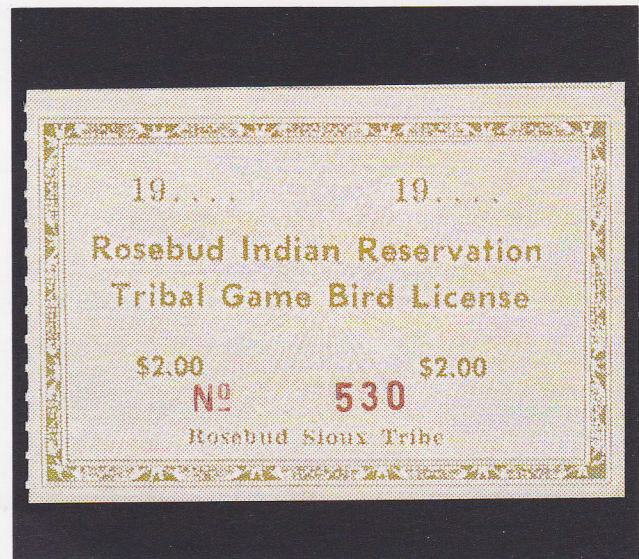


The American Revenuer

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In 1959, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe became the first tribal government to issue fish and game stamps. More, inside, page 104.



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MAY 1995

Volume 49, Number 5
Whole Number 475

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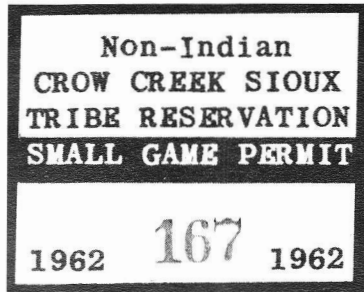
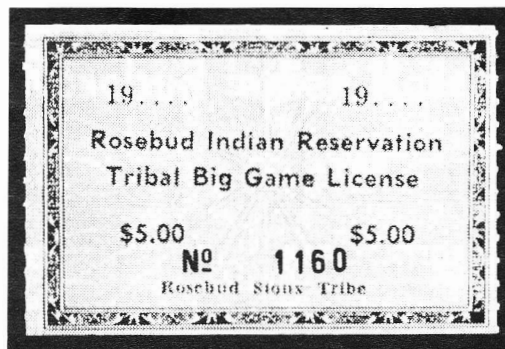
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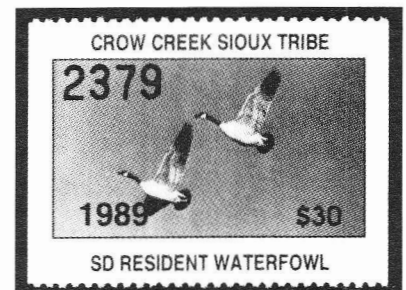
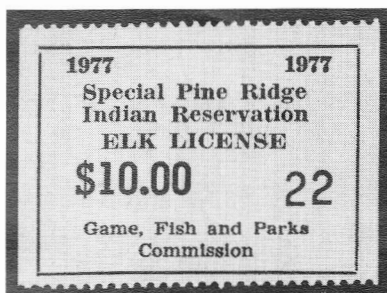
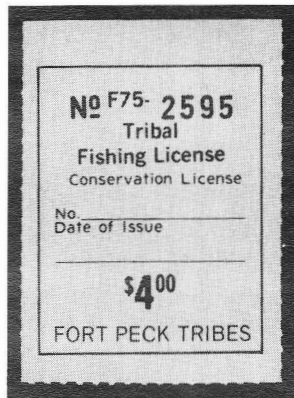
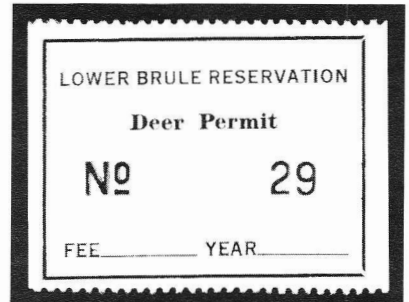
INDIAN RESERVATION FISH AND GAME STAMPS

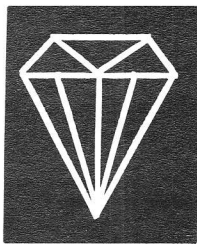
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President's Letter

Ronald E. Leshner, ARA President

I have some more exhibiting awards to announce this month courtesy of the ARA Awards Chairman, Alan Hicks. You should know that Alan does a lot of behind the scenes work in obtaining the awards, certificates and medals for our annual convention. Those medals are the envy of all the other specialty societies in our hobby! In addition the ARA supplies ribbons and certificates for any show that asks for them; there is a requirement that at least three revenue exhibits be present for the awards to be present.

At the recent MANPEX show in Hartford, Connecticut, the ARA award for best revenue exhibit went to Charles J. Ekstrom, III, for *Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamps*; ARA certificates were presented to Lawrence LeBel for *The Taxman Commeth...* and Peter Pierce for *Duck Tales*. Also at the national level Plymouth show, Joseph M. Shelton's *Canadian Federal Revenues* received a show gold and the ARA award for the best revenue exhibit. At the same show Paul Larsen received a single frame gold for *Leeward Islands Judicial Fees Revenue Stamps*; James C. Peterson received a show silver for this *Pink Pills for Pale People: U.S. Revenue Stamps and the Patent Medicine Trade*; and Dr. Al Turner received a show silver for *The Proprietary Revenue Stamps of 1898: "The Battleships."* It would appear that revenue

exhibiting is alive and well in Michigan. I cannot off hand recall another national level show where the ARA was not meeting that had four revenue exhibits. If you know of a local or national show that wishes information on the ARA awards, please have them write directly to Alan Hicks, whose address is in the masthead.

At WESTPEX Garvin Lohman received a gold for *Revenue Stamps of Ireland* and Don Green received a gold for his *Civil War Era "Patent Medicine" Companies*. Both were reported by Don Green who wrote concerning my March letter, stating that he believed that revenue exhibits were faring very well in the national shows on the west coast. In terms of medal levels I would agree. In fact, I would extend his statement to most national level shows.


My comments were prompted by two additional considerations: grand and reserve grand awards to revenue exhibits and the status of revenues in international (FIP) shows. The highest awards at national level shows have also been coming to some very fine revenue exhibits. Private die proprietary exhibits somehow have been very fortunate. In fact most of the grand awards going to revenue exhibits in the last ten years have been to private die match and medicine exhibits (Richard Riley, Paul Rosenberg and

THE AMERICAN REVENUER

The Journal of International Fiscal Philately

THE AMERICAN REVENUER (ISSN 0163-1608) is published ten times per year (monthly except combined July-August and November-December issues) for the members of The American Revenue Association. Subscription only by membership, dues \$18 per year. Second class postage paid at Madrid, Iowa 50156. Members send your change of address to Bruce Miller, Secretary, 701 South First Avenue #332, Arcadia, CA 91006 (changes sent to the editor must be remailed to the Secretary before changes are made to the mailing list). Advertising rates and terms available from the Editor. ©Copyright 1995 by The American Revenue Association. Printed in USA.

POSTMASTER: Send Form 3579 to The American Revenuer, Rockford, Iowa 50468-0056.

Printed in U.S.A. on Evergreen Matte  (50% Recycled, 15% Post-consumer Waste) with Soy based ink.

Volume 49, Number 5,
Whole Number 475, May 1995

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many grands to the late Bill Fitch come quickly to mind); I can only recall two other grands (Alan Hicks' "tinfoils" and Michael Mahler's *U.S. Civil War Fiscal History*) for revenue exhibits.

When it comes to reserve grands the situation is similar; grands have been dominated by the private die stamps (Don Green has received two reserve grands recently, Paul Rosenberg, again all for private die medicine stamps); Dave Torre's well researched *Classic State and Local Fish and Game Stamps* has also received a reserve grand. Green's point that revenue exhibits are faring quite well seems to be the case.

Green further states that at Singapore and at CAPEX the revenues will be shown separately as a class. While this is strictly true, revenues for now continue as a class under the governance of Traditional Philately. I am happy to report that Finland has submitted a formal resolution to FIP to establish revenues as a wholly separate class under its own governance. That resolution

has been seconded by Hungary and the APS board has taken a position to support such a change.

Finally, I hope to see many of you at TEXPEX. We have gotten several speakers to participate, including Dr. Gary Weiss on U.S. possessions revenues. We are also experimenting with a new format in one of the sessions. A round table discussion on "Issues in Collecting U.S. Tobacco Taxpays, 1917-1931" will not be a formal presentation, but rather an informal meeting in which all are invited to participate in how to collect these complex issues. Hermann Ivester, who has written about some other aspects of tobacco taxpays, is prepared to offer some suggestions about the identification of the tax rates during this period and I have uncovered in the BEP records that the cigar stamps in this period were printed by both flat plate and rotary press. All who are interested in these issues are invited to attend and *urged* to participate. See you in Dallas.

Collector's and Exhibitor's Forum

To the editor...John W. Nicklin's revenue sacks

Regarding the piece in the April issue of *The American Revenuer*, page 86, on Nicklin Co.'s "Revenue Sacks"—John W. Nicklin was ARA member number 761. He joined June 3, 1958 and continued as a member until his

death March 3, 1973.

Boy, is my aging "senior member" brain a treasure-trove of arcane trivia!

Bruce Miller, ARA Secretary

Report from the U.S. Sales Circuit Manager

As the newly reactivated U.S. sales circuit picks up steam, I find that it is time to remind participants of some of the basic rules involved.

Many members are denoting their purchases with pen and ink entries. The rules require the use of a rubber stamp with the member's name or initials, and APS or ARA membership number. This requirement serves to protect any underlying fragile material, such as tinfoil or tissue paper wrappers, which might be damaged by a heavy pen stroke. This type of rubber stamp is commonly advertised in the *American Philatelist*, or can probably be acquired locally.

Each member is allowed seven day to view their circuit. This count begins the day the

USPS notifies you that an insured parcel is being held at the post office, *not* whenever it is picked up. Some members are holding circuits for weeks (some over a month!) which is unfair to the others on the circuit. As stated in the rules accompanying every circuit, those who retain a circuit beyond the time limit, without payment of the fifty cent per day late fee, will be dropped from all future circuits without further notice. I have been lenient during the first six months of the new program, but I will be invoking this rule in the future.

Please fill in all the blanks on the report sheet, including circuit number, the exact date the circuit was forwarded, a list of the circuit books in numerical order from which

purchases were made, and the correct net amounts of purchases. Report sheets lacking these entries delay processing. A signature attesting that the circuit was sent by insured mail is a necessity.

If you are requesting blank circuit books, remember to specify which of the five formats you want (1, 4, 6, 9 or 12 spaces per page). Payment of fifty cents per book should accompany requests.

Please avoid mounting material in a single book which includes several of the designated categories. I have received books containing first issue revenues, battleships, wines, and match and medicines all in one book. It is difficult to assign this sort of book to a circuit, and sales suffer as a result. Better to mount like material all together in one book.

The following is a current listing as of May 1995 of revenue stamp and document packets available from the ARA Foreign Sales Manager.

Stamp Packets

(all different revenues in each)

France 200+	\$35
Germany 875	95
Great Britain & Commonwealth 384	90
Columbia 6 telegraph and 6 cubiertas (cards)	20

Documents

(with revenue stamps, bills of exchange,

Remember, too, to submit books with a minimum net value of \$30 and a maximum of \$500. Books falling outside of these criteria must be returned.

Following these guidelines will greatly assist me in managing this program.

I will close with another plea for material. Several members are finding much material of interest. Individual purchases of over one hundred dollars are not uncommon, and one member recently purchased almost \$800 worth from one circuit. Clearly, quality material attractively priced does sell, so consider being a part of the U.S. sales circuit program. It is an excellent way to dispose of all those duplicates.

Paul Weidhaas, U.S. Sales Circuit Manager, Box 1890, Manhattan, KS 66502-0022

Packets available from ARA Foreign Sales

court documents, receipts, power of attorney, invoices, etc.)

Austria 26 documents 1854-1877	\$75
Austria 44 documents 1879-1900	120
Austria 78 documents 1910-present	240
Austria 20 documents 1948-present	40
Austria 5 documents Court docs, German Occup. ...	20

Czechoslovakia 47 documents

Order from ARA Foreign Sales Manager,
Duane F. Zinkel, 2323 Hollister Avenue,
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Cal-Rev met at Westpex

Fifteen members of Cal-Rev met at the Cathedral Hill Hotel on April 23 during Westpex. Bert Hubbard opened the event with a program about state revenues. He cited the relative popularity of revenue collecting areas as reflected in the American Revenue Association Membership Directory. Bert indicated that number one is United States followed by states, match and medicine, U.S. taxpays, Canada and general foreign. *[It should be pointed out that while this may have been true at one time the Editor's examination of the most recent ARA Membership Directory shows United States as the most popular collecting area, followed by worldwide revenues, Canada, U.S. match*

and medicine and then U.S. states.]

Mr. Hubbard indicated that California was the first state to issue adhesive revenues. These were round stamps used mostly on bills of lading for shipments of gold. By 1962 most state governments had stopped issuing documentary and stock transfer stamps. In more recent times California counties have issued revenues up to \$550 face value, Minnesota began issuing stamps with the state seal in the center with different perforations (some up to \$200 face issued in panes of two), and Florida has been issuing documentaries since the 1930s, originally with various controller's names but now with

(C&E Forum—continued on page 140)

Crow Creek resumes stamp program

by David R. Torre, ARA

In 1989, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe issued the first pictorial Indian Reservation fish and game stamps in the United States. The stamps featured black and white photographs of deer, geese, pheasants and prairie dogs with red serial numbers (see Figure 1). The Tribe issued similar stamps in 1990. Following a three-year hiatus, the Tribe recently resumed their stamp program. Semi-pictorial stamps were issued for the fall seasons of 1994 and pictorial stamps, similar to those issued in 1989 and 1990, are being issued in 1995.

