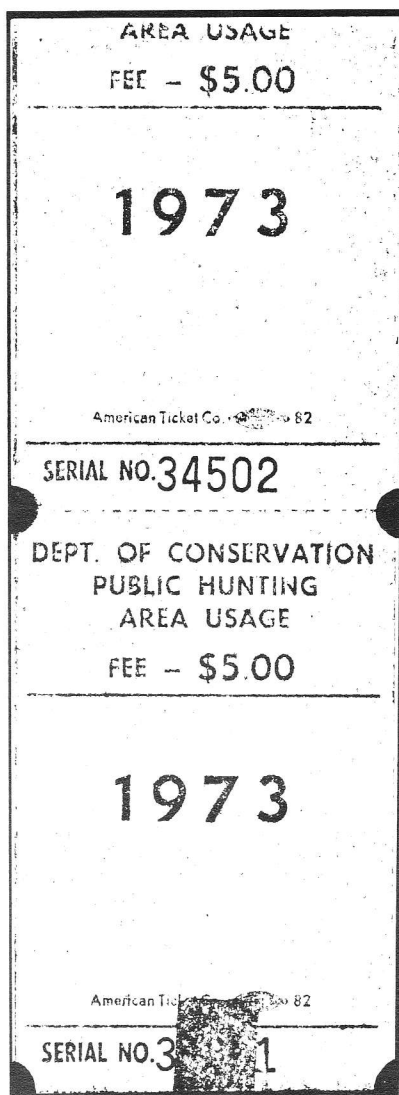


Figure 12.
Example of the
daily usage
tickets that
were used
from 1973
through 1976.

been destroyed by this time, it is possible that the 1972 stamps given to Vanderford were retrieved from the IDOC Archives.

The 1972 stamps are unusual in that both values have the insignia printed in orange ink on light blue-green paper. All other daily usage stamps issued through 1972 were printed on two colors of paper, presumably to avoid confusion. The \$3.00 stamps measure

issuance of these stamps was discontinued in 1972, and all previous years stamps were destroyed..." (Vanderford, 1985).

As Hermann was provided with the same information, Vanderford assumed it to be correct. Therefore, in his *Check List of State and Locally Issued Migratory Waterfowl Hunting License Stamps*, published in 1977, Vanderford stated, "Daily usage duck stamps were discontinued after 1970 and the goose-pheasant stamps were discontinued after 1971." Fortunately, a few 1972 daily usage stamps had been included in groups of stamps given to other collectors. Vanderford learned of this following the publication of his check list. He was then able to persuade a sympathetic License Section employee to locate one each of the 1972 stamps for him (see Figure 13). As all daily usage stamp remainders are believed to have

31 x 39 mm and the \$5.00 stamps measure 31 x 37 mm. Less than five examples of each have been recorded. For descriptions of daily usage stamps from specific years (1953 through 1972), see Table III.

Most of the daily usage stamps in collections today can be traced back to E. L. Vanderford. He acquired them in a roundabout way. In the early 1970s Vanderford managed an auto parts warehouse in Sacramento. For a two to three week period he employed a carpenter to build and install some shelves, bins and racks. In a conversation one day, Vanderford learned that the carpenter's uncle was a game warden in Illinois—with a close friend in the License and Permit Section. Through his uncle, the carpenter was able to obtain for Vanderford several large blocks of all the daily usage stamps used from 1959 through 1969. Vanderford recalls that he received about 20 of each of the stamps from the carpenter. As he received many stamps with the selvage intact (see Figure 4), it is possible that the warden broke-up complete panes of the stamps to send to his nephew. If this occurred, Vanderford would have received 25 copies of each stamp. He soon broke-up the blocks and traded the stamps among his collector friends (Vanderford 1991, 1994). This explains why most of the stamps in collections today have serial numbers indicating they were printed within 25 of each other.

New style stamps issued

Tickets such as the one shown in Figure 12 were used in place of stamps on the public hunting grounds at Rice Lake, Horseshoe Lake, Union County and several pheasant areas from 1973 through 1976 (Musser, 1994). During this four-year period the License and Permit Section repeatedly informed collectors that the daily usage stamps had been discontinued and that the IDOC had no plans to use them in the future (see Figure 11). After Vanderford's check list was published in January of 1977, collectors ceased inquiring about the stamps. As luck would have it, the IDOC returned to a stamp format later that same year (Musser, 1994).

Starting in 1977, three kinds of daily usage stamps were used. The stamps feature the new IDOC insignia in the background: a small letter "i" with a tree centered at the bottom. The insignia is printed in black ink

Figure 13.
The last of the
"old style"
Daily Usage
stamps were
issued in
1972.



Table III

Description of Illinois Daily Usage Stamps (1953–1972)

Year	Face Value	Ducks, Geese or Pheasants	Colors ¹	Approximate Dimensions ²	Remarks
1953 ³	\$2.00	D, G	orange on blue	32 x 37 mm	
1953	\$4.00	P	orange on white	32 x 40 mm	
1954	\$2.00	D, G			no examples recorded
1954	\$4.00	P			no examples recorded
1955	\$2.00	D, G			no examples recorded
1955	\$4.00	P			no examples recorded
1956	\$2.00	D, G	green on manila	32 x 37 mm	
1956	\$4.00	P	orange on light blue-green	32 x 39 mm	
1957	\$2.00	D, G	orange on light blue-green	32 x 37 mm	
1957	\$4.00	P	green on manila	32 x 38 mm	
1958	\$2.00	D, G	green on manila	32 x 38 mm	
1958	\$4.00	P	orange on bright yellow-green	32 x 40 mm	
1959	\$3.00	D	green on manila	32 x 39 mm	
1959	\$5.00	G, P	red-brown on light blue-green	32 x 39 mm	
1960	\$3.00	D	red-brown on light blue-green	31 x 39 mm	
1960	\$5.00	G, P	green on manila	32 x 39 mm	
1961	\$3.00	D	green on manila	32 x 38 mm	
1961	\$5.00	G, P	red-brown on light blue-green	31 x 39 mm	
1962	\$3.00	D	green on manila	32 x 39 mm	
1962	\$5.00	G, P	red-brown on light blue-green	32 x 39 mm	
1963	\$3.00	D	orange on light blue-green	32 x 39 mm	
1963	\$5.00	G, P	green on manila	32 x 39 mm	
1964	\$3.00	D	green on manila	32 x 39 mm	
1964	\$5.00	G, P	red on light blue-green	32 x 39 mm	
1965	\$3.00	D	orange on light blue-green	32 x 38 mm	
1965	\$5.00	G, P	green on manila	32 x 39 mm	
1966	\$3.00	D	green on manila	32 x 37 mm	
1966	\$5.00	G, P	orange on light blue-green	32 x 38 mm	
1967	\$3.00	D	orange on light blue-green	32 x 39 mm	
1967	\$5.00	G, P	green on yellow	32 x 39 mm	
1968	\$3.00	D	green on yellow	32 x 38 mm	
1968	\$5.00	G, P	orange on light blue	32 x 39 mm	
1969	\$3.00	D	orange on light blue	32 x 39 mm	
1969	\$5.00	G, P	green on manila	32 x 40 mm	
1970	\$3.00	D	green on manila	33 x 37 mm	printed but not used
1970	\$5.00	G, P	orange on light blue	32 x 38 mm	
1971	\$5.00	G, P	green on manila	31 x 39 mm	no duck stamps were printed for 1971
1972	\$3.00	D	orange on light blue-green	31 x 39 mm	
1972	\$5.00	G, P	orange on light blue-green	31 x 37 mm	

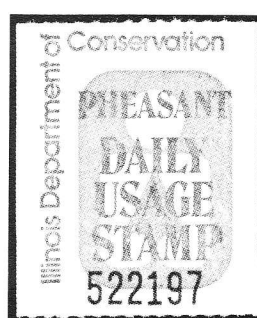
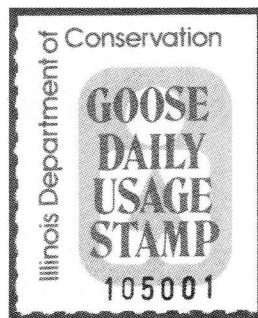
¹All stamps through 1972 have the year date, "DAILY USAGE STAMP" and the fee printed in black ink over the top of the insignia.

²Stamps often vary 1-3 mm in size.

³Stamps may have been issued prior to 1953—possibly as early as 1950. See text, page 82.

on all the new style stamps. Going up the left side and continuing across the top of the stamps is the inscription, "Illinois Department of conservation." Serial numbers are

Figures 14a–d. New style stamps issued for duck, goose, pheasant and controlled quail and pheasant public hunting areas.



printed in red ink across the bottom of the stamps. Those used at Rice Lake have “DUCK DAILY USAGE STAMP” printed over the top of the insignia and they are on light blue paper. Those used at Horseshoe Lake and Union County have “GOOSE DAILY USAGE STAMP” printed over the top of the insignia and they are on manila paper. Those used at the pheasant areas have “PHEASANT DAILY USAGE STAMP” printed over the top of the insignia and they are on light green paper (see Figures 14a–c).

From 1980 through 1993 a fourth kind of daily usage stamp was used on controlled quail and pheasant areas. Distinct from regular pheasant areas, the IDOC raised and released quail on such areas from 1980 through 1990. In 1991 budget restrictions put an end to the quail release program (Musser, 1994). The stamps used at these areas have “CONTROLLED QUAIL & PHEASANT DAILY USAGE STAMP” printed over the top of the insignia and they are on orange-brown paper (see Figure 14d). The new style stamps are virtually the same size as their predecessors, measuring approximately 32 x 38 mm. Whereas the old style stamps are perforated, the new style stamps are rouletted.

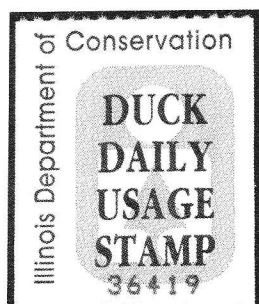
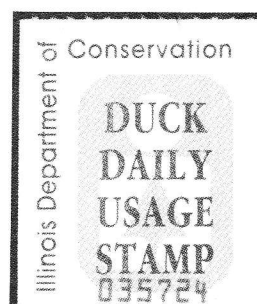
The new style stamps are not dated. Stamps from a particular printing are used year after year until they are exhausted. Numerous printings over the years have resulted in several detectable differences. (At

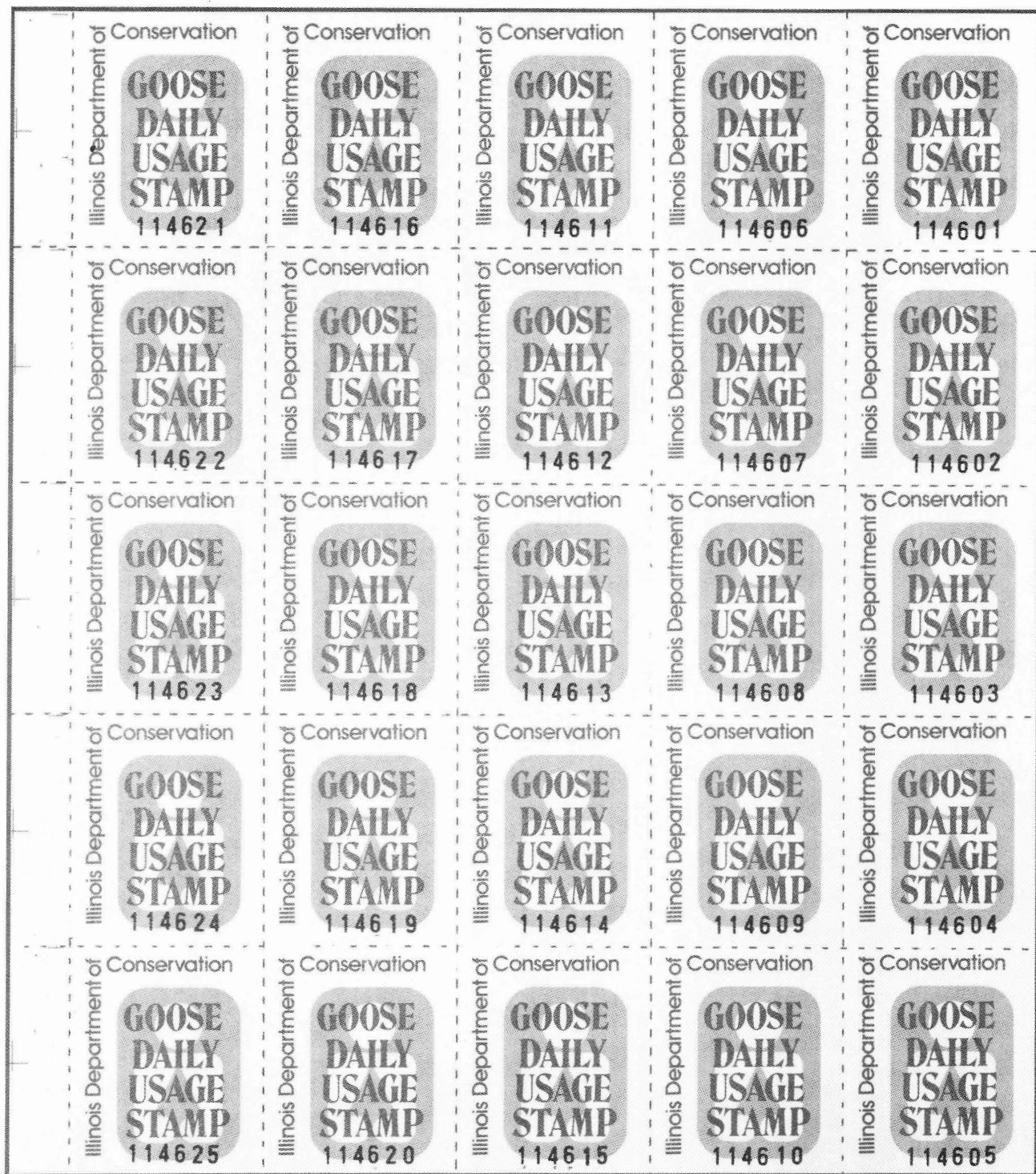
this time the author does not have enough data to assign specific types to these stamps.) First, the shade of paper often differs slightly. Second, both the typestyle and the size of type has varied slightly. Third, the style and size of the serial numbers has varied greatly (see Figures 15a–c). When the new style stamps were first issued in the late 1970s, all were printed in booklet panes of 25 (5 x 5) with a tab at the left. Twenty panes were stapled together to form a book (Kaburick, 1992). In recent years only the goose daily usage stamps have been printed in the booklet pane format (see Figure 16). The duck, pheasant, and controlled quail and pheasant stamps have been issued in coil rolls of 500 (see Figure 17).

The new style stamps have no face value printed on them. The daily usage fee at Rice Lake remained at \$3.00 and the fees at Horseshoe Lake, Union County and the pheasant areas remained at \$5.00 through 1978 (see Figures 18a–c). In 1979 the IDOC raised the daily usage fee on all public hunting grounds (duck, goose and pheasant) to \$10.00 (Musser, 1994).

In 1980 the fee charged to hunters at Rice Lake (only) was lowered. According to John Ball, Assistant Site Manager for the Rice Lake Wildlife Area, the recession which hit the country at this time forced the closing of the International Harvester plant in nearby Canton. This event seriously impaired the

Figures 15a–c. The style and size of the serial numbers has varied greatly from printing to printing.






Fulton County economy. A group of local residents subsequently made an appeal to the IDOC to reduce the financial burden on sportsmen wishing to hunt at Rice Lake—much as the sportsmen of Lassen County appealed to the California Fish and Game Commission in 1956 (Torre, 1994). The IDOC

agreed to reduce the daily usage fee at Rice Lake from \$10.00 to \$6.00 and it remained at that level through 1991 (see Figure 19). In 1992 it was raised back to \$10.00.


The fee charged to hunters on the controlled quail and pheasant areas started out at \$5.00 in 1980. During the mid-1980s it was


Figure 16.
*Complete pane
of goose daily
usage stamps.*

Figure 18a-c. Applications for the three kinds of public hunting areas operated in 1978. Each specifies that daily usage stamps must be purchased at the areas.





1978 CONTROLLED PHEASANT HUNTING APPLICATION AND INFORMATION






1978 WATERFOWL (GOOSE) HUNTING APPLICATION & INFORMATION





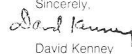
1978 WATERFOWL (DUCK) HUNTING APPLICATION & INFORMATION



Dear Permit Applicant:

The Department of Conservation manages one waterfowl hunting area for ducks at Rice Lake. Hunting opportunities at this site are regulated by hunting permits. The competition to receive a waterfowl (duck) permit is intense, especially for holidays and weekends.

Therefore, please review this information sheet carefully before sending your 1978 application to the Waterfowl Permit Office. One simple mistake can cause your application to be rejected. Please complete all requested information and double check the data to be sure it is correct.

Sincerely,

 David Kenney
 Director

APPLICATION INFORMATION

You must use an official 1978 Department of Conservation waterfowl (duck) permit application. If you use a previous year's application form it will be REJECTED.

One Duck Hunting permit per applicant per year will be issued.

If more than one application for a waterfowl (duck) permit is received in the same name, all applications will be rejected and the permits revoked.

Permits are not transferable.

Applications will be accepted beginning September 18, 1978. Applications received prior to September 18 will be returned. Permits will be issued on a first come, first served basis until the available quota is reached. If you are not issued a permit upon your first request, you will be notified of the remaining hunting areas and dates and you may then reapply.

The issuance of permits is not computerized. Please allow at least 30 days for processing duck permits.

In-person and mail-in applications will receive equal treatment.

Requests for permits by telephone will not be accepted.

Permit fees are payable at the public hunting area only. DO NOT SEND FEE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION PERMIT OFFICE.

GROUP HUNTS

Up to ten individual applications may be submitted in one envelope if you wish to participate in a group hunt. Each individual application for a group must be signed personally by the applicant, or his application will be REJECTED.

RICE LAKE HUNTING AREA

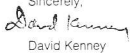
The Springfield permit office will issue all duck permit reservations for **The Rice Lake Area**. Season dates will be announced to the public by the local media as soon as they are set by the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service.

Check in at each hunting area is between 4 AM and 5 AM. The permit is void after 5 AM. If you check in after 5 AM you cannot be guaranteed the opportunity to hunt since stand-by hunters will be given preference.

A drawing will be held at 5 AM each hunting day to determine the issuance of blind sites.

Hunting will be from blinds only.

A \$3.00 daily usage stamp must be purchased at the area.

Sincerely,

 David Kenney
 Director

WATERFOWL (GOOSE) HUNTING AREAS

Horseshoe Lake and Union County Refuge

The Springfield Permit Office will issue goose permit reservations for **Horseshoe Lake and Union County Refuge**. Season dates and harvest quota will be announced by the public media as soon as released by the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service.

There is no hunting on Mondays or December 24 and 25, 1978.