The pictorial stamps that were issued in 1989 and 1990 proved to be popular with a wide spectrum of collectors. For this reason the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe is deserving of much of the credit for the current boom in Indian Reservation stamp collecting. Collectors will no doubt be pleasantly surprised to learn that the 1995 Crow Creek stamps are in full color and include some of the most beautiful fish and game stamps ever issued by any form of government.

The Crow Creek Sioux Tribe did not issue stamps between 1990 and the fall of 1994 for two reasons. First, the size of the stamp boxes necessary to accommodate the 1989

and 1990 issues did not allow room for an important implied consent phrase to be printed on the tribal passbook/licenses. In 1991, Crow Creek Department of Natural Resources officials decided to shorten the phrase and have it printed on the reverse of the stamps themselves. However, they could not agree on the revised wording in time to have stamps printed for either the 1991 spring or fall seasons (Torre, 1992).

Second, a change in tribal leadership occurred in 1992 and precipitated a large turnover in Crow Creek DNR personal. At this time Wildlife Director Marsha McGee resigned her position. It was under McGee that the first pictorial stamps had been issued in 1989 and 1990.

By the time the new Crow Creek Wildlife leadership was ready to resume the stamp program, it was well into the summer of 1994. There was not enough time to have pictorial stamps printed for some of the early fall seasons. Therefore, it was decided to issue semi-pictorial stamps for *all* of the 1994 fall seasons (Willman, 1994). The semi-pictorial stamps were made smaller to allow for the full implied consent phrase to be printed along the left side of the new tribal passbooks (see Figure 2).

The 1994 Crow Creek stamps were printed by Register-Lakota Printing in Chamberlain, South Dakota. Different colors of ink were used to print stamps for three classifications of sportsmen. Green ink was used to print the stamps issued to tribal members; blue ink was used for the stamps issued to both affiliate members and reservation residents*; and red ink was used

*The current Hunting Guide for the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation defines "Reservation Affiliates" as "Employees of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe, Indian



Figure 1. The first pictorial Indian Reservation fish and game stamps were issued by the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe in 1989.

By purchasing this license the bearer consents to place himself under the civil jurisdiction of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribal Court while hunting or transporting game within the exterior boundaries of the Crow Creek Sioux Reservation.

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Note – Sign Across Stamp to Validate.

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Note – Sign Across Stamp to Validate.

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for the stamps issued to both South Dakota residents and non-residents of the state. All of the stamps were printed on white paper and were serial numbered in black (see Figure 3).

Unlike the Crow Creek stamps of 1989 and 1990 (which were numbered continuously by series), all of the different types of 1994 stamps were serial numbered independently, i.e. "1-XXX." The stamps were issued in booklet panes of five (1 x 5) with a tab at the top. They were rouletted between the stamps and the tab. Five panes were stapled together to form a booklet.

A total of 24 different stamps were issued in 1994, including separate stamps for fishing and trapping. In 1989 and 1990, fishing and trapping privileges were conveyed by an all-inclusive sportsman's stamp. (Only tribal members are allowed to trap on

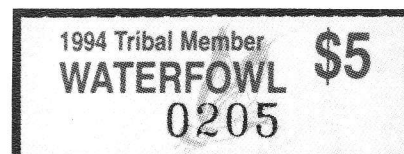
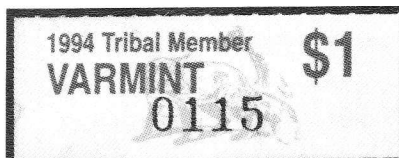
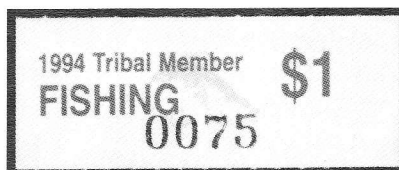
the Crow Creek Reservation.) Sportsman's stamps are no longer issued by the Tribe. For a description of the 1994 Crow Creek stamps, see Table I.

There were two printing errors made on the 1994 stamps. The daily small and upland

Figure 2. Reverse of passbook / licenses printed in 1994.



Figure 3. Semi-pictorial stamps were printed for the fall 1994 seasons.



Health Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, or Corps of Engineers (Crow Creek Agency only); deeded landowners living off the Reservation but owning at least 160 acres (¼ section) within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation; [and] leased farm operators. Exception may apply to some farm/ranch 'employees' with approval of the Crow Creek Department of Natural Resources."

Figure 4a.
*Error (left)
 and corrected
 (right)
 versions of the
 1994 daily
 small and
 upland game
 stamp. b.
 Error and
 corrected
 versions of the
 1994 daily
 waterfowl
 stamp.*



game stamps for South Dakota residents and non-residents were first printed with a face value of \$30.00, when the fee was actually \$40.00 (see Figure 4a). At the same time the daily waterfowl stamps for South Dakota residents and non-residents were printed with a face value of \$25.00, when the fee was actually

Table I

Description of 1994 Crow Creek fish and game stamps

Face Value	Classification	Color	Total ¹ Printed	Remarks
\$10	Tribal member deer	green	200	
\$25	Affiliate/resv. deer	blue	100	
\$75	SD resident/N-R archery deer	red	100	
\$250	SD resident/N-R rifle deer	red	100	
\$1	Tribal member fishing	green	500	
\$5	Affiliate/resv. fishing	blue	275	
\$5	SD resident/N-R daily fishing	red	100	
\$20	SD resident/N-R yearly fishing	red	200	
\$25	Tribal member pronghorn	green	100	
\$150	Affiliate/resv. pronghorn	blue	100	
\$250	SD resident/N-R pronghorn	red	100	
\$5	Tribal member small/upland game	green	500	
\$15	Affiliate/resv. small/upland game	blue	375	
\$30	SD resident/N-R daily small/upland game	red	200	error; fee was \$40
\$40	SD resident/N-R daily small/upland game	dark red	NA ²	
\$100	SD resident/N-R season small/upland game	red	500	
\$1	Tribal member trapping	green	100	
\$1	Tribal member varmint	green	400	
\$3	Affiliate/resv. varmint	blue	275	
\$5	SD resident/N-R daily varmint	red	200	
\$20	SD resident/N-r yearly varmint	red	200	
\$5	Tribal member waterfowl	green	400	
\$15	Affiliate/resv. waterfowl	blue	275	
\$25	SD resident/N-R daily waterfowl	red	500	error; fee was \$30
\$30	SD resident/N-R daily waterfowl	dark red	200	
\$75	SD resident/N-R season waterfowl	red	300	

¹According to figures provided by Crow Creek Biologist Tony Willman

²Figure uncertain; believed to be 200 or 500



Figure 5. With the exception of the tribal member guide stamp, all of the 1995 Crow Creek stamps were printed in full color (stamps shown courtesy Crow Creek Sioux Tribe).

\$30.00 (see Figure 4b). The stamps were distributed to vendors prior to Crow Creek Wildlife personnel discovering the errors. Once discovered, the error stamps were immediately recalled and replaced with corrected versions—but not before many had already been sold to hunters (Willman, 1994). In addition to the face value changes, the corrected versions of both stamps were printed in a much darker red ink than the error stamps.

For 1995, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe once again had pictorial fish and game stamps printed. The stamps were printed by State Publishing Company in Pierre, South Dakota, and are very similar to those issued in 1989 and 1990 with the exception that they are in full color. According to Crow Creek Biologist Tony Willman, it was always intended to issue high quality stamps once the program was resumed. It is felt that having quality stamps reflects well on both the Tribe

and the Wildlife Department and is, therefore, good public relations among sportsmen who frequent Indian Reservations. Reminders of the passbooks printed for 1994 are still being used with the 1995 stamps (Willman, 1995). This may occasionally result in the larger stamps being overlapped.

As were those in 1994, stamps for the three different classifications of sportsmen are color coded. Since the photographs on the 1995 stamps are reproduced in multi-color, it is only the lettering on the stamps which is printed in green, blue and red—for tribal members, affiliates and reservation residents, and South Dakota residents and Non-residents, respectively. All of the 1995 stamps were printed on white paper with black serial numbers (see Figure 5). They were issued in booklet panes of five (1 x 5) with a tab at the top and were perforated 11 ½ between the stamps and the tab. Five panes were stapled together to form a booklet.

Table II

Description of 1995 Crow Creek fish and game stamps

Face Value	Classification	Color ¹	Total Printed ²
\$10	Tribal member archery deer	green	250
\$25	Affiliate/resv. archery deer	blue	250
\$75	SD resident/N-R Archery deer	red	250
\$10	Tribal member mule deer	green	250
\$25	Affiliate/resv. mule deer	blue	250
\$250	SD resident/N-R mule deer	red	250
\$10	Tribal member whitetail deer	green	250
\$25	Affiliate/resv. whitetail deer	blue	250
\$250	SD resident/N-R whitetail deer	red	250
\$1	Tribal member fishing	green	1,500
\$5	Affiliate/resv. fishing	blue	250
\$5	SD resident/N-R daily fishing	red	250
\$20	SD resident/N-R yearly fishing	red	250
\$25	Tribal member guide	green	250
\$25	Tribal member pronghorn	green	250
\$150	Affiliate/resv. pronghorn	blue	250
\$250	SD resident/N-R pronghorn	red	250
\$5	Tribal member small/upland game	green	1,000
\$15	Affiliate/resv. small/upland game	blue	500
\$40	SD resident/N-R daily small/upland game	red	1,000
\$100	SD resident/N-R season small/upland game	red	1,000
\$1	Tribal member trapping	green	250
\$1	Tribal member varmint	green	500
\$3	Affiliate/resv. varmint	blue	250
\$5	SD resident/N-R daily varmint	red	500
\$20	SD resident/N-R yearly varmint	red	500
\$5	Tribal member waterfowl	green	1,000
\$15	Affiliate/resv. waterfowl	blue	500
\$30	SD resident/N-R daily waterfowl	red	1,000
\$75	SD resident/N-R season waterfowl	red	1,000

¹Color refers to the lettering only; with the exception of the tribal member guide stamp (in black and white) all stamps feature photographs reproduced in multi-color.

²According to figures provided by Crow Creek Biologist Tony Willman.

ister with the Wildlife Department. At this time the prospective guide is required to purchase a guide stamp for \$25.00 and affix it to his regular hunting license. The guide stamp is the only 1995 stamp to feature a photograph reproduced in black and white. The photograph is of the famous Sioux Chief Drifting Goose. For a description of the 1995 Crow Creek stamps, see Table II.

Over the past few years, the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe has received many inquiries from collectors regarding the availability of their stamps. Now that their stamp program has resumed, the Tribe has established a policy specifically to deal with collectors. The Tribe will not sell stamps to collectors while they are still valid for hunting or fishing. However, expired stamps *will* be made available to collectors for a period of six months following the end of the fall seasons. After that time, all remainders from the previous year will be destroyed (see Figure 6). According to current Crow Creek Wildlife Director Kevin Kirkie, this policy is expected to remain in effect for several years on a trial basis (Kirkie, 1995).

When ordering stamps from any Tribe, two things should be kept in mind. First, selling fish and game stamps to collectors is of fairly low priority to tribal conservation officials. Tribal licensing personnel frequently share in other duties and responsibilities that keep them very busy. Therefore, collectors should not be alarmed or surprised if it takes up to two months for their orders to be filled. Second, although tribal licensing personnel are slowly becoming more sensitive to the needs of collectors with regard to

A total of 30 different stamps were printed for 1995. New for 1995 are separate archery, mule and whitetail deer stamps for each of the three classifications of sportsmen plus a special tribal member guide stamp. According to Willman, if a tribal member intends to hire himself out as a guide he must first reg-

ister with the Wildlife Department. At this time the prospective guide is required to purchase a guide stamp for \$25.00 and affix it to his regular hunting license. The guide stamp is the only 1995 stamp to feature a photograph reproduced in black and white. The photograph is of the famous Sioux Chief Drifting Goose. For a description of the 1995 Crow Creek stamps, see Table II.

condition, occasional faults (especially creases) are to be expected. (By the same token, collectors should be aware that small faults do not effect an Indian Reservation stamp's value as they do say, pictorial state or federal waterfowl stamps.) Requests for exchanges will be handled on a case by case basis, depending on the supply of stamps and the human resources available at the time the request is made.

Acknowledgements

The author gratefully acknowledges the following persons, without whose help and support this article would not have been possible: Kevin Kirkie, Wildlife Director for Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Department of Natural Resources; Stacy Shields, Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Department of Natural Resources; and Tony Willman, Biologist for Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Department of Natural Resources.

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- Kirkie, K. Personal communication. March 1995.
- McGee, M. Personal communication. August 1992.



Department of Natural Resources
Crow Creek Sioux Tribe
 P.O. Box 50, Fort Thompson, South Dakota 57339
 Telephone: (605) 245-2221

In order to have a consistent policy with regard to interested parties in the collecting of Wildlife stamps from the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe Department of Natural Resources, has established this current policy described below.

CROW CREEK WILDLIFE STAMP COLLECTOR POLICY

1. We do not sell any stamps to collectors until ALL seasons are concluded (Dec. 31st).
2. Stamps up to and including \$30.00, NO DISCOUNT.
3. Stamps over \$30.00, collectors pay 50% of face value.
4. Limit (10) stamps per collector/dealer. (10) of each.
5. Remaining stamps will be destroyed June 30, 1995.
6. Personal checks are okay, but must be cleared first before stamps are mailed.
7. Stamps are limited to first come first serve.

Crow Creek Department of Natural Resources
 P.O. Box 50
 Fort Thompson, SD 57339

- Torre, D.R. Fish and Game stamps of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe. *The American Revenuer* 1992 February; 46:24-30.
- Willman, T. Personal communications. August-December 1994.
- Willman, T. Personal communications. February-April 1995.

Figure 6. The Crow Creek Sioux Tribe's stamp collector policy.