Check in at each hunting area is between 4 AM and 5 AM. The permit is void after 5 AM. If you check in after 5 AM you cannot be guaranteed the opportunity to hunt, since stand-by hunters will be given preference.

A drawing will be held at 5 AM each hunting day to determine the issuance of blind sites. Hunting will be from blinds only.

A \$5.00 daily usage stamp must be purchased at the Horseshoe and Union County hunting areas.

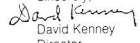
Steel Shot is required for 12 gauge shotguns. No other 12 gauge shotgun shells loaded with lead shot may be in possession.

Hunters must possess a valid hunting license and both a Federal and State Migratory Waterfowl Stamp. (Hunters 65 years of age or older must possess a Federal stamp only. Hunters under 16 years of age are required to have a valid hunting license but not a State or Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamp).

Hunting License, Federal migratory waterfowl stamp and state duck stamps will be deposited in the area office while hunting.

pages eight controlled pheasant hunting opportunities at these sites are regulated by a pheasant permit is intense, especially

tion sheet carefully before sending your Office. One simple mistake can cause your ete all requested information and double

Sincerely,

 David Kenney
 Director

sonally by the applicant or his application will be REJECTED.

PHEASANT HUNTING AREAS

The Springfield permit office will issue pheasant permit reservations for thirty (30) hunting days, November 15 through December 24, 1978, (excluding all Mondays and Tuesdays) for the following areas:

SITE	DAILY PERMITS
Eldon Hazlet (Carlyle Lake)	175
Chain O Lakes	90
Des Plaines	230
Iroquois County	125
Wayne Fitzgerald (Rend Lake)	160
Richland County	140
Moraine View (McLean Co. C.A.)	100

The following pheasant hunting area ONLY will be hunted November 15 through December 24, 1978 (excluding November 17, 18, 19 and all Mondays and Tuesdays):

Green River 130

Check in at each hunting area is between 7 AM and 8 AM. The permit is void after 8 AM. If you check in after 8 AM you cannot be guaranteed the opportunity to hunt because stand-by hunters will be given preference.

A \$5.00 daily usage stamp must be purchased at the area.

Hunting is restricted to the taking of two pheasants of either sex.

Illinois residents 65 years of age or older, or disabled, do not need a state hunting license. Proof of age or disability is required.

raised to the same level as the regular pheasant areas (\$10.00). Currently, the daily usage fee charged on *all* public hunting grounds in Illinois is \$15.00 (Ball, 1994; Musser, 1994).

As of this writing, duck daily usage stamps are still in use at Rice Lake and goose daily usage stamps are still in use at the Union County Refuge. In addition, the goose stamps are also used at a new public hunting area operated at the Snake Den Hollow Wildlife Area in west-central Illinois. Horseshoe Lake, once boasting the greatest goose hunting in the world, has fallen on hard times of late. According to Bob Williamson, Waterfowl Project Manager for the IDOC, the environ-

ment has changed so much at Horseshoe Lake over the years that it is no longer suitable for geese.

The Horseshoe Lake area once included a lot of open space, a characteristic which

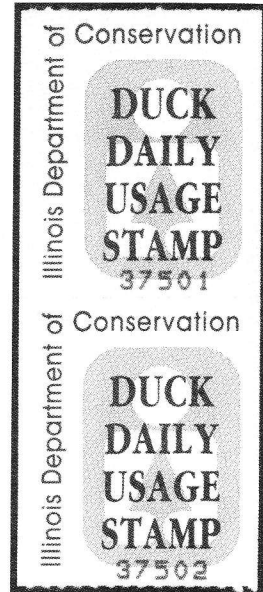


Figure 17. Coil pair of duck daily usage stamps. All coil Daily Usage Stamps are rouletted horizontally.

Figure 19.
Reverse of Rice
Lake daily
permit issued
in 1991. Note
regulation
number 9.

HUNTING REGULATIONS

1. Rice Lake Duck Hunting Area is closed while the lake is frozen over. The Department of Conservation, therefore, advises hunters to check the weather conditions before making a long trip to the area. (Call Rice Lake Conservation Area, phone number 309-647-9184 for this information.)
2. Shooting hours are from legal opening time until 12 NOON.
3. All permit holders must check in between 4:30 AM and 5 AM local time. Permits are void after 5 AM. The permit will be for the use of the entire blind and it will be the responsibility of the permit holder to bring two hunting partners. A drawing for blinds will be held at 5 AM each hunting day to determine the issuance of blind sites. Hunters must be at least 16 years of age to draw for a blind. Each person under 16 years of age must be accompanied by a supervising adult.
4. All hunting will be from preconstructed blinds. Waterproof foot gear is a necessity and hip boots are recommended to retrieve ducks in areas of dense vegetation, which prohibit the use of boats for this purpose. Guns must be empty and cased going and coming from the blinds.
5. Use of dogs is allowed and recommended.
6. All hunting parties (each blind) are required to use a minimum of 12 duck decoys. Rental decoys are available at the area check station — 12 for \$1.00 per day.
7. Hunters must possess a valid hunting or sportsman's license and both a Federal and State Migratory Waterfowl Stamp. (Hunters 65 years of age or older must possess a Federal stamp only. Hunters under 16 years of age are required to have a valid hunting license but not a State or Federal Migratory Waterfowl Stamp.)
8. Hunters will be required to leave their hunting license, migratory bird stamp and state duck stamp in the area office while hunting. Persons exempt by law from having a hunting license and an Illinois stamp must deposit their Firearm Owners Identification Card. Persons under 21 who do not have a FOID card must be accompanied by an adult over 21 in possession of a valid FOID card.
9. A \$6 daily usage stamp must be purchased at Rice Lake.
10. Steel shot is required. No other shotgun shells loaded with lead shot may be in possession.
11. Federal regulations as to limits and methods of taking will apply in this area, unless State regulations are more restrictive. It is illegal to trespass, shoot, disturb, or molest in any way waterfowl in the rest area.
12. Intoxicating liquors are not permitted on the grounds.
13. We reserve the right to cancel a permit and deny any future privileges on the areas, to anyone violating State or Federal regulations or indulging in unsportsmanlike activities.

RICE LAKE BOATING REGULATIONS

Hunters can bring a private boat or can rent a boat at the area (\$10 per day). The maximum motorsize limit for private boats is unrestricted and rental boats is 10 hp. **No outboard motors are available for rental on the area.** All State boating regulations shall be enforced. Rental of a life jacket or cushion is 50¢ per day.


ALL MOTORIZED BOATS MUST BE EQUIPPED WITH

1. One wearable personal life saving device for each person in the boat if the boat is 16 feet long or more.
2. A Coast Guard approved fire extinguisher (not available at the area.)
3. A mechanical sounding device (not available at the area.)
4. To operate a motorized boat between the hours of sunset and sunrise you must have a red and green bow light and a white stern light. (All boats will be leaving for the blinds before sunrise, therefore, running lights are required.) (Rental of running lights is not available on the area.)

ALL NONMOTORIZED BOATS MUST BE EQUIPPED WITH

1. One wearable personal life saving device for each person in the boat.
2. Operation of a nonmotorized boat between the hours of sunset and sunrise shall have a signaling light (either a flash light or lantern) (lighting rentals not available at the area.)

Figure 20.
Rice Lake
permit with
three duck
daily usage
stamps
affixed.

 **ILLINOIS
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
PERMIT OFFICE
P.O. BOX 19457
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9457**

**YOUR RICE LAKE DUCK HUNTING
RESERVATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR THE
FOLLOWING DATE:**

**RICE LAKE
NOV 26, 1993**

**YOU MUST BRING THIS CARD
WITH YOU
THIS
HUNTING PART**

1. _____

ANDREW ZALUCKI

Illinois Department of Conservation

Illinois Department of Conservation

Illinois Department of Conservation

DUCK DAILY USAGE STAMP 36522

DUCK DAILY USAGE STAMP 36523

DUCK DAILY USAGE STAMP 36524

**PRESORTED
FIRST CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
SPRINGFIELD, IL
PERMIT NO. 906**

Canada geese find desirable. Over the years vegetation in the area matured and the terrain became heavily forested. Due to environmental concerns, the IDOC has been prevented from clearing trees in the area. This has resulted in much of the Horseshoe Lake Canada goose flock locating elsewhere. The total number of hunters using the public

hunting area at Horseshoe Lake dropped from 2,191 in 1989 to only 746 in 1992 (Waterfowl Program, 1993). Starting in 1993, the area was no longer operated on a daily permit basis. Free blinds are now allocated to hunters in a daily drawing (1993 Duck and Goose Hunting).

The controlled quail and pheasant daily

HUNTER IDENTIFICATION CARD

Blind No. _____ Date: 10-13-93 16

Hunter's Names: BILL NEWTON
JIM SUTTON

Illinois Department of Conservation Illinois Department of Conservation

Are 36084 **DUCK DAILY USAGE STAMP** 36083 **DUCK DAILY USAGE STAMP** Conservation

Illinois Department of Conservation Representative _____

The Department of Conservation is an Equal Opportunity Employer IL 422-0452

appropriate number of stamps are affixed to the permit (see Figure 20). If any blinds remain after all the hunters with reservations have drawn, then a second drawing is held for stand-by hunters. Their names are printed on a Hunter Identification Card, commonly referred to as a "stand-by card," and it is entered in the drawing. If the hunters' card is drawn while blinds remain available, the blind number selected is marked on the card. The stand-by hunters then pay the same daily usage fee and the appropriate number of

Figure 21.
Stand-by card
issued at Rice
Lake with two
duck daily
usage stamps
affixed.

usage stamps have been discontinued. However, the regular pheasant daily usage stamps continue to be used at several areas throughout the state.