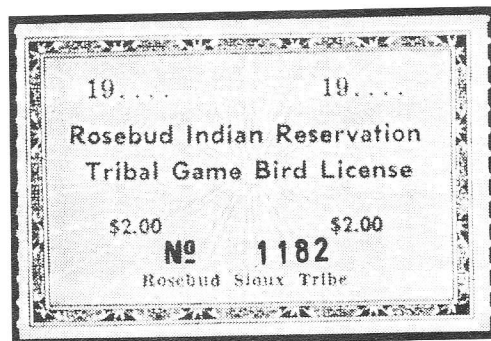
Fish and game stamps of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe

by David R. Torre, ARA

Introduction

Just over three years ago, the article "Fish and Game Stamps of the Crow Creek Sioux Tribe" appeared in *The American Revenuer* (Torre, 1992). For many collectors and dealers, the Crow Creek article served as an introduction to the fish and game stamps which are issued by tribal governments. Since that time, the collecting of Indian Reservation stamps has grown by leaps and bounds. As a specialized collecting area within the fish and game hobby, it currently ranks second in popularity only to the venerable waterfowl stamps.

Figure 1. This Rosebud game bird stamp was illustrated in the *State Revenue Newsletter* of February 1964.



In addition to dealers' price lists, information about Indian Reservation stamps may now be found in two catalogs, the author's "1994 Specialized catalog of U.S. non-pictorial waterfowl stamps" and the *Scott 1995 Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps*, as well as in a comprehensive album for Indian Reservation stamps produced by Michael Jaffe Stamps, Inc. (The first edition of this album was published in October 1994.) There remains, however, a need for *in-depth* information about the stamps issued by various tribes.

Ostensibly, the purpose of this current article is to tell the story of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe's stamp program. Hopefully, readers will also gain an understanding for how the

fish and game stamps issued by tribal governments have played an integral role in one of the most significant struggles of the twentieth century for Native American peoples. For it is within the context of this bigger story that Indian Reservation stamps may be seen to have their greatest value as Native American artifacts. The struggle has been to exercise control over their remaining land and wildlife resources.

The Sioux are second only to the Navajo as the largest Native American Tribe in the United States (Grobsmith, 1981). At one time, the Sioux roamed freely over all the northern plains. They relied on their great skill as hunters, fishermen and warriors to survive. The land and its abundant wildlife resources were the most important things in their lives. Then, as "civilization" expanded westward during the nineteenth century, the Sioux were systematically displaced from their land. Ultimately, they were placed in the custody of a branch of the U.S. government, the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), and confined to small reservations. After moving to the reservations, the Sioux were subjected to a series of government policies aimed at divesting them of their remaining land and assimilating them into white culture.

Finally, under the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt (1932-1945), the oppressive Indian policies ended. Aided by the BIA, the various tribes began a difficult struggle to regain some measure of political and economic autonomy and stability. Their land and wildlife resources had always been of paramount importance. During the past half century, however, the Sioux had become greatly dependent on programs run by the federal and state governments. For example, although the Sioux always retained hunting and fishing rights by treaty, to a large extent they had acquiesced control over the hunting and fishing activity on their land to South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks.

Through the mid-1950s, SD Game, Fish

and Parks attempted to regulate hunting and fishing on Indian-owned land in a way that facilitated the best overall conservation for the *state's* wildlife resources. By this time, the new tribal governments were fairly well organized and the Sioux were becoming interested in policies and programs that would be in the best interest of *their* wildlife resources and their particular tribes. Starting in the late 1950s, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe began a determined process to exercise control over their land and wildlife resources. In 1958, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe established their own fish and game code. Then, in 1959, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe became the first tribal government to require the purchase of license stamps prior to hunting or fishing on their Reservation. Separate stamps were issued for big game, fishing and game birds (including waterfowl). Information about these stamps was first published by editor David C. Strock in the *State Revenue Newsletter* in February of 1964 (see Figure 1). Additional information about the first Rosebud stamps was provided by E. L. Vanderford in his *Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps*, published in 1973.

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe has continued to issue fish and game stamps in every decade since the 1950s. As a means to exert progressively greater control over their land, the Tribe has continued to expand their license and stamp system. At least 46 different fish and game stamps were used at the Rosebud Reservation during the 1980s alone. Reminders of many of these stamps were included in two separate finds made by the author at the Reservation within the past four years. An initial attempt was made to list and describe these stamps in the *Indian Reservation Stamp Album* published by Michael Jaffe Stamps, Inc. Since the first edition of the album was published, additional research and analysis on these stamps has been completed. The results will be presented in this article.

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe's license and stamp program has been very successful and it has inspired many other tribal governments in South Dakota and throughout the United States to adopt similar programs. Since 1959, tribal fish and game stamps have been printed for use on at least 18 different Indian reservations (see Table I).

Table I

Fish and game stamps issued by tribal governments

Years issued	Tribe(s)	Reservation (State) ¹
1959-1969; 1979-1995	Rosebud Sioux	Rosebud (SD)
1961-1964; 1989-1990; 1994-1995	Crow Creek Sioux	Crow Creek (SD)
1962-1972; 1973-1975 ² 1971-1973 ² ; 1975 ² ; 1977- 1979 ² ; 1988-1995	Lower Brule Sioux	Lower Brule (SD)
1973-1980 ²	Oglala Sioux	Pine Ridge (SD)
1973-1995 ³	Chippewa	Leach Lake (MN)
1984-1994 ³	Assiniboine and Sioux	Fort Peck (MT)
1985-1995	Cheyenne River Sioux	Cheyenne River (SD)
1986-1995 ³	Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux	Lake Traverse (SD)
1988-1995	Three Affiliated Tribes	Fort Berthold (ND)
1988-1995	Kootenai and Salish	Flathead (MT)
1990-1991	Jicarilla Apache	Jicarilla (NM)
1991-1995 ³	12 Confederated Tribes	Coleville (WA)
1991-1995	24 Confederated Tribes	Siletz (OR)
1992-1995	Navajo	Navajo (AZ)
1992-1995	Crow	Crow (MT)
1992-1995	Standing Rock Sioux	Standing Rock (ND)
1994-1995 ³	Tulalip	Tulalip (WA)
1995 ⁴	Zuni-Pueblo	Zuni (NM)

¹Some reservations occupy portions of two or more adjoining states; states listed in parenthesis are where tribal offices are located.

²Issued by state government for use on the reservation.

³First stamps may have been issued earlier.

⁴Laminated *permits* were issued in 1993 and 1994. The permits were incorrectly labeled "stamp."

The Sioux Nation

The people living on the Rosebud Reservation are descended from a larger group of Sioux which once occupied the area presently known as central Minnesota. The word "Sioux" is French and is derived from a native term applied to these people by the neighboring Chippewa. The Chippewa referred to them as *Nadoweisiw-eg* or *Naudiwisiweg*. This translates into "Lesser Adders" (snakes) as the Sioux were their enemies. The term served to distinguish the Sioux from the Chippewa's more feared neighbors, the Iroquois, which were known as the "True Adders." French traders and trappers apparently had difficulty with the native term, first calling them Naudiwisioux

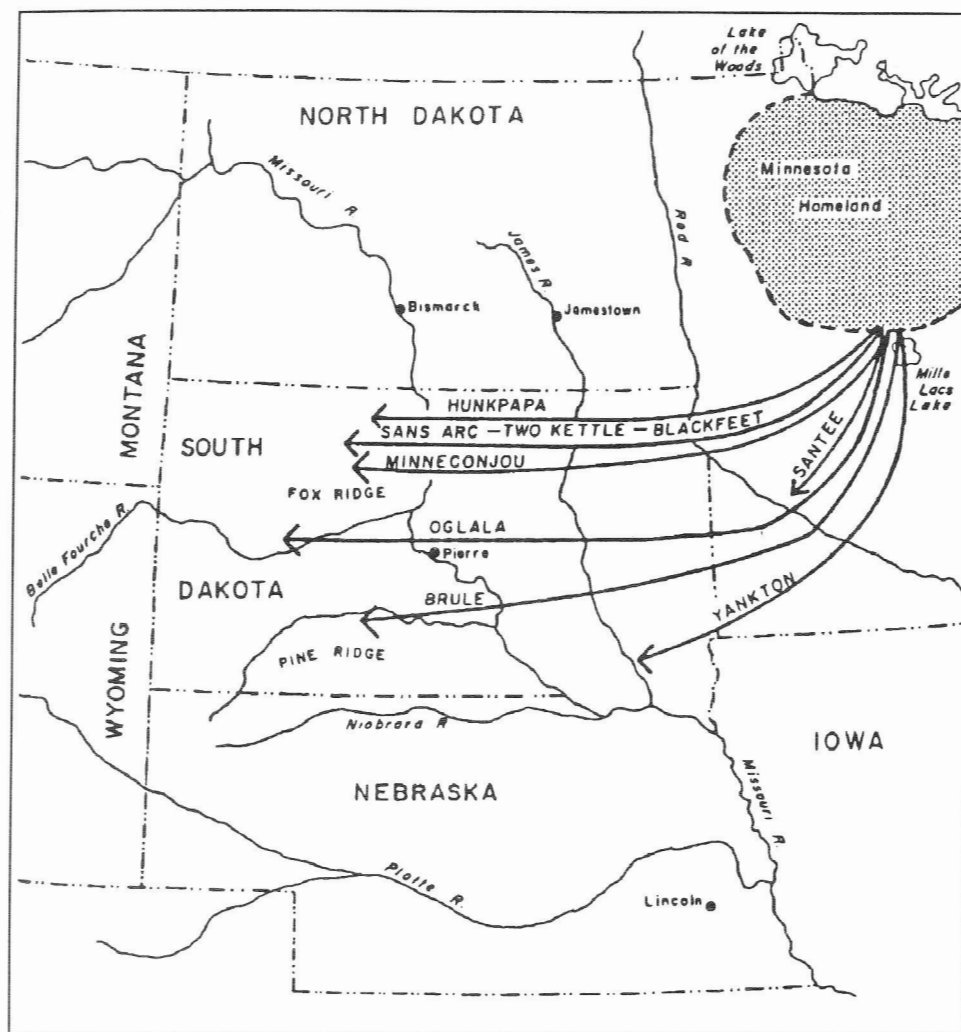


Figure 2.
Map showing
Sioux migration
routes
onto the
great plains.

before finally shortening it to Sioux. Over time, these people have become widely known by this name. In their own language the Sioux call themselves *Dakota*, *Lakota* or *Nakota*, depending on the band's dialect. This translates into "a confederation of allies" or "a society of friends" (Cash, 1971; Grobsmith, 1981).

The people living on the Rosebud Reservation refer to themselves as Lakota or simply Rosebud Sioux. While living in Minnesota, the Sioux were organized into seven tribes. The Rosebud Sioux are more specifically descended from the largest and westernmost tribe, the Teton. These people all spoke the "L" dialect (as in Lakota). By 1750 the Teton Sioux had further divided into smaller bands and migrated west, following the great buffalo herds onto the plains (see Figure 2).

The Teton were the first Sioux to cross the Missouri River. They then developed the

nomadic hunter and fierce warrior lifestyle which came to characterize all Sioux people. Prior to crossing the Missouri, the Teton divided into seven distinct bands. Although they share a common language and a similar culture, these bands remain independent to this day. The two largest bands crossed first. They were the Oglala and Sicangu. The Sicangu band has also become more widely known by a name given them by French traders: Brulé. The Oglala now live primarily on the Pine Ridge Reservation, while the Brule occupy the Rosebud, Lower Brule and Crow Creek Reservations (Hyde, 1974; Grobsmith, 1981).

The other five Teton bands were the Hunkpapa, Itazipco, Miniconjou, Oohenonpo and Sihasapa. These smaller bands now live on the Cheyenne River and Lower Brule Reservations in South Dakota and on the Standing Rock Reservation, which occupies parts of North and South Dakota.

After crossing the Missouri, the Brules entered the White River area located in present day southern South Dakota. It was here, near Rosebud Creek, that the Rosebud Reservation would one day be established. The creek and the reservation were both named for the wild roses once found there. In his book *Spotted Tail's Folk—A History of the Brule Sioux*, Indian historian George E. Hyde provided a description of the area when the Sioux first entered it (approximately 1785):

"The White River country ... was probably the finest tract of land for Indian occupation west of and close to the Missouri [River]. A real Indian paradise, it was a land full of buffalo and other wild game, with a topography that gave the Indians open plains and prairies on which to hunt, many fine streams with groves of timber in which to camp, and pine ridges from which timber for lodgepoles and other uses could

easily be obtained. There were vast areas of the finest native pasture on which to fatten their ponies in summer and a plentiful supply of sweet cottonwood along the streams which provided bark for feeding ponies in winter."

Their proximity to the Missouri River also facilitated trade with white traders and trappers. First from the French and then from Americans, they obtained such items as guns, ammunition, steel axes and iron kettles. From other Indians, the Cheyenne, Nez Perce and Shoshone tribes to the west and the Comanche and Arapahoe to the south, the Sioux acquired horses in trade and in battle. The horse had a tremendous impact on the Sioux way of life. Horses allowed the Sioux to hunt buffalo more efficiently and also helped transform them into a highly mobile, powerful force. They became great horsemen and subsequently feared warriors. To the west they conquered the Cheyenne and the Kiowa and pushed the Crow into present day Montana—taking possession of the Black Hills in the process. To the south the Brules moved through present day Nebraska, driving the Pawnee from their Platte River homeland. Within a short period of time the Sioux laid claim to virtually all of the northern plains. (Cash, 1971; Ortiz, 1977; Grobsmith, 1981).

Although the Sioux Nation (also referred to as the Dakota Nation) ruled this area until around 1850, their culture flourished for a much briefer period of time. By the 1920s much of their vast territory was already hunted out, in part due to the fact that the Sioux killed huge numbers of buffalo in order to trade buffalo robes and salted tongues for European and American goods. Accelerated trade with whites brought the Sioux into continuous contact with alcohol. As did the horse, liquor tremendously impacted Sioux culture—but in a negative way. Resultant widespread heavy drinking decimated the Sioux Nation, reducing it for the most part into disorganized bands (Cash, 1971; Ortiz, 1977; Grobsmith, 1981).

By 1830 the Brule had split up. One band followed the buffalo herds which were moving away from the Missouri, south towards the Platte River. These people became known as the "Upper Brules" and would later become the Rosebud Sioux. Some of the Sioux remained near the Missouri in order to con-

tinue their relationships with white traders. They became known as the "lowland people" or "Lowland Brules." These people eventually became the Lower Brule of the Lower Brule Reservation. This latter group of Sioux, in particular, came into repeated contact with diseases for which they had no built-up immunity; first from the white traders and later from white settlers moving through the area on their way west. Diseases such as measles and small pox contributed greatly to the decline of the Sioux Nation.

Treaties with the U.S.

During the last half of the nineteenth century the Sioux, often unwittingly, signed a series of treaties and agreements with representatives of the U.S. Government which completed their transformation from a dominant society to a relatively dependent people.

By 1850 the number of white settlers passing through Sioux territory had increased many fold. This was due in large part to the discovery of gold in California and Montana. The increased interaction between Indians and whites gave rise to numerous conflicts, often resulting in violence. In an effort to minimize the violence, the U.S. Government in 1851 negotiated a treaty with the Sioux and other plains tribes at Fort Laramie, located in present day Wyoming. Known as the Fort Laramie Treaty, it specified that the various Indian tribes would not war on each other or attack whites passing through the region. Perhaps most significantly, it called for the tribes to each designate a "homeland" where they would live. As a result of this treaty, huge tracts of land previously occupied by Indians were ceded to the U.S. In these areas the government planned to build a series of roads and forts in order to facilitate safe passage for white travelers (Ortiz, 1977; Grobsmith, 1981).

The Fort Laramie Treaty was not successful. Indian-white conflicts escalated and included numerous engagements between groups of Sioux and the U.S. Army. In 1867 and 1868 Congress exacerbated the situation by authorizing two large land grants which included land occupied by the Sioux without their consent. One was made to the Union Pacific Railroad for the purpose of building the transcontinental railroad. The other was to various mining interests for the purpose of building a wagon road to connect the Oregon

Trail with mines in western Montana. When the Sioux refused to leave these areas, the army was called on to forcibly remove them. However, in a series of victories under Chief Red Cloud, the Sioux managed to resist the army's efforts. This led army representatives to negotiate the famous—and controversial—Treaty of 1868 with the Sioux (Ortiz, 1977)

The Treaty of 1868 is long and complex and a review of it is beyond the scope of this article. Basically, the Treaty further reduced Sioux territory by designating all of present day South Dakota west of the Missouri River for them to live. Agencies were established in several locations where the various Sioux bands were expected to move and the area became known as the Great Sioux Reservation (Cash, 1971; Ortiz, 1977; Grobsmith, 1981).

One of the most important provisions of the Treaty was contained in Article II, wherein the Sioux were guaranteed that no

whites, other than officials conducting business, would enter the Reservation without their consent. The following excerpt from Article II contains the key language:

“... and the United States solemnly agrees that no persons except those herein designated and authorized so to do, and except such officers, agents and employees of the government as may be authorized to enter upon Indian reservations in discharge of duties enjoined by law, shall ever be permitted to pass over, settle upon, or reside in the territory described in this article, or in such territory that may be added to this reservation for the use of said Indians. ...”

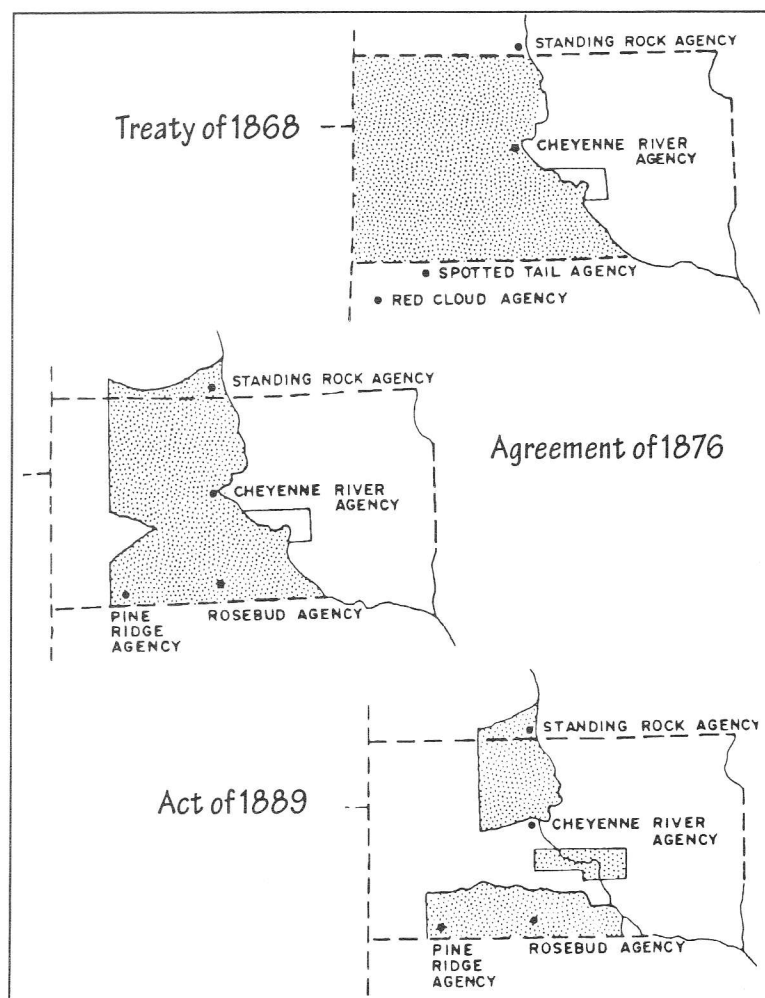
Another important provision of the Treaty was contained in Article XI, wherein the Sioux agreed to end all hostilities toward whites:

“Said Indians agree ... that they will not attack any persons at home, or travelling, nor molest or disturb any wagon trains, coaches, mules, or cattle belonging to the people of the United States, or to persons friendly therewith.”

It was not long, however, before more bloodshed occurred. Although white settlers and prospectors clearly instigated the problems by illegally trespassing on Indian land, the U.S. Government was outraged at the Sioux for renewing their attacks on whites in violation of the recent treaty. The violence precipitated the Act of 1871, whereby Congress declared that the United States would cease to recognize the Sioux as a free, sovereign people. Furthermore, the U.S. would no longer enter into treaties with Indians, for treaties implied agreements with sovereign nations. An embittered Congress then turned over millions of acres of land grants to the banker Jay Cook for the purpose of constructing the Northern Pacific Railroad. These grants included parts of the Great Sioux Reservation—land which had been previously granted to the Sioux in perpetuity by the Treaty of 1868 (Ortiz, 1977; Deloria, 1985).

In 1874 gold was discovered in the Black Hills. The western side of the Great Sioux Reservation was soon overrun by white prospectors and settlers—without the Sioux's consent. Rather than enforce the Treaty, the U.S. Government attempted to get the Sioux to cede the sacred area. The angry Sioux responded by increasing their attacks on the white settlers. Very quickly the situation got out of control and the legendary Indian Wars

Figure 3.
*Reduction of
the Great
Sioux Reserva-
tion between
1868 and
1889.*



of the 1870s were in full swing. Among the key events of the Indian Wars were the defeat of Custer at the Little Big Horn and, ultimately, total defeat for the Sioux. During this time the U.S. Army forced the Sioux to leave the Black Hills and move to the reservation agencies. The Agreement of 1876 specified that the Sioux would cede their most valuable land, including the Black Hills, to the U.S. As a result, the size of the Great Sioux Reservation was further reduced by nearly one-third (Cash, 1971; Ortiz, 1977; Grobsmith, 1981).

After the last of the Sioux bands led by Crazy Horse, Gall and Sitting Bull were defeated, the government adopted an even harsher approach toward Indian tribes. Not only were the tribes no longer recognized as sovereign nations, the government began to implement a series of policies openly aimed at divesting them of their remaining land and assimilating them into white culture. The Indian reservations in general—and the Great Sioux Reservation in particular—were now viewed as roadblocks to white civilization as it expanded west.

The Dawes Act

In 1887 Congress passed the General Allotment Act to break-up and eradicate the Indian reservations once and for all. The act has become better known as the Dawes Severalty Act or simply the Dawes Act after its sponsor, Massachusetts Senator Henry Dawes (Cash, 1971; Fixico, 1986). The legislation was designed to subdivide the reservations, including the Great Sioux Reservation, by allotting the tribal land to the individual tribal members. Each family was to receive 160 acres which would be held in trust by the U.S. Government for a minimum of 25 years. After this time the Indians could obtain title to their land if they were deemed "competent." The government expected that the Indians would become independent farmers and ranchers. One of the most significant provisions of the Dawes Act was that after all of the tribal members living on a particular

reservation had received their allotments, the remaining tribal land was to be declared "surplus." The government was authorized to then purchase this surplus land and open it for homesteading to non-Indians (Grobsmith, 1981; Deloria, 1985; Fixico, 1986; Cornell, 1988).

The Sioux resisted allotment. A related legislation, known as the Sioux Act of 1889, was then passed to make allotment more acceptable to the Sioux. Instead of 160 acres, each family head would receive 320 acres; single persons and orphans would receive 80 acre allotments. The Act of 1889 also specified that the Sioux would be reimbursed for any surplus land at the rate of \$1.25 per acre. This was more than double the price the government had previously offered. Still the Sioux resisted. Finally, the government threatened to cut off rations it had been providing the Sioux under the Treaty of 1868. Since most of the Sioux had become quite dependent upon these rations after being confined to the reservations, it was now a choice between acceptance and starvation (Cash, 1971; Grobsmith, 1981; Deloria, 1985; Cornell, 1988).

In 1889 the first Sioux at the Rosebud Agency accepted an allotment. Others soon followed. The government moved quickly to officially dissolve the Great Sioux Reservation and subsequently declared millions of acres of tribal land to be surplus. At this time a total of 91 million acres of Indian land was

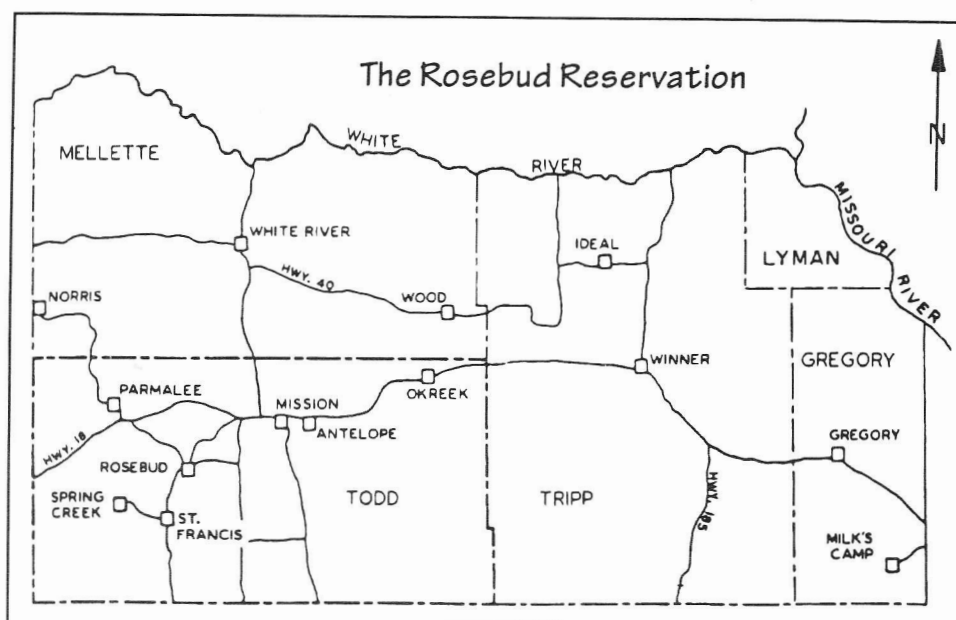


Figure 4. Map showing exterior boundaries of the original Rosebud Reservation.

made available for sale to non-Indians (Grobsmith, 1981). The very same year South Dakota became a state—with a land base obtained in large part from the ex-Great Sioux Reservation.

In place of the large reservation there remained several smaller ones. The boundaries for these reservations were established around the old agencies, where the Sioux populations were concentrated (see Figure 3). It is important to note that even on these remaining smaller reservations, many tracts of land were now owned by non-Indians as a result of homesteading.

In 1906 the Burke Act was passed by Congress. This legislation allowed the Secretary of the Interior to waive the waiting period necessary for Indians to receive title to their land. Although this Act was not intended to harm the Indians, it had disastrous consequences. After receiving title, the Indians could then sell their allotments (Grobsmith, 1981; Fixico, 1986). Not fully understanding the concept of private property, and being generally naive about real estate matters in general, the Indians were at a great disadvantage when confronted by non-Indian opportunists. Many Indians, including those at the Rosebud Reservation, sold their land shortly after receiving title.

Of the original 3,228,161 acres at the Rosebud Reservation, 2,195,905 were lost to the Sioux by 1934 through a combination of land sales to non-Indians, lands ceded to the U.S. Government and "miscellaneous land losses" (Grobsmith, 1981). In this way the Rosebud Reservation, along with most other Indian reservations, came to develop a checkerboard composition with regard to land ownership. Land within reservation boundaries alternates between Indian-owned and white owned. Within some reservations today, more of the land is actually owned by non-Indians than by Indians (Catlin, 1994).

In fact, the situation is somewhat more complicated. There are *four* types of land existing within reservation boundaries: 1. There is tribally-owned land, virtually all of which is held in trust by the U.S. Government and managed by the BIA. This includes land which for some reason was neither allotted to individual tribal members nor declared surplus and opened to homesteading, plus land which has been repurchased from individual tribal members and non-Indians by

the Tribe. (Much of the latter has taken place in recent years, fueled by profits from tribal gambling operations.) 2. There is Indian-owned land which was allotted to individual tribal members but which has retained its trust status. In other words, neither the allottee nor his descendants obtained title to the land. Many Indians have chosen to allow the government to continue holding the title to their land. With the U.S. as legal owner, the land is protected from sale and taxation. The Indian allottee (or the tribe in the case of tribal land) retains rights for use, occupancy and management of the property—subject to approval of the BIA. 3. There is Indian-owned land for which the title *was* obtained and it is no longer held in trust. This land is also referred to as fee-patent, fee-title or simply "fee" land. 4. There is non-Indian-owned land, all of which is fee land.