If a sportsman wishes to hunt at a public hunting area operating on a daily permit basis (Rice Lake, Union County, etc.) he must still apply for a reservation to be guaranteed a place to hunt on a specific date. A computer at IDOC Headquarters in Springfield draws 25 applications at random for each hunt day of the season. At some areas, including Rice Lake, there is also a stand-by option.

In the 1980s the IDOC purchased two private duck hunting clubs adjacent to Rice Lake, more than doubling the size of the waterfowl area to 5660 acres. In 1986 the large Duck Island Hunting Club was acquired. The following year a smaller club belonging to the Voorhees family was added. These two purchases enlarged the Rice Lake Wildlife Area by approximately 2,500 and 450 acres, respectively. The number of permanent blinds was increased to 25. As each of the blinds accommodates a maximum of three persons, the daily hunter capacity at Rice Lake is now 75 (exclusive of walk-in areas).

Hunting parties are required to show up at the check station between 4:30 and 5:00 a.m. the day of their reservation. At that time their permit card is entered into the drawing for a blind location. When the hunters' card is drawn, they may select from the locations still available. The number of the blind selected is marked on their permit, each of the hunters pay the daily usage fee and the ap-

stamps are affixed to the card (see Figure 21).

Starting in 1981 walk-in hunting was allowed at Rice Lake on a stand-by basis. A maximum of 20 hunters are chosen each hunt day in a third drawing. There are no blinds in the walk-in areas. Hunters wear waders and stand in flooded timber throughout the day. They throw out decoys, use duck calls and hide behind trees in wait. From 1981 through 1993, Rice Lake personnel transported hunters to and around the walk-in areas. During this period walk-in hunters paid the regular daily usage fee and a stamp was affixed to their stand-by card. Starting in 1994, the IDOC will no longer provide transportation to walk-in hunters. As a result, the walk-in hunters will not be required to pay the daily usage fee and stamps will no longer be affixed to their stand-by cards (Ball, 1993; Douglas, 1993).

All hunters at Rice Lake are still required to leave their state hunting license at the check station in order to ensure the return of their permit or stand-by card bearing the daily usage stamps. In addition to serving as a control to enforce the daily hunter capacity, and validating permits and stand-by cards for a day's hunt, the stamps are also a potential auditing device. At the end of each hunt day, Rice Lake personnel fill out a report indicating the total daily usage fees collected. The permits and stamps collected from hunters in the check out procedure are saved in a box. Following the end of the season, the daily usage stamps may be counted by an auditor to verify the accuracy of the receipts reported

(Ball, 1993; Douglas, 1993).

As in California, waterfowl management areas in Illinois have proven to be a boon for wildlife and society. For over fifty years Rice Lake has been an important stopover area for migrating ducks. Due in large part to the success of the Horseshoe Lake and Union County Refuges, the Canada geese of the Mississippi Flyway have prospered. In early 1993, the goose population in southern Illinois peaked at 372,000 (Waterfowl Program, 1993). The public hunting areas operated at locations such as these have allowed thousands of people to enjoy the sport of waterfowl hunting in a well-regulated environment and at a reasonable cost. Since the early 1950s, the Illinois Daily Usage Stamps have served as an integral part of the daily permit system employed at the most popular public hunting areas in the state.

It is hoped that the information in this article has helped to expand the body of knowledge about fish and game stamps in general and state-issued waterfowl stamps in particular—one of the most rapidly growing areas of stamp collecting today. Many opportunities still exist for research in this field. Collectors are encouraged to publish information about fish and game stamps that are of interest to them. It is likely that others share in your interest and can benefit from your efforts. In this way, everyone is able to learn more about our fascinating hobby.

Acknowledgements

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Management Coordinator, Illinois State Library; Dennis Thornburg, Regional Wildlife Biologist, Region 5, Illinois Department of Conservation; E. L. Vanderford; Richard Whitton, Southern Waterfowl Biologist, Union County Refuge; and Bob Williamson, Waterfowl Project Manager, Illinois Department of Conservation.

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Continued from Page 75

of stamps that showed payment of taxes and fees to the government and contributions to other organizations (e.g., Christmas seals), which received a vermeil. Dave Torre received a gold and the reserve grand at Stamporee for his *Classic Fish and Game Stamps*.

ARIPEX, held January 7-9 in Phoenix, Arizona, had several award winning revenue exhibits. A gold went to *U.S. Private Die Stamps—a visual reflection of some engraving and siderographic technics* exhibited by Richard Riley. A vermeil went to *U.S. Taxed Photographs (1864-1866)* by Bruce Baryla. This exhibit also received the APS Research award and the AAPE Creativity Medal. This

show also had a single-frame class with a vermeil going to *Elephants on Revenues of the Princely States of India* by Mary Ann Owens and a silver to *Preprinting Paperfolds on the 2¢ Orange U.S. Internal Revenue Issue* by James Benedict. Congratulations and kudos to our members who are exhibiting.

By next month I expect to announce the appointment of an individual to reactivate the U.S. sales circuit. Thanks to the membership who have urged the board to keep the circuit going and the individuals who volunteered to assume the position of sales manager for the circuit.

Ronald E. Leshner

Collectors' and Exhibitors' Forum

1994 ARA Convention

The Philadelphia National Stamp Exhibition, an APS world series of philately show, has released its prospectus for exhibitors. This prospectus is reproduced on the mailing wrapper of this issue for the benefit of ARA members. The show will be held September 30, October 1 and 2, 1994, at the Valley Forge Convention Center in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. In addition to the ARA annual convention there a number of other organ-

izations meeting there including the State Revenue Society, the Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, Pennsylvania Postal History Society, British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group and the American Ceremony Program Society. As a result frame space is expected to go quickly. Any ARA members wishing to exhibit should not wait too long before applying for frames.

Announcements about "the first new Federal [Duck Stamp] Program introduced since 1934" have been sent to the philatelic and print collecting press. The program conducts an annual design contest among junior artists similar to that held for the federal waterfowl stamps. "Stamps," "Limited Edition Prints," and "First Day Covers" are being offered to "collectors and conservationists."

In a note to the editor in a March 2 press release from National Wildlife Philatelics (possibly connected with National Wildlife Galleries of Fort Myers, Florida, who is handling the sales of these products): "The Junior Duck Stamp Program is non-profit. All net proceeds from the sale of Junior Duck Stamp

products will go to the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Foundation to further its conservation awareness mission. Furthermore, the Program is totally reliant on product sales and corporate sponsorships for its continued existence."

These stamps are in the same category as seals issued by the American Lung Association (and its predecessors) or the Wild Turkey Federation. The editor does not wish to condemn nor discourage this program nor the collection of these "stamps." If you enjoy this type of material by all means collect it but do so with the full knowledge that they are charity seals and not what we generally accept as stamps—that is they do not pay any fee, for any service or any tax duty.

Federal Junior Duck Stamp

To the Editor...

(This letter was written to the ARA Secretary and forwarded to the editor by him.)

After maintaining my membership for many years, I have decided to not renew for 1994. There are two particular reasons for this, principally because of the delayed receipt of TAR (often after mail auctions have expired—especially Eric Jackson's) and secondly, because of the absence of articles relating to Canadian revenues, even though you list a significant number of collectors sharing this area of interest. I guess nobody is submitting material for publication.

It seems articles have to announce a new "discovery," but I'm sure that a great many hobbyists would enjoy (and learn from) basic information, e.g.: the difference between essays, proofs and issued stamps; relative scarcity and values, etc. New and younger collectors should be helped and encouraged. Perhaps you could discuss my points with the editor and do everything possible to speed up delivery of the journal to Canadian addresses.

I wish success and growth to the Association, and sincerely appreciate your efforts to promote our favourite pastime!

Sincerely

David Hannay

Cambridge, Ontario

The Editor replies: Mr. Hannay once again brings up two points we have addressed a number of times. Canadian delivery times are admittedly unexcusably slow. Everyone's issues are taken to the USPS Bulk Mail Facility in Des Moines, Iowa, the same day they are

mailed by our printer. As near as we can determine, issues for Canadian members are delivered to Canada Post in the same amount of time or less than it takes to reach many U.S. members. The slow delivery appears to be the result of handling by Canada Post. Unfortunately, the only advice I can offer is for Canadian members to put the screws to Canada Post through your local postmasters and any elected government officials you can contact—especially those who might have it in for Canada Post. In the end, although I don't know how it would be done, you may have to address the post and its labor unions in the tried and true U.S. great tradition of "Sue the bastards!"

To the second point: various ARA Presidents and I have addressed this many times, even within recent issues. If you do not see an article about a field of collecting in which you are interested, write one. If you cannot write, get a fellow member to write one. If you need help of any kind, contact the editor. Articles do not have to be long, they do not have to be profound; they only have to be about revenues or cinderellas and the information they contain has to be correct. I agree it is most unfortunate that in the almost 18 years I have been editor of The American Revenuer we have had very few articles about Canadian revenues. I strongly urge the membership to submit articles about this area to The American Revenuer. I also have to note that in this same length of time I have never received an article or inquiry about writing an article from Mr. Hannay, whom I urge to do so.

CAL-REV chapter report

CAL-REV met March 26 at Filatelic Fiesta in San Jose. Daniel Gellman and David Torre were guests. The group's next meeting will be at Coalpex in Walnut Creek at 1 p.m. on May 21. A summer meeting will be held Saturday, July 16 at 1 p.m. at the Holiday Inn, 1500 Van Ness Avenues in San Francisco. Chair-

man Gar Lohman has made arrangements with Steve Hasagawa to speak about Japanese revenues. All interested revenueurs are invited to attend. For more information contact J. Lurie, Box 5593, Concord, CA 94524 or call at 510-682-3020.