Finally, reservation boundaries have occasionally been moved over the years, resulting in Indian-owned land laying outside of current reservation boundaries. Again, this land may be held in trust for the tribe or individual tribal members by the U.S. Government or it may be fee land.

There is a great deal of Indian-owned land outside of the current Rosebud Reservation boundaries. When the Rosebud boundaries were originally established, the Reservation included all of Mellette, Todd and Trip Counties as well as parts of Gregory and Lyman Counties (see Figure 4). Under the Sioux Act of 1889, Rosebud Sioux living in all five counties accepted allotments. Much of this allotted land is still held in trust by the U.S. Government today. However, so much of the Reservation land in Gregory, Lyman, Mellette and Trip Counties was declared surplus and opened to homesteading, that the Reservation's official boundaries have since been reduced to Todd County only (Cash, 1971; Grobsmith, 1981; Marshall, 1994).

New form of Tribal Government established

The Presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt was accompanied by a new attitude toward the American Indian in Washington. The Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) was passed in 1934. The act was aimed at assisting tribes in establishing new tribal governments and to promote independent economic programs on the reservations.

From the Indian's point of view, the IRA

had its good points as well as its bad. On the one hand it put an end to the destructive allotment process. On the other, it encouraged a tribal political structure modeled after the U.S. Government. Therefore, it continued the policy of separating Native Americans from their traditional culture. Nevertheless, in 1935 the Rosebud Sioux Tribe voted to adopt the provisions of the Act and were issued a corporate charter by the Secretary of the Interior. The charter called for a representative democracy governed by a tribal constitution (Cash, 1971; Grobsmith, 1981).

The main governing body of the Rosebud Reservation is the Tribal Council, consisting of an elected President, Vice-President and 33 representatives from throughout the Reservation. To vote or run for office, a person must be an officially enrolled member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. To qualify, a person must have been listed on a tribal census compiled in 1935 or be a descendant of the original members *and* have at least one-fourth Rosebud Sioux blood (Grobsmith, 1981).

The Tribal Council is responsible for administering programs and services to tribal members, for conserving and developing tribal land and resources and for regulating all economic affairs of the tribe.

The Tribal Council establishes committees to oversee programs in law enforcement, health, education, land management and natural resources. The land is the most important tribal resource. While various Acts of Congress were once responsible for drastically reducing the amount of Indian-owned land, now the BIA is responsible for *preserving* Indian-owned land. For this reason, any use of tribal land must be approved by the Tribal Council and the BIA.

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe is believed to be one of the first American Indian tribes to formally organize a fish and wildlife program to protect, conserve and manage the wildlife resources on their reservation. Prior to the Rosebud and other Sioux Tribes in South Dakota taking an active role in managing their wildlife resources, the responsibility for conservation and game management on the reservations, for all intensive purposes, fell in the lap of the South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks (hereafter referred to as SD Game, Fish and Parks). While SD Game, Fish and Parks accepted the responsibility, the effectiveness of their programs has

always been compromised by an inability to enforce state game and fish laws on Indian-owned land. The issue of jurisdiction has been complicated by the nature of land ownership within—and frequently around—the reservations. Game, Fish and Parks has no real authority on Indian-owned land which is held in trust and is located within reservation boundaries. In addition, their authority to enforce state laws on either Indian-owned fee land within reservations or Indian-owned land held in trust outside of reservation boundaries are legal gray areas, subject to dispute and frequent litigation. For this reason SD Game, Fish and Parks down through the years has encouraged the state's Indian tribes to develop their own conservation programs, complete with regulations and seasons established by the various Tribal Councils.

The earliest mention of a Rosebud Tribal license the author is aware of is included in a notice dated November 28, 1947. The notice refers to a deer season held on the Reserva-

ROSEBUD INDIAN AGENCY
ROSEBUD, SOUTH DAKOTA
November 28, 1947

This is to notify you that your name was selected at the deer license drawing held at the Rosebud Indian Agency on November 28, 1947 and that you are now eligible to purchase your license.

As the deer hunting season opens December 1, 1947 and closes December 15, 1947 it will be advisable for you to come to the Rosebud Indian Agency and purchase your license at your earliest convenience. It will be necessary that you present this letter of notification, in person, to the Chief of Police, Rosebud, South Dakota in order to purchase your license.

Please be advised that this letter is not your license to hunt deer, but is merely to notify you that you are one of the twenty-seven whose names were selected in the drawing, and who are eligible, upon presentation of this notice, to purchase one license to hunt deer on the Rosebud Indian Reservation.

John R. Killough,
Range Supervisor

Figure 5.
Letter of notification for a deer hunting season held on the Rosebud Reservation during 1947.

Figure 6. Resolution No. 5808 was in response to the increasing amount of non-member hunting and fishing activity taking place on the reservation during the 1950s without tribal permission.

RESOLUTION NO. 5808

WHEREAS, by treaty, the United States has guaranteed to the Rosebud Sioux Tribe the right to hunt and fish on its Rosebud Sioux Reservation in South Dakota and has guaranteed to secure the Tribe in the use and occupancy of its Reservation; and

WHEREAS, non-members of the Tribe do not have any right to hunt and fish on the Reservation except with the consent of the Tribe and in accordance with tribal ordinances and state law; and

WHEREAS, non-members of the Tribe, in contempt of the treaty rights of the Indians and without regard to the ordinances of the Tribe and without the consent of the Tribe, hunt and fish on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation; and

WHEREAS, there is no law of the United States which makes it a federal offense to hunt or fish on an Indian reservation without the consent of the United States or the Tribe;

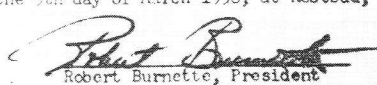
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the Rosebud Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, through its Tribal Council, that H.R. 7240 be enacted into law in order that the Tribe and its members may have protection under the law in the possession of its land and the benefits of its treaties with the United States as against trespassers and non-Indians who hunt and fish without regard to the property and treaty rights of the Tribe and its members.


Done this 5th day of March 1958 at Rosebud, South Dakota.

CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that Resolution 5808 was duly passed by a vote of 16 for and none opposed, by the members of the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council in accordance with authority vested in it by Section 1 (a) of Article IV of the Constitution and Bylaws of the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council.

Done at special session on the 5th day of March 1958, at Rosebud, South Dakota.


Robert Burnette, President
Rosebud Sioux Tribe

Attest: 
Antoine Roubideaux, Secretary
Rosebud Sioux Tribe

tion that year. The names of 27 tribal members were selected in a drawing and were then eligible to purchase a deer hunting license for \$5.00. At this time tribal licenses were issued by the Reservation Chief of Police (see Figure 5).

During the 1950s the State of South Dakota received much national attention for its abundant wildlife resources. The state actively promoted tourism at this time, includ-

ing hunting and fishing. In 1950 the state park system (not including Custer State Park or any of the national parks or monuments) had 273,000 visitors. By 1958 the number had risen to three million. During 1949-50, non-resident hunters purchased a total of 21,980 licenses. By 1959-60 the number had risen to 90,785 (SD Game, Fish and Parks Annual reports for 1949-50, 1958-59 and 1959-60).

Along with the great increase in out-of-state sportsmen visiting South Dakota, there was a proportionate increase in persons hunting and fishing on Indian reservations without tribal consent (see Figure 6). Some of this was due to reservation boundaries often not being well-marked. However, the fact of the matter is that prior to 1958, hunters did not give much thought to tribal authority. They simply purchased a state license and hunted—reservation or not. Besides having good hunting, the reservations provided the additional benefit of removing hunters from the scrutiny of state game wardens (Moum, 1994; Nagel 1994).

On July 16, 1958, the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council took a major step toward establishing an effective wildlife conservation program by adopting a Fish and Game Code (see Figure 7). The Code specified that all persons intending to hunt, fish or trap on the Rosebud Reservation must purchase a tribal license. This included tribal members as well as non-Indians. The only exception was made for tribal members under 16 years of age.

The purchase of a state hunting or fishing license was made a prerequisite to all non-Indians purchasing a tribal license. However, the Code made it clear that non-Indians were expected to conform to state and tribal rules and regulations while on the reservation. Section 1 read:

“Applicable Laws.

“All fishing, hunting and trapping by non-Indians on the Rosebud Indian Reservation shall conform to the laws of South Dakota, to the provisions of the Rosebud Fish and Game Code, to the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and to the conditions of the tribal licenses.”

The code also made it clear that the Rosebud Sioux Tribe would cooperate with Federal and State authorities to see that violators would be prosecuted. Section 7, subsection (g) read:

“Penalties applicable to non-members of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. Any person not subject to the jurisdiction of the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Court who violates any provision of this code shall forfeit his tribal licenses and shall be delivered to the custody of [a] Federal or State Law enforcement officer for prosecution under Federal or State Law to the extent applicable.”

All Licenses were to be issued by the Rosebud “Fish and Game Committee,” consisting

of the President, Secretary and Treasurer of the Tribal Council, at the Rosebud Agency. The Code specified the following license fees:

Fishing	\$2.00
Small Game (Upland Birds)	\$2.00
Hunting (Big Game)	\$5.00
Trapping	\$0.50

It was not made clear whether the above fees applied to non-Indians, tribal members or to all sportsmen. It is assumed that paper licenses were issued to persons upon payment of these fees during the 1958 fall seasons.

Stamps Issued

In the *Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps*, E. L. Vanderford stated that the Rosebud Sioux Tribe issued three kinds of fish and game license stamps starting in 1959. This is of great significance to stamp collectors, as these early Rosebud stamps are now thought to be the first fish and game stamps issued by any tribal government. Furthermore, by adopting both a fish and

Figure 7.
Resolution
5843 adopted
the first
Rosebud Fish
and Game
Code.

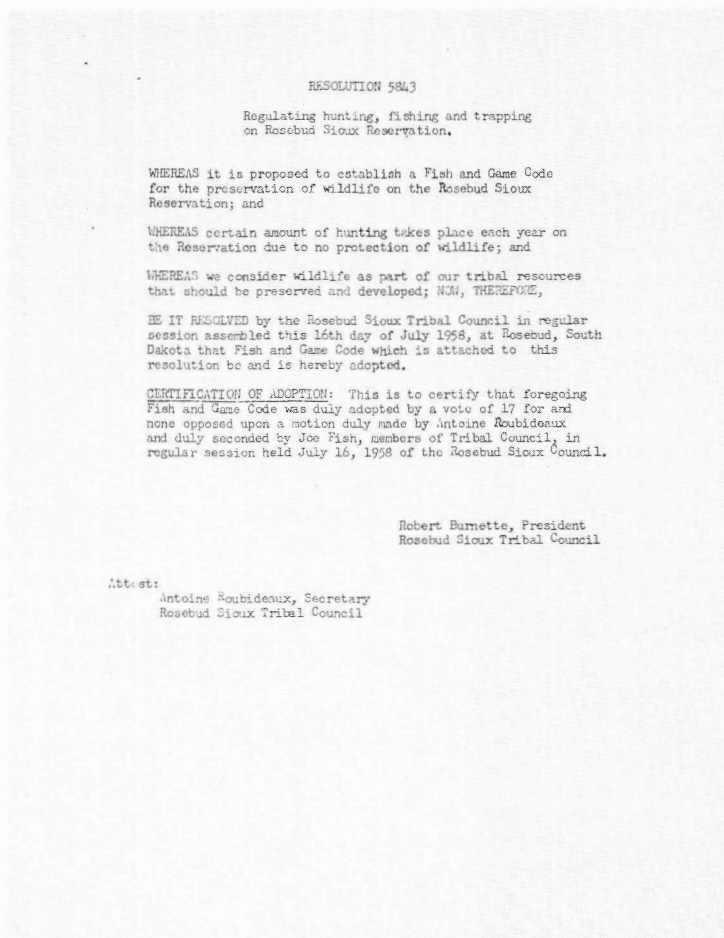
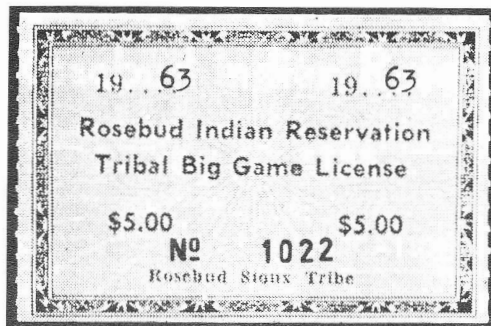


Figure 8. South Dakota non-resident hunting license stamp issued in 1959.



Figure 9. Rosebud big game license stamp issued in 1963.



game code and the system of stamps and licenses previously developed by the federal and state governments, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe made the first serious attempt by a tribal government to exercise control over the hunting and fishing activity on their reservation.

On February 17, 1959, representatives of SD Game, Fish and Parks, the BIA and seven Tribal Councils met in Pierre, South Dakota, to exchange ideas on game, fish and forestry programs. At this meeting SD Game, Fish and Parks Director Harry Woodward talked about the Department's lack of authority to enforce fish and game regulations on tribal lands, the problems presented by the lack of well-marked boundaries and "the need for better conservation of game on tribal lands, through regulations and seasons set up by the [Tribal] councils." Permit systems were discussed and Woodward offered to meet further with "any tribal council which would like to cooperate with the department" (Game Department and Indians, 1959). Since the Rosebud stamps bear such a strong similarity to those issued by the State of South Dakota in 1959 (see Figure 8), it seems likely that Woodward may have shared details concerning stamp design with Rosebud representatives at the February 17 meeting or at sometime afterward.

The three kinds of early Rosebud license stamps correspond to the first three types of

license fees specified in the 1958 code. They are oversized, with the design measuring approximately 58.5 mm x 38 mm. Spaces were printed at the top of the stamps to fill in the year date. Vanderford (1973) reported that the same stamps were used through the end of the 1960s. They were printed in green ink on light green paper which was screened with an elaborate background including zig-zags, a starburst and the words "Rosebud Indian Reservation." Serial numbers were printed in red ink (see front cover, Figures 1 and 9). Vanderford (1973) also reported that the stamps were issued in horizontal booklet panes of two (2 x 1) and that fifty panes were stapled together to form a booklet. The panes were rouletted 6 3/4 between the stamps and the tab.

It is assumed that the early Rosebud stamps were required to be affixed to tribal hunting and fishing licenses. However, only one stamp has been recorded used on a license and it is affixed to a South Dakota resident hunting license (see Figure 10). According to Rosebud Ranger Mike Marshall (1994), Rosebud stamps have frequently been affixed to state hunting and fishing licenses through the years in error. (A contemporary example is shown in Figure 35.)

Less than five each of the early Rosebud big game and fishing stamps have been recorded. Less than ten of the game bird stamps have been recorded. The author has examined two of the fishing stamps. One has the number "701" rubber stamped in red ink where "N^o XXX" is normally found printed on the early stamps (see Figure 11). E. L. Vanderford acquired this stamp directly from the Tribe, through the mail, in 1962 or 1963 (Vanderford, 1991). The other stamp has serial number "739" printed normally (see Figure 12). This latter copy was acquired by David Strock in late 1963 or early 1964. It is possible that some of the early Rosebud fishing stamps, including the one sold to Vanderford, were printed with the serial numbers missing in error. Either the printer or a member of the Rosebud Fish and Game Committee may have subsequently applied the numbers with a rubber stamp.

In the early 1960s, funds obtained from the sale of the Rosebud fish and game stamps served a purpose even more important to the Sioux than wildlife conservation. In 1960 the people living on the Rosebud and neighbor-

ing Pine Ridge Reservations were experiencing severe economic hardship. For example, the average monthly income for an Oglala family was less than one hundred dollars. The Rosebud Sioux were not much better off. In hopes of bringing in more money, tribal leaders at both reservations planned to follow the state's lead and aggressively promote tourism (Fixico, 1986).

To help achieve their goals, the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council passed a series of resolutions in 1960 creating a "Tourist Industry Enterprise." Start-up funds were needed to get the project going and see it through the first few years. Resolution 6037 authorized the necessary funding. It read as follows:

"WHEREAS, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe inaugurated a tourist industry Enterprise for which funds will be needed for further developments and maintenance cost of operation of the Enterprise;

"THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the proceeds derived from the sale of fishing and hunting licenses [and stamps] be set aside to be used for further development of the Tourist Industry Enterprise."

The plan to use money obtained from license and stamp sales to fund the Tribe's important tourism project won immediate approval from the BIA. The following is an excerpt from a letter sent by the local BIA Director to Robert Burnette, President of the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council, on June 17, 1960: "You are to be congratulated for taking the initiative in developing tribal resources to meet the present and continually growing needs of the people for tourist and recreational facilities which will, in turn, provide the Tribe with funds to carry out projects in behalf of the Rosebud people."

In August of 1960 the Rosebud Sioux Tribe took steps to improve fishing on the reserva-

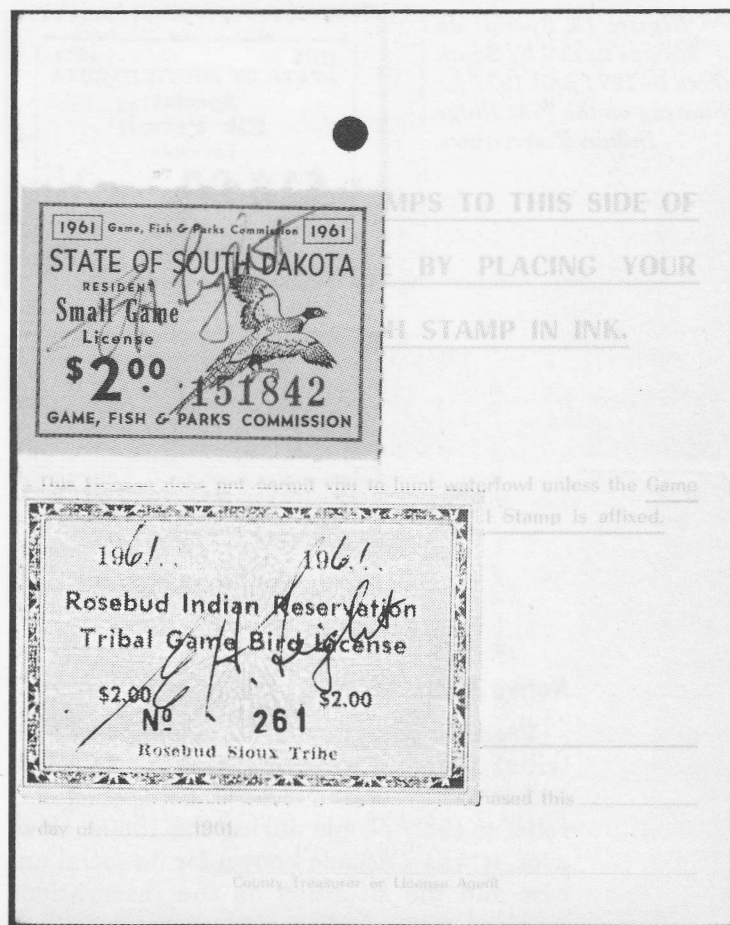


Figure 10. Rosebud game bird stamp affixed to the reverse of a South Dakota resident hunting license in error.

tion. The Tribe entered into an agreement with the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Under the agreement the Bureau helped the Tribe set up a program to develop and manage their fisheries resource, provided technical assistance and stocked Reservation waters (Resolution 6049; Bennet, 1960b). In time, fishing on the Rosebud Reservation would prove to be very popular with non-Indians and tribal-members alike.

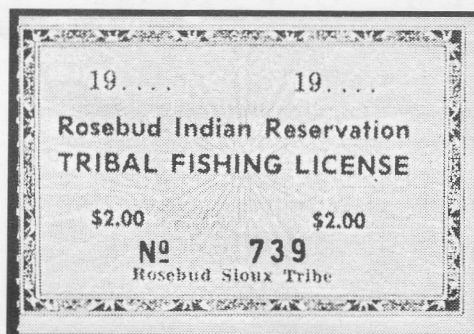
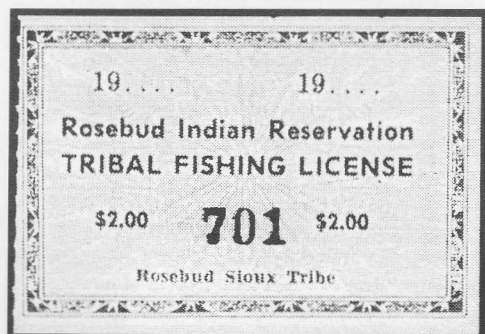
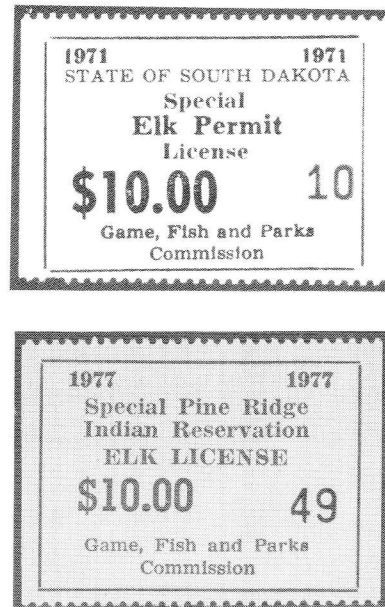


Figure 11. (Far left) Rosebud fishing stamp with number rubber stamped in red ink.

Figure 12. (Near left) Rosebud fishing stamp with serial number printed in red ink.

Figure 13. Special elk stamps issued by South Dakota in 1971 and 1977 for hunting on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation.



Native Americans assert sovereignty

Promoting tourism is an example of how tribal leaders were attempting to work within the system in order to bring economic relief to their people during the 1960s. However, it was a decade known for its social unrest and the situation on the reservations inspired many Indian protest groups—both on and off the reservations. Most prominent among these groups was the American Indian Movement (AIM). Members of AIM and similar organizations felt very strongly that non-Indians were continuing to exploit the Indians living on the reservations and were responsible for their continuing economic struggle. The protesters were especially upset over the large agricultural profits derived by white farmers and ranchers on the reservations—while their Indian counterparts lived in poverty. It should be noted that much of this complex problem actually stems from turn of the century policies—specifically allotment—whereby much of the prime agricultural land was purchased by whites from tribal members who had recently received title to their land (see page 110). At any rate, the fact that non-Indians successfully farmed and ranched the majority of suitable land at the Pine Ridge Reservation during the 1960s, while Indians utilized less than one percent, received widespread publicity (Deloria, 1985).

By the early 1970s Indian-white relations were greatly stressed. Native American pro-

test groups were asserting sovereignty based on the Treaty of 1868. Tensions reached a high point during the takeover, occupation and siege of Wounded Knee, located on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, which lasted from February 27 through May 8, 1973. At this time two Indian men were killed in exchanges of gunfire between Indian occupation forces and FBI agents (Ortiz, 1977; Deloria, 1985).

Against this background of tension, unrest and violence, SD Game, Fish and Parks and the representatives of various Tribal Councils continued to try to work together to establish mutually beneficial conservation agreements and programs.

During this time SD Game, Fish and Parks took an active role in helping the Tribal Councils to establish their own hunting and fishing regulations. The Department even offered to handle licensing for the tribes. SD Game, Fish and Parks was motivated by the desire to obtain consistent regulations, including seasons and limits, which would result in the best overall conservation for the state's wildlife resources. For as Ron Catlin, Chief of Law Enforcement for SD Game, Fish and Parks pointed out to the author, "The state's game does not recognize boundaries and frequently crosses back and

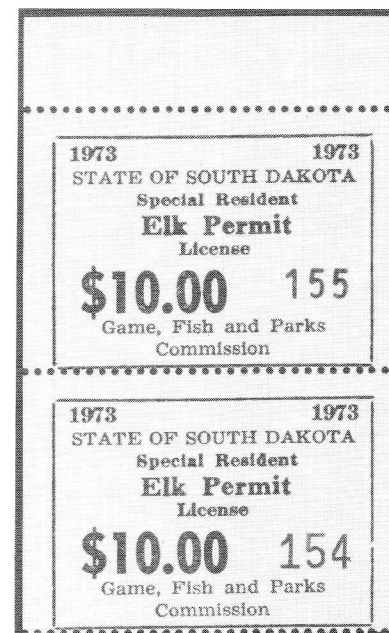


Figure 14. Top pair of 1973 special elk stamps showing difference in serial numbers.

forth between Indian-owned and non-Indian-owned land." The Department's interest in tribal licensing stemmed from a desire to be able to "let sportsmen know where they stood—which licenses and stamps they needed to obtain." This was becoming a bigger issue as more tribes required sportsmen to purchase tribal licenses and stamps. (Starting in the 1960s, the Crow Creek and Lower Brule Sioux Tribes also adopted the license and stamp system, see Table I.) It was felt that some tribes would welcome the Department's offer to handle licensing, as they were not currently set up to handle it themselves. (Catlin, 1994; Nagel, 1994).

A joint licensing agreement was reached between SD Game, Fish and Parks and the Oglala Sioux whereby persons could hunt elk on the Pine Ridge Reservation during the 1970s. Approved by the State Legislature on March 18, 1971, an Act providing for a "special Pine Ridge Reservation elk stamp" read:

"A special Pine Ridge Indian Reservation resident and non-resident big game license [stamp] shall permit the licensee to hunt, take or kill elk ... within the confines of Pine Ridge Reservation ... and the fee shall be ten dollars; provided that said licensees are holders of valid hunting permits issued by the Pine Ridge Indian Tribal Council" (Laws of South Dakota, 1971).

In the *Handbook of Fish and Game Stamps*, Vanderford stated that the special elk stamps were "first issued for a limited number of hunts, determined on a draw basis, on Pine Ridge Sioux Indian Reservation lands." Since the handbook's publication, examples of the special elk stamps have been recorded from every year, 1971 through 1979, with the exception of 1974 and 1976. Department records show that no special elk stamps were issued in 1976. The author has been unable to locate license records for 1974. Therefore, it is not presently known whether any stamps were actually issued in 1974. The records for 1977 through 1979 indicate that only 15 "Reservation Elk stamps" were issued in each of those years (SDGame, Fish and parks Annual Reports for 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80; Vanderford, 1984; Porter, 1994).

The 1971 elk stamps were printed in black ink on white paper and measure approximately 48 x 35 mm. Serial numbers were printed in red. They were printed in panes of

Table II

Description of special Pine Ridge elk stamps (1970s)

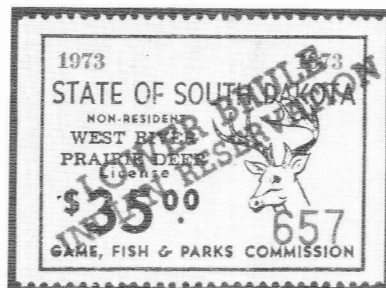
Year	Face Value	Colors	Color of Serial No.	Remarks
1971	\$10.00	black on white	red	
1972	\$10.00	black on blue	red	
1973	\$10.00	black on green	red	position one has smaller serial number
1974	\$10.00	— — —	—	no examples recorded; possibly unissued
1975	\$10.00	black on dark yellow	red	
1977	\$10.00	black on dark yellow	black	
1978	\$10.00	black on dark yellow	black	
1979	\$10.00	black on white	black	

Note: no stamps were issued in 1976, see text this page.

five (1 x 5) with a tab at the top. The panes were perforated 12 between the stamps and the tab (see Figure 13). The author has examined complete panes from several years and they are lacking staple holes in the top tab. For this reason, it is believed that the panes of special elk stamps were not stapled together in booklets. Many subtle printing varieties, as well as one significant one, have been discovered on the 1973 elk stamps. 1973 stamps from position one have the serial numbers set with a different style and size of type than positions two through five. The smaller serial numbers measure 4.0 mm as compared to 4.5 mm (see Figure 14).