Tercentenary Exhibition of Stamp Duties and The Stamp Office

For revenueurs who will be in London this summer, make it a definite point to visit the Tercentenary Exhibition of Stamp Duties and

The Stamp Office: 300 years of British revenue stamps, duty labels and documents. A group of British revenueurs from the Revenue

Society of Great Britain is putting together an exhibit to celebrate the 300th anniversary of the Stamping Office of the British Inland Revenue. This will be an ideal opportunity to view a rare impression of the one million pound stamp duty die, the world's highest value stamp. Along with unique material from the Stamp Office archives, the British Library and private sources. One exhibit will be stamp impressions and documents dating back long before the Penny Black including the tax dies produced for the American colo-

nies which in turn lead to the American revolution.

Much of this material has never before been on display to the public and will fascinate anyone with an interest in philately, social history, taxation or law. The exhibit is being held at Courtauld Institute, Somerset House (Strand entrance), London WC2. The hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday to Saturday from July 5 to August 31, 1994. Admission and catalog are free. This will be a great revenue philately event.

Foreign Sales

A limited number of packets of fine revenue documents with better value revenue stamps and interesting cancellations included, are now available. It is understood that it is necessary to have some documents

showing usage in order to fare well in competitive exhibits. The following are available including bills of exchange, court documents, receipts, powers of attorney, invoices, etc.:

Austria	72 documents	1854-1877	\$250
Austria	26 documents	1854-1877	75
Austria	85 documents	1879-1900	300
Austria	44 documents	1879-1900	120
Austria	78 documents	1910-present	240
Austria	24 documents	1910-1938	50
Austria	20 documents	1948-present	40
Austria	5 documents	Court docs, German Occup.	20
Czechoslovakia	47 documents	100
Hungary	43 + 6 documents with rare municipals		100
Italy	76 including old revenue stamped paper		100
Latvia	28 documents with stamps		120
Lithuania	5 revenue stamped papers (Wekseli) rare		25
Poland	10 German Occupation (Court documents up to 10 zl)		80

Contact the ARA Foreign Sales Manager, son, WI 53705.
Duane Zinkel, 2323 Hollister Avenue, Madi-

Secretary's Report—continued from page 101

Carter Litchfield	Kenneth E Picklo*	Robert B Suhr	Leroy D Willey*
Russell J Logan	Dr Pedro P Polakoff II*	David J Thomas	Darwin R Williams*
Rodney Lukas	Thomas W Priestester*	Stanley R Trychel*	Nathan Zeitlin
Larry H Lyons*	Daniel L Rhoades	Walter P Vetter*	Steven Zirinsky
Richard Malmgren	Sanford Riesenfeld		
William T McDonald*	Paul Rosenberg*		
Glen J Morton*	Dr Seymour L		
Ira L Moss*	Rudman*		
Howard D Nelles	Charles Russ*		
Frank Q Newton, Jr*	Fred Schuepbach*		
S R Noble*	Eric J Scott*		
Francis E W Ogle*	John F Shafroth*		
Raymond E Petersen,	Dr Frank L Shively		
Jr*	John L Slane		
Peter V N Philip*	David M Sohn*		

Membership Status

Previous membership total	1341
Applications for membership	4
Resigned	-2
Deceased	-1
Current membership total	1342

The American Revenue Association

Secretary's Report

Applications for Membership

In accordance with Article 4, Section 2(c) as amended December 31, 1979, of the ARA By-laws, the following have applied for membership in the ARA. If the Secretary receives no objections to their membership by the last day of the month following publication the applicants will be admitted to membership.

Anthony J DeVincen 5104, 1463 Blue Bell Rd, Blue Bell, PA 19422, by Ronald Leshner. US-Consular Service Fee, US-Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper, US-Revenue Stamped Paper, US-1, 2, 3 Issues, US-Stamps on Documents.

Robert L. Frailey 5105, 2225 Tuscarora Rd, Niagara Falls, NY 14304, by Secretary. Canada-Federal, Canada-Province, US-Documentary, US-Proprietary, US-19 Century.

Charles A Richmond 5106, Box 838, Coraopolis, PA 15108, by Richard Friedberg. US-Local Posts, US-Occupied Territories, US-Possessions.

John L Underwood, Jr 5107, 1904 Westhill Dr,

Fayetteville, NC 28304, by Gordon McHenry. US-Scott Listed, US-1, 2, 3 Issues, US-1, 2, 3 Issues on Documents, US-State
Highest membership number assigned on this report is 5107.

New Members

Numbers 5094-5103

Resigned

4721 Michael G Conner

2084 David G Hannay

Deceased

1294 Robert C Thurston

Directory Update

The following members have had changes posted to the Editor's ARA membership computer database since the publication of the last Secretary's Report. In some instances changes may involve collecting interests which will not show on this listing.

Board of Directors:

President: Ronald E. Leshner, Sr., Box 1663, Easton, MD 21601.

Immediate Past President: Richard Friedberg, Masonic Building Suite 106, Meadville, PA 16335. Phone 814-724-5824.

Vice President: Eric Jackson, Box 728, Leesport, PA 19533-0728. Phone 215-926-6200.

Secretary: Bruce Miller, 701 South First Ave. #332, Arcadia, CA 91006.

Treasurer: Larry Cohn, 23351 Chagrin Blvd. No. 403, Beachwood, OH 44122.

Eastern Representatives: Ernest Wilkens and Brian Bleckwenn

Central Representatives: Martin Richardson and Kenneth Trettin

Western Representatives: Richard Riley and Scott Troutman

Attorney: William Smiley, Box 361, Portage, WI 53901

Appointive Officers:

Librarian: George McNamara Jr., Box 136, Nora Springs, IA 50458

Auction Manager: Martin Richardson, Box 1574, Dayton, OH 45401. Phone 513-236-4058

Sales Circuit Manager—US: J.D. MacLeith, Box 1843, Huntington Beach, CA 92647.

Sales Circuit Manager—Foreign and catalogues: Duane F. Zinkel, 2323 Hollister Avenue, Madison, WI 53705. Phone 608-238-4420

Awards Chairman: Alan Hicks, 131 Greenwood Ave, Madison, NJ 07940-1731.

Membership Development Chairman: Ronald E. Leshner, Sr., Box 1663 Easton, MD 21601

Representatives in other countries:

Canada: E.S.J. van Dam, Box 300, Bridgenorth, Ont., Canada K0L 1H0

Republic of China: Sheau Horng Wu, 2 FR #9, Lane 21, Chaun-Yuan Rd., Peuitou, Taipei 112, Taiwan, ROC

Germany: Martin Erler, D-8021 Icking, Irschenhauser Str. 5, Federal Republic of Germany

India: A. M. Mollah, T/486 New Air India Colony, Santa Cruz East, Bombay 400 029, India

Italy: Michele Caso, Casella Postale 14225, 00149 Roma Trullo, Italy

Japan: A.G. Smith, Language Center, Nagoya University, Furo-cho, Chikusa-Ku, Nagoya 464 Japan

Mexico: Marcus Winter, Apartado Postal 696, Oaxaca, Oax. 68000, Mexico

Netherlands: Herman W. M. Hopman, Haringvliet 23, Alphen aan den Rijn, 2401 DD, Netherlands.

United Kingdom: Dr. Conrad Graham, 23 Rotherwick Rd., London NW11 7DG, England. (Volunteers in unlisted countries sought, please contact the President.)

Canter, Dr Nathan 4100, Box 406, Rochester, NY 14604-1409 USA

Dallair, Richard A 4613, 2920 Clyde Bank Cir, Birmingham, AL 35242-4111

Erler, Martin 1592, Irschenhauserstrasse 5, Icking, D-82055 Fed Rep of Germany

French, Robert H 4680, Box 560, Bellaire, OH 43906-0560 USA

Gibson, James M (Mike) 3786, Box 1313, Rowlett, TX 75030

Hart, Bob 4504, Box 304, Winter Park, FL 32790

Hohl, Donald N 4290, 1919 Eaton Ave, San Carlos, CA 94070

Patterson, Douglas M 4729, 4091 N County Road 903, Blytheville, AR 72315-9803

Ross, Frederick M 3853, Box 22599, Beachwood, OH 44122

Contributing Members for 1993

(An asterix succeeding the members name denotes a contribution in excess of the minimum \$27.)

David W Anderson

David J Anderson*

Joseph F Antizzo*

Fred C Ballman*

Mark Banchik*

William A Barber

Cyril F Bell*

Dr James S Benedict

Frederick M Bimblar

Thomas A Black, Jr*

Brian M Bleckwenn

John F Bonner

George Q Booth

Wilson E Born*

William E Buford

Jonathan D Bulkley*

Prof Jose E Carrasquillo

William E Carrick

Michele Caso*

Richard C Celler*

Dr Victor J W Christie*

Tommy D Clark*

Larry Cohn

John M Conklin*

Brock R Covington*

Anne Crane

Jeff Daneman

W R DeKay

Robert A Dewey, Jr*

Rob Eastman

Glenn R Faust*

Andrew P Ferry

Don E Fowble

Richard Friedberg*

Gene R Gauthier

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Myrna Golden*

Michael A Gromet*

Dr William F Hamilton*

Cline A Handy*

Roy E Hansen*

Thomas L Harpole, Jr

Peter H Hazdovac

Frank F Himpel*

Walter H Hoffmann*

William W Hunnell*

Hermann Ivester

Eric Jackson*

William M Jones

Larry Joseph

Howard Karlin*

John Keck

Adolph Koeppel*

Fred J Kolcz

George J Kramer

William G Krempfer*

L Landau*

Coleman A Leifer

Ronald E Leshar

Scott W Leslie*

Dolores K Lingle*

Edward N Lipson*

(Secretary's Report—continued on page 99)

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TERMS OF SALE: Lots will be sold to the highest bidder at a slight advance over the second high bid. Tie bids go to the earliest received. Bid on any sheet of paper. Minimum bid is \$2.00. Successful bidders who are ARA members will have their lots sent with an invoice. Postage and handling will be added to the invoice, minimum \$1.50. All payments are due upon receipt of invoice. I accept American Express, Discover, Mastercard, and Visa. Send all of the raised information on the card. Pennsylvania residents will have 6% sales tax added to their purchases.

All stamps are in used condition unless noted as mint(*)

UNITED STATES - Scott Catalogue Numbers

1	TELEGRAPH 15T53* VF staple holes	25.00
2	15T09 VF unused, tiny abrasion PHOTO	110.00
3	15T018* VF unused, no gum	14.00
4	16T10* F-VF thin spot	17.50
5	16T44* F	10.00
6	DOCUMENTARY PHOTO	90.00
7	R200* F	3.25
8	R238 double impression, F-VF	----
9	R479 F-VF crease	9.00
10	R669 F-VF PHOTO	70.00
11	PROPRIETARY RB9a F tiny thin spot, light crease PHOTO	1,000.00
12	FUTURE DELIVERY RC4a cut cancel, F straight edge	5.00
13	RC7* F-VF	20.00
14	RC9 F	9.00
15	RC9a perfin, VG	6.00
16	RC26 unused, no gum, F	----
17	STOCK TRANSFER RD311 VF sealed tear PH	375.00
18	WINE RE148* VF light crease	110.00
19	RE189* F PHOTO	125.00
20	PLAYING CARDS RF27* VG-F unlisted in Scott in mint condition PHOTO	----
21	RF29* F PHOTO	150.00
22	SILVER TAX RG18 VG	15.00
23	RG128 VF cut cancel, reinforced PHOTO	300.00
24	RG130 staple holes, VF	15.00
25	RG131 F-VF staple hole, tiny filled thin in right margin PHOTO	250.00
26	FIREARMS TRANSFER TAX RY2 F PHOTO	90.00
27	RY2a* F PHOTO	1,350.00

TAXPAID REVENUES - Springer Catalogue Numbers

28	CIGARETTES TA23c F faults, rejoined tears	9.00
29	TA30a F-VF creases, two rejoined tears	17.50
30	TA79a XF PHOTO	12.50
31	TB4 F small faults, rejoined	25.00
32	CIGARS TC18 F-VF	4.00
33	TC22 F	40.00
34	TC53 F thins	25.00
35	TC65A F-VF few creases PHOTO	37.50
36	TC96b F light soiling	5.00
37	TC100b F-VF rejoined tear	20.00
38	TC126C 500 cigars, F-VF sealed tears, rejoined, unlisted in Springer	----
39	TC128A VF	20.00
40	TC147 VF creases, thins, tiny repair	4.50
41	TC149 F-VF creases, rejoined, few small holes	45.00
42	TC153 VF small faults, rejoined	14.00
43	TC167D F-VF crease, rejoined	6.00
44	SMALL CIGARS TD16a VF	9.00
45	SNUFF TE50 VF small thin	6.00
46	TE146 F thin PHOTO	25.00
47	TE172A F sealed tear	5.00
48	TE274Dh F-VF corner crease	2.00
49	TE729b F	2.50
50	TE735a VF tiny margin nick	2.50
51	TE826b F-VF	1.40
52	TE913a F-VF thin	2.50
53	TE955a VF thin	3.50
54	TE957b F-VF sealed tear	5.00
55	TE962a VF perfs clipped left and right as always PHOTO	22.50
56	SNUFF SPECIMENS TES1 F-VF	12.00
57	TES2 VF	10.00
58	TES3 VF	12.50
59	TES4 VF	12.50
60	TES5 F	10.00
61	TES6 VF	10.00
62	TES7 F	10.00
63	TES8 F-VF	12.50
64	TES9 F	12.50
65	TES10 VF	10.00
66	TES11 VF	10.00
67	TES12 VF	12.50
68	TES13 F	10.00
69	TES14 VF PHOTO	15.00
70	TES15 VF	12.50

71	TES16 VF PHOTO	15.00
72	TES17 VF PHOTO	15.00
73	TES18 F	12.50
74	TES19 F	10.00
75	TES20 F	12.50
76	TES22 F-VF	12.50
77	TES23 VF	12.50
78	TES25 VF PHOTO	17.50
79	TES35 VF PHOTO	35.00
80	TES36 VF PHOTO	35.00
81	TES37 VF light crease PHOTO	35.00
82	TES38 VF	45.00
83	TES39 VF margin nick at bottom right PHOTO	45.00
84	TES40 VF PHOTO	35.00
85	TOBACCO STRIPS TG117A VF	6.00
86	TG118B F thins and creases	9.00
87	TG142B F-VF thins and creases	1.50
88	TG148 VF couple light creases	7.00
89	TG179A VF light crease	2.50
90	TG465a F-VF	2.25

TOBACCO TINFOILS - Hicks Catalogue Numbers

91	TF1-1 margins reduced, F faulty	25.00
92	TF1-13 margins reduced, F small faults	25.00
93	TF1-28 margins reduced, F	40.00
94	TF2-4 VF few tiny faults	20.00
95	TF2-53 F-VF small faults, nick in bottom margin	40.00
96	TF3-31 VF few small faults	40.00
97	TF3-32 F faulty	50.00
98	TF3-35 F faulty	25.00
99	TF3-38 F faulty	25.00
100	TF3-44 VF small faults	25.00
101	TF3-46 F small faults	25.00
102	TF3-51 VF few small faults	25.00
103	TF3-55 F-VF small faults	25.00
104	TF3-56 F-VF faulty	25.00
105	TF3-60 F faulty	25.00
106	TF3-61 margins reduced, F faulty	40.00
107	TF5-5 F-VF small faults include a few holes	25.00
108	TF5-16 F-VF small faults	40.00
109	TF5-17 F faults	25.00
110	TF5-30 F-VF small faults, nick in bottom margin	25.00
111	TF5-35 F-VF faults	25.00
112	TF5-36 F-VF small faults	25.00
113	TF5-38 VF small faults	40.00
114	TF5-41 F-VF faults	40.00
115	TF5-43 VF small faults	40.00
116	TF5-46 F faulty	40.00
117	TF5-48 F-VF small faults	25.00
118	TF5-49 VF small faults	25.00
119	TF5-51 F-VF small faults, hole	40.00
120	TF5-53 F-VF small faults, nicks in bottom and right margins	40.00
121	TF5-55 VF small faults	40.00
122	TF5-66 VF small faults	25.00
123	TF5-78 VF small faults, 35mm internal tear in margin	25.00
124	TF5-79 F faulty	25.00
125	TF5-80 VF small faults	20.00
126	TF5-89 F faulty	50.00
127	TF5-91 F faulty	40.00
128	TF6-1 VF small faults	25.00
129	TF6-8 F-VF small faults	40.00
130	TF6-11 F-VF small faults	25.00
131	TF6-13 F small faults, wrinkles	50.00
132	TF6-17 VF small faults	25.00
133	TF6-18 small faults	25.00
134	TF6-21 F-VF small faults	40.00
135	TF6-23 F faults include 25 mm tear affecting stamp	40.00
136	TF6-27 F faulty	20.00
137	TF6-35 F faulty	25.00
138	TF6-38 F-VF faults	25.00
139	TF6-49 F faulty	25.00
140	TF6-53 F faulty	40.00
141	TF6-56 F-VF small faults, wrinkles	25.00
142	TF6-59 F-VF faulty	40.00
143	TF6-65 F-VF small faults, tear in cancellation	40.00
144	TF6-66 F-VF faulty	25.00
145	TF6-67 VF small faults	15.00
146	TF6-70 F-VF small faults, lower right corner missing	25.00

147	TF10-7 VF small faults	40.00
148	TF10-9 VF small faults	40.00
149	TF10-10 VF small faults	25.00
150	TF10-12 VF small faults	25.00
151	TF10-16 F-VF faulty	25.00
152	TF10-17 VF small faults, 25mm margin tear	40.00
153	TF10-20 VF small faults	25.00
154	TF10-35 VF small faults	25.00
155	TF10-40 F-VF small faults, internal tear	40.00
156	TF10-52 VF small faults, margin nick	25.00
157	TF10-56 VF small faults, margin nick	40.00
158	TF10-69 F faulty	40.00
159	TF10-72 F-VF small faults, lower left corner missing	25.00
160	TF10-76 VF margin faults	25.00
161	TF10-81 VF small faults, couple holes	20.00
162	TF10-97 VF small faults	40.00
163	TF10-98 without "S" in cancel, VF few tiny faults	25.00
164	TF10-99 VF couple tiny faults	25.00
165	TF10-100 F faulty, upper left corner missing	40.00
166	TF10-101 F-VF small faults	40.00
167	TF12-2 VF small faults	40.00
168	TF12-21 VF small faults	25.00
169	TF12-47 VF small faults	40.00
170	TF12-51 F faulty	50.00
171	TF12-66 F-VF margin faults	50.00
172	CUSTOMS CIGARETTES TAC4a F-VF PHOTO	17.50
173	DISTILLED SPIRITS BOTTLED IN BOND Series of 1911, 3 gallons, 12 bottles. Stub, case stamp and twelve bottle stamps on one sheet, VF folded	----
174	RECTIFIED SPIRITS Series of 1875, 30 gallons, VF punched remainder, wrinkles	----
175	WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER Series of 1910, 40 gallons, VF unused	----
176	SPECIAL TAX STAMPS Rectifier of Less Than 500 Bbls. Per Year, 1919, faulty	----
177	Retail Liquor Dealer, 1876, VF few small faults	----
178	-1910 F-VF small faults, small piece out of right margin	----
179	-1911 VF small faults	----
180	-1912 VF creases	----
181	1914 VF creases, stain	----
182	-1918 VF creases	----
183	-1918 VF creases, small piece out of right margin	----