Vanderford (1984) noted that fourteen panes of 1973 elk stamp remainders were sent to him by SD Game, Fish and Parks License Section Supervisor Ed Nielson, for distribution to fish and game collectors and members of the State Revenue Society. Nielson generously provided Vanderford with remainders of South Dakota stamps on a regular basis, starting sometime in the 1960s and continuing through the early 1980s. (After which time Nielson retired.) It should be noted that throughout this period, some or all of the remainders for specific issues were frequently lost or destroyed before Nielson got around to sending them (Vanderford, 1991).

Figure 15. South Dakota non-resident West River Prairie Deer stamp overprinted "LOWER BRULE / INDIAN RESERVATION."



Although the design and layout of the special elk stamps remained similar through the years, the exact wording varied. For example, the only year that "Pine Ridge Indian Reservation" was completely spelled out was 1977 (see Figure 13). For descriptive information on elk stamps from specific years, see Table II.

A similar joint licensing agreement was reached between SD Game, Fish and parks and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe during the 1970s. According to the SD Game, Fish and Parks Commission Minutes from July 1974:

"There is hereby established a big game hunting season on the Lower Brule Indian reservation. ... The unit open to hunting shall be that portion of the State of South Dakota lying within the boundaries of the Lower Brule Indian reservation. ... Licenses [(stamps)] issued hereunder shall be valid only for the unit and species for which they are issued. ... Both residents and nonresidents may apply for [a] license. Licenses will be sold in order of application but not to exceed a total of sixty deer and forty antelope. No person shall purchase more than one deer license and one antelope license. No licensee shall hunt except under the guidance of a person designated by the appropriate tribal council or authority."

The licenses referred to in the commission minutes were regular state antelope or deer hunting license stamps which were then overprinted "LOWER BRULE / INDIAN RESERVATION" with a rubber stamp (see Figure 15). Six different South Dakota stamps have been recorded with the overprint. They are as follows: 1973 Resident Antelope; 1973 Resident Eastern Deer; 1973 Non-Resident Archery Antelope; and Non-Resident West River Prairie Deer for 1973, 1974 and 1975. As with the Pine Ridge elk stamps, most of the overprinted Lower Brule stamps in collections today can be traced back to remainders sent to E. L. Vanderford

by Ed Nielson (Vanderford, 1991; Porter, 1994). All of the stamps examined by the author have the overprint in purple ink, with "LOWER BRULE" measuring 3.8 mm in height and "INDIAN RESERVATION" measuring 3.0 mm in height.

Tribal licensing becomes more independent

In 1973 an Indian-State Task Force was organized by the State Legislature and authorized to work on Indian-State matters. The task force was comprised of nine state representatives and representatives from the nine South Dakota tribes. According to SD Game, Fish and Parks Attorney Clint Nagel, the Department's representative on the task force, "The task force was created to promote cooperation between the tribes and the state." Although the task force worked on many issues aside from conservation, a considerable amount of time was spent: first, attempting to clarify jurisdictions as related to establishing and enforcing hunting and fishing regulations on the reservations and surrounding Indian-owned land (SD Game, Fish and Parks maintained that it alone had jurisdiction over non-Indians on these lands); and, second, discussing licensing—more specifically, who would do it (SD Game, Fish and Parks Commission Minutes, March 1974 and June 1974; Nagel, 1994).

At this time the tribes were becoming more assertive regarding hunting and fishing on the reservations. They desired to have conservation programs that would be in the best interest of what they viewed as *their* wildlife resources and also their particular tribes. In order to achieve these goals, many tribal leaders felt that the time had come to do things more independently from SD Game, Fish and Parks rather than to work more closely with the Department. Perhaps it was not best for the tribes to have rules, regulations and seasons that were exactly consistent with the state. If this was the case, then the tribes would be understandably reluctant to concede any form of jurisdiction on their lands to the state. As far as licensing goes, if the tribes issued their own licenses and stamps, they would clearly be able to exert more control over their land and wildlife resources.

In 1973 the Oglala Sioux requested advice and recommendations from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife on how to estab-

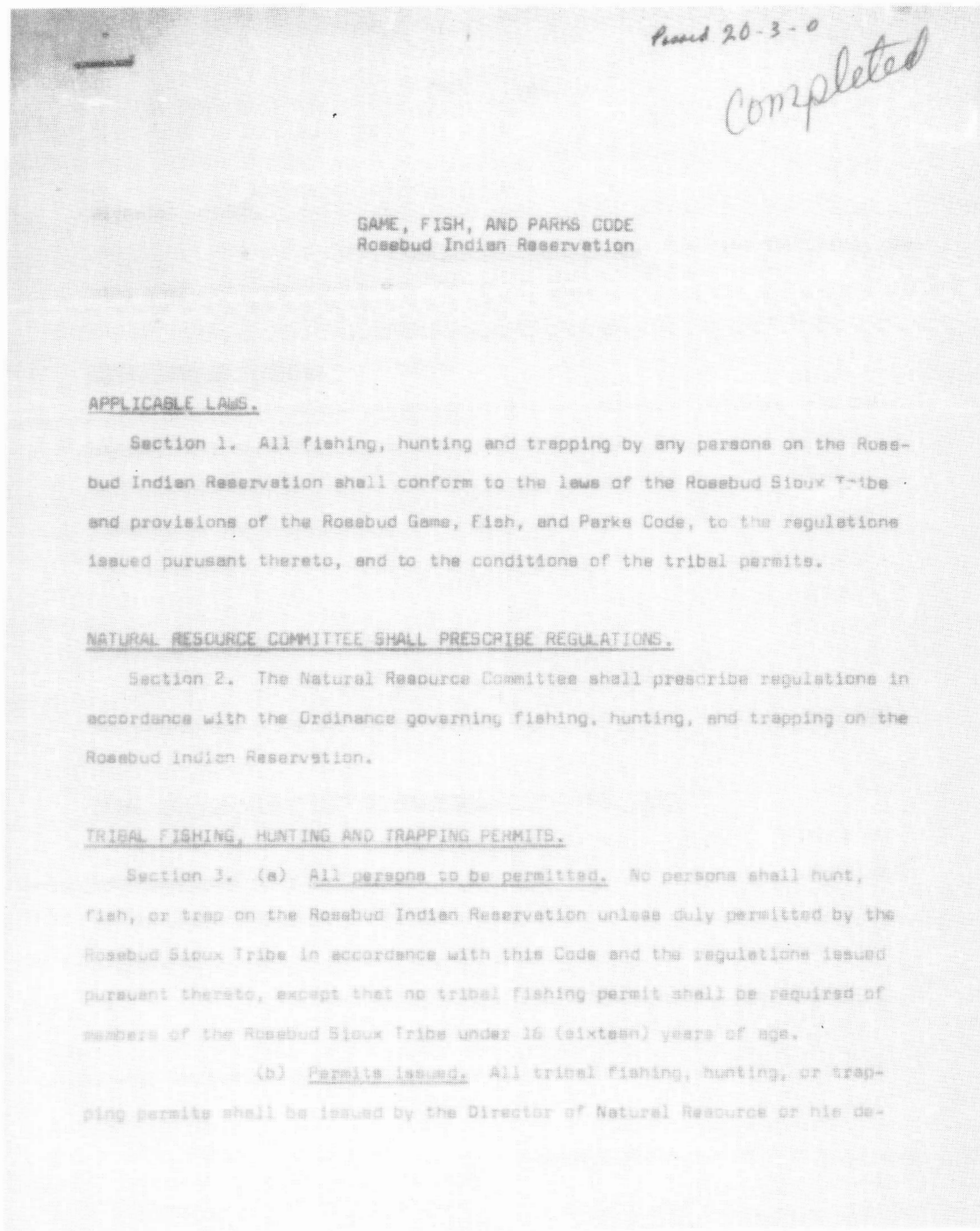


Figure 16. The Rosebud Sioux Tribe established a Game, Fish and Parks Code in 1973. The new code deleted all references to state regulations and jurisdiction.

lish an independent wildlife management plan (Wildlife Management Information and Recommendations, February 1973). The Oglala then shared this information with the Rosebud Sioux. (The author found a copy of the federal recommendations in the Rosebud Department of Natural Resources files at the Lakota Archives, Sinte Gleska University.) Later that year, the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council created their own Parks and Wildlife

Commission in order to "administer their Parks and Wildlife Resources in the best interest of their people" (Resolution No. 7351).

Also in 1973, a Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks Code was established. The new Code was very similar to the 1958 Fish and Game Code, with a couple of notable exceptions. First, all references to sportsmen conforming to *state* rules, regulations and jurisdiction were deleted. Section 1 now read:

SPONSOR: NATURAL RESOURCES COMMITTEE/DEPARTMENT

WHEREAS, the Mourning Dove, in many states is the primary game bird and presents an abundant but elusive target for a majority of bird hunters, and

WHEREAS, there are no biological reasons for designating the dove as a protected species, as the species is perhaps more abundant than any other game bird, and

WHEREAS, the Natural Resources Department must consider all potential economic resources, and realizing the dove commands great hunter interest in South Dakota, and

WHEREAS, South Dakota, through a referendum ballot struck the mourning dove from the states game bird list, thus effectively placing the reservation in a sellers market, and

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Mourning Dove be established as a game bird with season lengths and bag limits to conform with Federal Regulations as established.

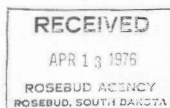
CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the above Resolution No. 76-54 was duly passed by the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council in session, April 7, 1976 by a vote of (22) twenty-two and none opposed. The said resolution was adopted pursuant to authority vested in the Council. A quorum was present.

[Signature]
Ed Driving Hawk
President,
Rosebud Sioux Tribe

ATTEST:

[Signature]
John King Jr.
Secretary,
Rosebud Sioux Tribe



[Signature]
APR 13 1976

DATE SUBMITTED 4-13-76
TO ROSEBUD AGENCY

negative publicity surrounding the events at Wounded Knee in particular, precipitated a decline in non-Indian hunting on the reservations during the first half of the 1970s. Then, in 1976, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe made a bold move to attract non-Indian sportsmen back to their Reservation.

During the 1970s, doves were the number one game bird in the United States. There were more doves, about 15 million, in South Dakota "than all other game birds and animals combined" (Post, 1980). However, in November of 1972 dove hunting in the state was stopped by a referendum vote. When the Oglala Sioux obtained advice from the Bureau of Sport Fisheries in 1973, one of the recommendations they received (and shared with the Rosebud Sioux) concerned the possibility of allowing dove hunting on the Reservation. The Bureau's comments were as follows:

"The mourning dove presents an unusual opportunity for hunting on the Reservation. At the same time, some rather unique legal questions arise, although Federal regulations would permit hunting of mourning doves in the State. The status of the Reservation in offering such a hunt to non-Indians should be determined" (Wildlife Management Information and Recommendations, February 1973)."

On April 7, 1976, the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council, by unanimous vote, established a mourning dove season on their reservation. RST Resolution No. 76-54 stated:

"... WHEREAS, South Dakota, through a referendum ballot struck the mourning dove from the state's game bird list, thus effectively placing the reservation in a seller's market, and

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the mourning dove be established as a game bird with season lengths and bag limits to conform with Federal Regulations as established" (see Figure 17).

This opportunistic move did not sit well with SD Game, Fish and Parks. Shortly before the start of dove season, the Department requested then State Attorney General William Janklow issue an opinion regarding the Department's legal position relative to enforcing the state's no dove hunting law, in view of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe's proposed season.

Janklow wrote an opinion which basically allowed the Tribe to hold its dove season,

Figure 17.
Resolution
No. 76-54
established a
mourning
dove season on
the Rosebud
Reservation.

"APPLICABLE LAWS.

"All fishing, hunting and trapping by any persons on the Rosebud Indian Reservation shall conform to the laws of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe and provisions of the Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks Code, to the regulations issued pursuant thereto, and to the conditions of the tribal permits" (see Figure 16).

The second item of interest is directly related to the issuance of licenses and stamps. Section 3, subsection (b) read:

"Permits issued. All tribal fishing, hunting or trapping permits shall be issued by the Director of Natural Resources or his designated vendor."

By allowing for vendors, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe was preparing to put a more sophisticated license and stamp distribution system in place, no doubt modeled after the one employed by SD Game, Fish and Parks and other state conservation agencies.

Rosebud dove season inaugurated

Indian-white tensions in general, and

even though dove hunting was illegal throughout the rest of the state:

"In my opinion, state conservation officers cannot lawfully arrest persons having mourning doves in their possession, if the persons in possession of the doves have the doves tagged so as to identify the birds as being taken from trust land on the Indian reservation having the dove season" (1975-1976 Report of Attorney General).

Subsequently, hunters who had lived without one of their favorite sports the previous two years, descended upon the Rosebud Reservation in great numbers (Moum, 1994; Post, 1994). From this point on, hunting and fishing on the Indian reservations steadily gained in popularity among non-Indian sportsmen.

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe resumed issuing fish and game license stamps in the late 1970s. One kind of stamp has been recorded from this period, a small game stamp which is believed to have been used in 1979 (and perhaps earlier). The stamps are non-pictorial, with text and serial numbers printed in black ink on white paper. They are imperforate and measure approximately 40 x 39.5 mm. Padding cement, similar to that used to make scratch pads, was applied to the top edge of a stack of stamps and they were issued in pads of unknown quantity (see Figure 18a).

While visiting the Rosebud Reservation during the spring of 1991, the author was able to purchase some old licenses and stamps that were stored in boxes in the basement of the Rosebud Department of Game, Fish and Parks headquarters. This would prove to be a major find, for the boxes contained remainders of many previously unrecorded stamps. In a box dating from the early 1980s, the author found a partial pad of thirty of the small game stamps shown in Figure 18a. The back cover of the pad was still intact. It has a notation indicating that the stamps were audited on April 25, 1980 (see Figure 18b). Although the stamps do not have a fee printed on them, records show that residents (including tribal members) were charged \$5.00 for the small game stamps and non-residents were charged \$15.00 (RST Resolution 78-112).