U.S. OCCUPATION OF VERACRUZ, MEXICO

Catalogue numbers and values are from THE REVENUE STAMPS OF MEXICO by Richard B. Stevens, 1979 edition

184	US3* F	5.00
185	US13A F	2.00
186	US18B VF corner nick PHOTO	10.00
187	US18C F-VF PHOTO	17.50
188	US19C F PHOTO	6.00
189	US20C F PHOTO	27.50
190	US21C F PHOTO	30.00
191	US39bA* F-VF	1.75
192	US39bC F	3.00
193	US40C F	2.00
194	US41A* F	10.00
195	US41aA* VF PHOTO	50.00
196	US42A* F-VF	1.50
197	US42bB F-VF	4.00
198	US43A* F-VF	1.75
199	US43aC F small tear, pulled perf	8.00
200	US44A* F-VF	2.00
201	US45aC F-VF PHOTO	12.50
202	US45B F	10.00
203	US46A* VF small thin	2.00
204	US46aC F PHOTO	10.00
205	US47aC F-VF PHOTO	15.00
206	US48aB* F PHOTO	10.00
207	US48aC F pulled perf PHOTO	17.50
208	US49aC F PHOTO	300.00
209	US50aC F upper right corner off PHOTO	350.00
210	US52B* F	2.50
211	US53A* F-VF	3.50
212	US54B F	7.00
213	US56aA* F PHOTO	15.00
214	INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS Tested label, black on yellow, red SPECIMEN overprint and security punch, VF PHOTO	----
215	-Neon Tube Tested label, blue on white, red specimen overprint and security lines, security punch, VF PH	----
216	John F. Henry medicine label, red SPECIMEN overprint and security punch, F-VF PHOTO	----
217	ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKERS Fund stamps, set of 7 values, 5c to \$3.15, each with red or blue SPECIMEN overprint & security punch, VF PHOTO	----
218	EKKO Verified Reception stamp, brown with red SPECIMEN overprint and security punch	----
219	-with beaver for Canadian stations, blue with red SPECIMEN overprint, VF PHOTO	----
220	EATON'S FINE LETTER PAPERS red on white with red SPECIMEN overprint and security punch, VF	----
221	SAVINGS BANK OF SAN DIEGO 5c black with red SPECIMEN overprint, VF PHOTO	----
222	NATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION green with red SPECIMEN overprint and security punch, VF PHOTO	----

Member's Ads

Free advertisements will be given to ARA members subject to the following conditions. Requests not conforming to these conditions will not be honored or acknowledged.

1. One ad per issue per member; send only one ad at a time.
2. Send ad on post card or card enclosed in envelope only (no letters or aérograms please).
3. Limit: 50 words plus address.
4. Ads must relate to revenue or cinderella material. You may buy, sell or seek information.
5. There will be no guarantee as to which issue your ad will appear; first come, first served.
6. Ads should only be sent to: Editor, The American Revenuer, Rockford, Iowa 50468-0056 USA

Union dues and assessment stamps wanted. Loose or on union cards. Also wanted merchant trading stamps (no S&H, TV or Plaid). Bill Pieterse, 62 Boston Post Road, Amherst, NH 03031. *1153*

Have just been commissioned to break up a wonderfully comprehensive 2st thru 3rd US revenue issue perf multiple collection which contains common thru extremely scarce & desirable items. Want lists solicited. Or, approvals sent against adequate references & description of your interests. Gene R. Gauthier, Box 2548, Oshkosh, WI 54903-2548. *1154*

Wanted: Printed precancellations on First Issue or RB1-RB19. Single stamp or entire collection. M. J. Morrissey, box 411, Worthington, OH 43085 *1155*

U.S. Railway Stamps ("Excess Value," "Baggage Service," etc.) Will buy or trade. Also U.S. Carrier Stamps, Express Companies, Locals and Confederate Postmaster Provisionals. (Same categories in foreign too!) Wm. W. Sammis, 436 Thomas Road, Ithica, NY 14850. *1156*

Barber Match Company, 3c black #RO19b. Much nicer than average copy, no creases, thins, or scrapes. Small perf fault UL and 1/8" closed tear LR. Very fine appearance; no gum. \$65 postpaid, returnable any reason. Duck plate blocks, pristine F-VF NH: RW44, \$40. RW47, \$46. Phone (904) 448-6244. Doug Swisher, Box 52701, Jacksonville, FL 32201. *1157*

Security Printers—A listing of over 1,500 printers of security paper (checks, drafts, bills of exchange, bank notes, obsolete currency, stock certificates, revenue stamps, stamps, State and Federal bonds, stamps, etc.) that operated in the U.S. up to 1940. Available for \$2 from American

Society of Check Collectors, Box 577, Garrett Park, MD 20896. (Coleman Leifer, ARA) *1158*

Wanted: World-wide accumulations, dealer stocks and collections. Send for my fair offer; postage reimbursed if not accepted. Linns advertiser for 8 years. D. Hirsh, Box 2065, Larchmont, NY 10538. *1159*

Wanted: Hunting badges and fishing badges. Resident and non-resident. Chauffeur's badges. 1948-44 automobile windshield stickers. Dr. Edward H Miles, 888-8th Avenue, New York City, NY 10019. *1160*

Wanted: Ryukyu Scott Nos. R9-16 on documents for exhibit. Send descriptions and prices to Gary B. Weiss, 400 Medical Center Blvd #111, Webster, TX 77598. *1161*

Wanted: Plate blocks or plate number pieces of revenues. Especially needed for my collection are: R159, R160, R161-R172 (battleships), R173-178, RB20-RB31 (battleships), PR1-125 (news-papers). Stephen A. Wittig, Box 2742, Springfield, MO 65801. *1162*

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- Wines
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- State Revenues
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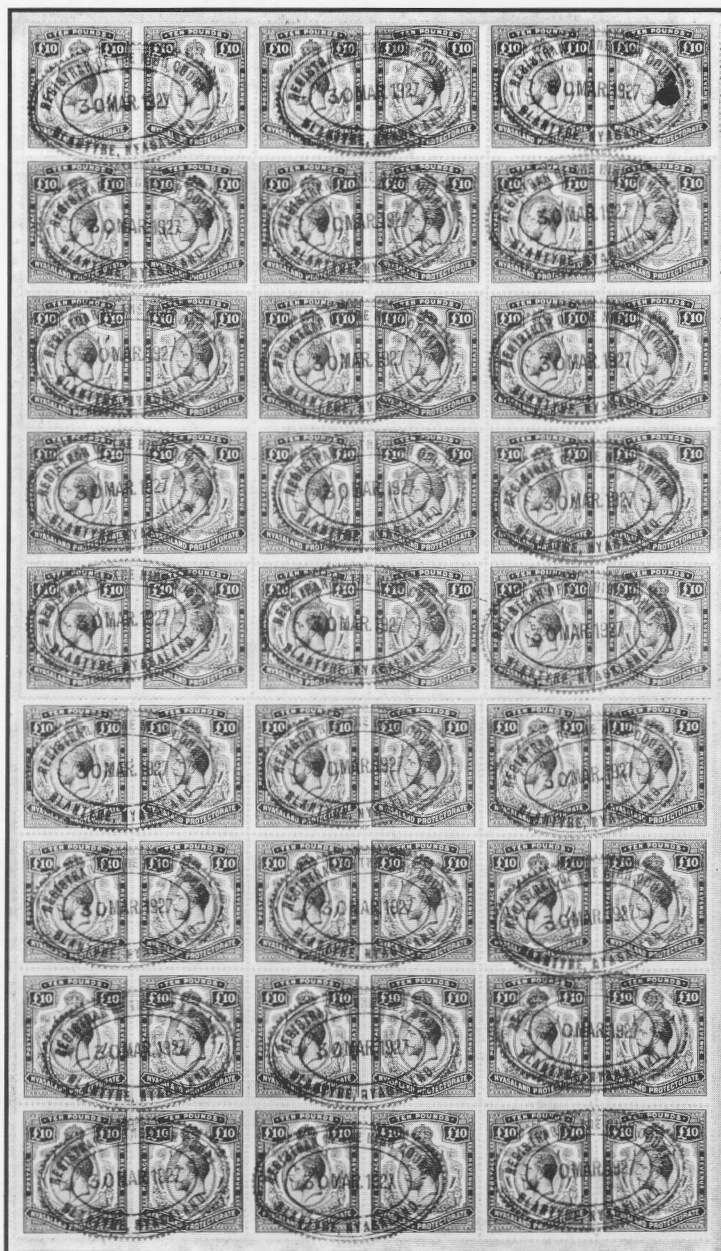


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United States Revenues

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TOBACCO SALES TAX, NARCOTIC TAX, MOTOR VEHICLE USE,
RECTIFICATION, FIREARMS TRANSFER, & DISTILLED SPIRITS EXCISE TAX

All stamps are in fine or better condition unless noted otherwise. Your satisfaction is guaranteed; any stamp purchased from me is returnable for any reason for a prompt and courteous refund.

Scott #	Mint	Used			
RC1	2.00	.15	RG68	30.00	—
RC2	25.00	—	RG69	50.00	—
RC3	3.00	.15	RG70	60.00	—
RC3A	40.00	5.00	RG71	165.00	50.00
cut cancel		3.00	cut cancel		30.00
RC4	6.50	.15	RG72	135.00	—
RC4a	—	10.00	RG73	200.00	—
RC5	6.50	.15	RG74	160.00	75.00
RC6	—	.50	RG75	275.00	—
RC7	22.50	—	cut cancel		60.00
RC8	7.50	—	RG83	2.00	—
RC9	—	9.00	RG84	2.00	—
cut cancel		3.00	RG85	2.00	—
RC10	15.00	.25	RG86	2.00	—
RC11	—	2.50	RG87	1.75	—
RC12	20.00	.40	RG88	4.00	—
RC13	—	4.00	RG89	5.00	—
RC15	—	.60	RG90	7.50	—
cut cancel		1.25	RG91	15.00	—
RC16	—	1.00	RG92	20.00	—
cut cancel		3.50	RG93	18.00	—
perfin		1.50	RG94	50.00	—
RC16a	—	1.25	RG95	65.00	—
cut cancel		.60	RG96	65.00	—
RC17	—	2.25	RG97	120.00	90.00
cut cancel		1.00	RG98	125.00	90.00
RC18	—	7.00	RG99	125.00	100.00
cut cancel		4.50	RG108	.65	—
RC19	—	4.00	RG109	.75	—
cut cancel		5.00	RG110	.90	—
RC20	—	1.50	RG111	1.25	—
cut cancel		.20	RG112	1.75	—
perfin		4.00	RG113	3.25	—
RC21	—	5.00	RG114	3.00	2.50
cut cancel		1.50	RG115	6.00	—
RC22	1.00	2.00	RG116	8.00	—
RC23	—	.50	RG117	12.50	—
cut cancel		.75	RG118	12.50	—
RC25	—	20.00	RG119	22.50	—
RC26	—	10.00	RG120	37.50	15.00
cut cancel		.75	RG121	55.00	35.00
RG1	1.00	—	RG122	65.00	—
RG2	1.00	.50	RG123	85.00	—
RG3	1.20	1.25	RG124	90.00	30.00
RG4	1.75	1.25	RG125	125.00	50.00
RG5	2.50	2.50	RG127	—	125.00
RG6	3.50	2.50	cut cancel		60.00
RG7	4.00	3.25	RG130	—	30.00
RG8	5.00	3.50	RH1	.50	.25
RG9	5.50	5.00	RH2	—	9.00
RG10	6.50	6.00	RH3	2.50	1.00
RG11	7.50	8.00	RH4	7.50	2.00
RG12	12.50	10.00	RI1	.25	—
RG13	18.50	6.00	RI2	.40	—
cut cancel		14.00	RI3	.40	—
RG14	22.50	25.00	RI4	.50	—
RG15	50.00	17.50	RI5	.50	—
RG16	40.00	15.00	RI6	1.25	—
RG17	45.00	15.00	RI7	1.50	—
RG18	65.00	4.00	RI8	4.00	—
RG19	—	45.00	RI9	3.50	—
RG20	—	70.00	RI10	4.00	—
RG21	—	30.00	RI11	6.00	—
RG22	—	225.00	RI12	11.00	—
cut cancel		100.00	RI13	10.00	—
RG26	—	65.00	RJ1	.30	.15
RG37	15.00	—	RJ2	.35	.20
RG38	15.00	—	RJ3	1.25	.40
RG39	15.00	—	RJ4	1.50	.40
RG40	16.50	—	RJ4a	10.00	7.50
RG41	10.00	—	RJ5	4.00	1.50
RG42	16.50	—	RJ6	4.00	1.50
RG43	15.00	—	RJ7	—	1.75
RG44	16.50	—	RJ8	—	1.75
RG45	15.00	—	RJ9	—	4.00
RG46	25.00	—	RJ10	35.00	10.00
RG47	25.00	—	RJ11	90.00	12.00
RG48	25.00	—	RJA9	2.00	1.50
RG49	95.00	—	RJA10	5.00	—
RG50	160.00	—	RJA11	27.50	—
RG53	550.00	—	RJA12	9.00	—
RG58	3.00	—	RJA13	15.00	12.50
RG59	3.00	—	RJA14	12.50	—
RG60	3.00	—	RJA15	45.00	—
RG61	4.50	—	RJA16	60.00	—
RG62	4.50	—	RJA19	17.50	15.00
RG63	6.50	—	RJA20	100.00	—
RG64	7.50	—	RJA33	1.00	.65
RG66	12.50	—	RJA34	1.50	1.25
RG67	25.00	—	RJA35	30.00	—

RJA36	5.00	4.00	RV40	17.50	—
RJA37	20.00	12.50	RV41	15.00	—
RJA39	—	3.00	RV42	2.00	—
RJA41	40.00	17.50	RV43	30.00	—
RJA42a	—	5.00	RV44	30.00	—
RJA42b	1.00	.25	RV45	25.00	—
RJA42d	—	15.00	RV46	22.50	—
RJA43a	—	.50	RV48	20.00	—
RJA43b	2.00	.25	RV49	20.00	—
RJA43d	—	10.00	RV50	15.00	—
RJA44a	—	1.25	RV51	12.00	—
RJA44b	1.00	.50	RV52	12.00	—
RJA45b	—	125.00	RV53	9.00	—
RJA46a	—	2.50	Used		Punch cancel
RJA46b	1.25	.65	RX1	25.00	20.00
RJA46d	—	7.50	RX2	100.00	90.00
RJA47a	—	1.50	RX3	20.00	17.50
RJA47b	3.00	.65	RX4	17.50	15.00
RJA49b	—	10.00	RX5	9.00	7.00
RJA49d	—	35.00	RX6	9.00	7.00
RJA50b	7.50	3.25	RX7	2.00	1.25
RJA51b	1.50	.75	RX8	20.00	15.00
RJA51d	—	15.00	RX9	5.00	3.50
RJA52b	6.00	3.50	RX10	2.50	1.50
RJA54b	1.50	.50	RX11	12.50	9.00
RJA54d	—	10.00	RX12	6.00	5.00
RJA55a	—	50.00	RX13	4.00	2.50
RJA55b	5.00	4.00	RX14	25.00	21.00
RJA57b	—	20.00	RX15	15.00	10.00
RJA59a	—	65.00	RX16	9.00	7.50
RJA59b	—	15.00	RX17	50.00	40.00
RJA59c	8.00	4.00	RX18	4.50	3.25
RJA60b	30.00	20.00	RX19	21.00	15.00
RJA62b	35.00	30.00	RX20	21.00	15.00
RJA63b	30.00	25.00	RX21	27.00	22.50
RJA64b	60.00	45.00	RX22	32.50	30.00
RJA66b	22.50	15.00	RX23	70.00	50.00
RJA67a	—	20.00	RX24	900.00	650.00
RJA67b	20.00	10.00	RX25	85.00	75.00
RJA69a	—	15.00	RX28	—	40.00
RJA71c	8.00	4.00	RX29	—	4.00
RJA72c	90.00	—	RX30	—	15.00
RJA73b	15.00	1.50	RX31	—	12.00
RJA74b	20.00	—	RX33	—	22.50
RJA76	125.00	85.00	RX34	—	25.00
RJA77	—	5.00	RX36	—	10.00
RV1	1.25	—	RX37	—	25.00
RV2	15.00	—	RX38	—	2.50
RV3	11.00	—	RX39	—	7.00
RV4	12.50	—	RX40	—	30.00
RV5	12.50	—	RX41	75.00	6.00
RV7	20.00	—	RX43	—	70.00
RV8	27.50	—	RX45	—	50.00
RV9	25.00	—	RX46	—	80.00
RV10	21.00	—	Mint		Used
RV11	20.00	—	RY1	350.00	—
RV12	27.50	—	RY2	—	90.00
RV13	20.00	—	RY3	85.00	—
RV14	17.50	—	RY4	20.00	—
RV15	15.00	—	RZ1	7.00	3.00
RV16	15.00	—	RZ2	25.00	8.00
RV17	12.50	—	punch cancel		7.50
RV18	3.00	—	RZ3	15.00	2.50
RV19	30.00	—	RZ4	15.00	2.50
RV20	40.00	—	punch cancel		1.25
RV21	40.00	—	RZ5	15.00	3.00
RV22	45.00	—	RZ6	20.00	5.00
RV24	55.00	—	RZ7	20.00	4.00
RV25	37.50	—	RZ8	—	18.00
RV26	30.00	—	RZ9	—	10.00
RV27	30.00	—	punch cancel		6.00
RV28	25.00	—	RZ10	—	3.00
RV29	20.00	—	RZ11	—	10.00
RV30	2.50	—	RZ12	—	7.50
RV32	35.00	—	RZ13	—	9.50
RV33	35.00	—	RZ14	—	10.00
RV34	30.00	—	punch cancel		7.50
RV35	27.50	—	RZ15	—	10.00
RV36	25.00	—	RZ16	—	18.00
RV37	22.50	—	RZ17	—	50.00
RV38	21.00	—	RZ18	—	80.00
RV39	22.50	—			

All stamps are subject to prior sale. As many stamps are in short supply, alternate selections are appreciated. Payment with order please. Refund checks are sent for items that are sold out. I do not issue credit slips. I also accept American Express, Discover, Mastercard and Visa. Send all of the raised information on the card. Orders \$50 and over are sent postpaid; under \$50 please add \$1 for postage and handling. Pennsylvania residents must add 6% sales tax. Thank you!

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