A second type of small game stamp, believed to have been used during the early 1980s, was also found in the boxes. Similar to

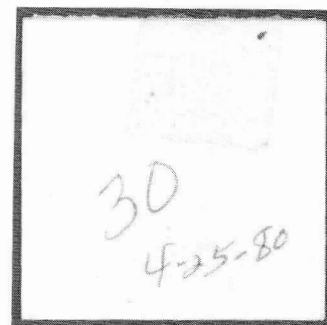
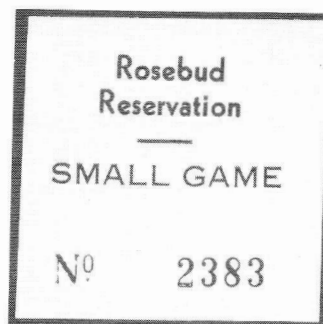


Figure 18a. Rosebud small game stamp issued in late 1970s. **b.** Back cover of pad showing audit date of April 25, 1980.

the earlier stamps, they were printed in black ink on white paper but without serial numbers. Rosebud Ranger Mike Marshall, who worked in licensing during the early 1980s, recalls that the unnumbered stamps were printed and used subsequent to the numbered stamps (Marshall, 1994). They are also imperforate and measure approximately 37.5 x 37.5 mm. The stamps featured pressure sensitive adhesive which was protected by a peelable backing material (see Figure 19).

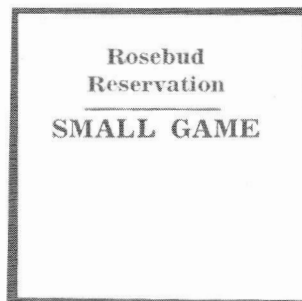


Figure 19. Rosebud small game stamp issued in early 1980s.

RST license and stamp system expanded

By this time the Rosebud Reservation was attracting large numbers of non-Indian sportsmen, who were interested in hunting antelope, deer, dove, grouse and pheasant. As Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks continued to develop the Reservation's wildlife resources, tribal-member interest also increased. Fishing on the Reservation was becoming more and more popular. In order to achieve better control over the rapidly increasing hunting and fishing activity on the Reservation, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe developed a more comprehensive licensing system during the 1980s. Within this expanded system, fish and game stamps played an integral role.

A total of 46 different Rosebud stamps

have now been recorded from the 1980s. The majority of these were discovered during one of the author's visits to the Reservation in 1991. Several others were included in a box of old stamps acquired in 1994. Early in 1994, Michael Jaffe, a stamp dealer who specializes in Indian Reservation stamps, learned that another box containing old licenses and stamps had been found at the Reservation (Jaffe, 1994). He passed this information on to the author, who was then able to purchase the stamps from the Tribe. The box had been located while cleaning out a safe in the Tribal Office (Marshall, 1994).

Ideally, the author's research and analysis on the stamps from both finds (which included nearly all recorded examples of Rosebud stamps from the 1980s), would have been completed prior to the publication of the *Indian Reservation Stamp Album*. Unfortunately, there was a major complication; all but two of the stamps were intended to be used year after year and for this reason, they did not have dates printed on them. The album was delayed, but eventually it became clear that not enough information was available to determine the period of usage for many of the stamps. It was decided that this one section should not delay the album further, and it was published with estimated

dates while the research and analysis continued. In this current article, many of the dates for the Rosebud stamps of the 1980s have been revised. While the dates are now much more accurate, it should be noted that many of them are still *estimated* and therefore subject to further revision should new information become available in the future.

The Rosebud stamps from the 1980s were produced in many separate printings. With the exception of the small game stamp shown in Figure 19, all of the stamps are semi-pictorial and were printed in black ink on white paper. With the exception of the small game stamp shown in Figure 19 and two small game stamps first issued in 1989, all were printed in booklet panes of five (1 x 5) with a tab at the top. The panes were perforated between the stamps and the tab. With the exception of the three small game stamps and one fishing stamp, all of the stamps are similar in size, measuring approximately 35 x 25



Figure 21. Pair of Rosebud resident antelope stamps showing uneven perforating.

mm (see Figure 20). The height measurement often varies one to three millimeters and some panes were perforated very unevenly, producing se-tenant pairs which include unusually tall and short stamps (see Figure 21).

With the exception of the small game stamp shown in Figure 19 and a rifle deer stamp issued in 1988, all Rosebud stamps from the 1980s have "Resident" or "Non-Resident" printed on them. According to the Tribe's License Vending Guidelines (Section 3), a resident is defined as "any person residing in the State of South Dakota or any enrolled member of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe regardless of state of residence." A non-resident is defined as "any person residing in a state other than South Dakota."

The majority of Rosebud stamps from the 1980s may be divided into five groups based on shared printing characteristics. The stamps may be differentiated on the basis of the presence or absence of serial numbers, the color of the numbers when present and whether the stamps were printed on matte (uncoated) or chrome-coated (shiny) paper. One group consists of stamps which were printed with red serial numbers on matte paper; a second was printed with black serial numbers on matte paper; a third with black serial numbers on coated paper; a fourth with no serial numbers on matte paper; and the fifth with no serial numbers on coated paper. For a description of all recorded Rosebud stamps from the 1980s, see Table III.

According to Mike Marshall (1994), the stamps with the red serial numbers were printed and issued first, in 1980 or 1981. The documentation which is currently available

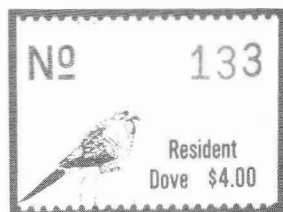


Figure 20. Rosebud resident dove stamp issued during the early 1980s.

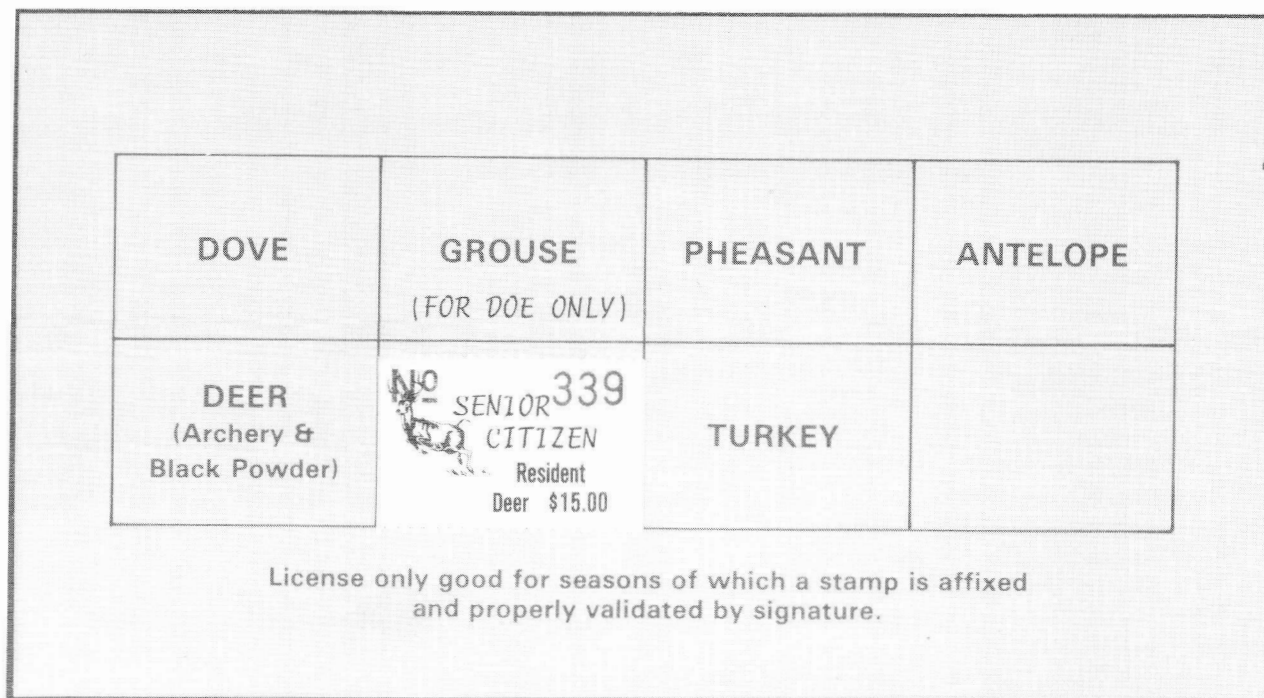


Figure 22. Rosebud resident deer stamp, overprinted "SENIOR CITIZEN," affixed to reverse of Rosebud general hunting license. Note the license is also overprinted "(FOR DOE ONLY)" above the stamp.

supports this. The earliest recorded usage for a Rosebud stamp from the 1980s is for one with a red serial number. A license issued on November 25, 1981, bears a resident deer stamp which was overprinted "SENIOR CITIZEN" with a typewriter (see Figure 22). This usage is three years prior to the earliest recorded for a stamp from the other four groups. With some exceptions, the stamps with red serial numbers are now believed to have been used year after year throughout the decade or until supplies were exhausted. The latest recorded usage for a stamp from this first printing is April 15, 1988 (Charles Souder Collection). The total number of stamps from this printing that the author has examined used on license is eight, and is distributed as follows: 1981 (1); 1984 (3); 1986 (3); and 1988 (1).

A total of thirteen face-different stamps from the first printing have been recorded. They include: resident and non-resident antelope; resident, resident archery and black powder, and non-resident deer; resident and non-resident dove; resident and non-resident fishing (depicting a walleye); resident and non-resident grouse; and resident and non-resident pheasant.

Not all of these stamps were used throughout the entire decade. The Rosebud antelope herd suffered tremendous losses during the unusually severe winter of 1985-86. For this reason, only tribal members were allowed to hunt antelope after 1985. Both the resident and non-resident antelope stamps were discontinued and tribal members were issued special antelope stamps and tags from 1986 through 1989, for which no examples have been recorded (1986 Hunting License Application Form; Marshall, 1994; Finnegan, 1995).

The resident deer stamps which were overprinted "SENIOR CITIZEN," may have been issued for a special hunt held in 1981 only. The author is not aware of any information which indicates they were used in subsequent years.

By 1986, the fee charged non-residents to hunt deer with a rifle was raised to \$100.00 (RST Hunting Seasons and Fees, 1986). Therefore, the non-resident deer stamps with red numbers (face value \$50.00), could not have been used later than 1985 without being revalued.

The fee charged residents to hunt doves was raised from \$4.00 to \$5.00 sometime in

Table III

Description of Rosebud fish and game stamps (1980s)¹

(All stamps are printed in black ink on white paper.)

Stamp Code ²	Face Value	Classification	Color of Serial No.	Paper Type	Remarks
A1	\$15.00	Resident Antelope	red	matte	position 5 serial nos. in different type
A2	—	Resident Antelope	black	matte	
A3	\$50.00	Non-Resident Antelope	red	matte	
Dr1	\$15.00	Resident Deer	red	matte	"Archery & Black Powder" whited out "Archery & Black Powder" crossed out "1988" printed on stamps "1989" printed on stamps
Dr2	—	Resident Deer	black	coated	
Dr3	—	Resident Deer	—	coated	
Dr4	—	Rifle Deer	—	matte	
Dr5	—	Resident Archery Deer	—	matte	
Dr6	\$15.00	Resident (Archery & Black Powder) Deer	red	matte	"SENIOR CITIZEN" typed on stamps
Dr7	—	Resident (Archery & Black Powder) Deer	black	matte	
Dr8	—	Resident (Archery & Black Powder) Deer	black	coated	
Dr9	\$15.00	Resident Senior Citizen Deer	red	matte	
Dr10	\$50.00	Non-Resident Deer	red	matte	
Dr11	—	Non-Resident (Archery & Black Powder) Deer	black	coated	"4.00" crossed out "4.00" crossed out; "5.00" written in
Dv1	\$4.00	Resident Dove	red	matte	
Dv2	\$4.00	Resident Dove	—	coated	
Dv3	—	Resident Dove	red	matte	
Dv4	\$5.00	Resident Dove	—	coated	
Dv5	\$20.00	Non-Resident Dove	red	matte	new design (northern pike) new design (same as F3) new design (same as F3) oversized; 35 x 35 mm new design (same as F3) new design (same as F3)
F1	\$3.00	Resident Fishing	red	matte	
F2	\$3.00	Resident Fishing	black	matte	
F3	\$3.00	Resident Fishing	red	matte	
F4	—	Resident Fishing	—	matte	
F5	—	Resident Fishing	black	matte	
F6	\$10.00	Non-Resident 5 Day Fishing	—	matte	
F7	\$10.00	Non-Resident 5 Day Fishing	—	matte	
F8	\$10.00	Non-Resident Fishing	red	matte	
F9	\$10.00	Non-Resident Fishing	black	matte	
F10	\$20.00	Non-Resident Yearly Fishing	—	matte	
F11	\$20.00	Non-Resident Yearly Fishing	—	matte	
G1	\$4.00	Resident Grouse	red	matte	imperf; 37.5 x 37.5 mm imperf; 70 x 26 mm imperf; 70 x 26 mm
G2	\$4.00	Resident Grouse	—	matte	
G3	\$4.00	Resident Grouse	—	coated	
G4	\$20.00	Non-Resident Grouse	red	matte	
G5	\$20.00	Non-Resident Grouse	—	matte	
P1	\$4.00	Resident Pheasant	red	matte	
P2	\$4.00	Resident Pheasant	—	matte	
P3	\$4.00	Resident Pheasant	—	coated	
P4	\$20.00	Non-Resident Pheasant	red	matte	
P5	\$20.00	Non-Resident Pheasant	—	matte	
P6	\$20.00	Non-Resident Pheasant	—	coated	
S1	—	Small Game	—	matte	
S2	\$10.00	Resident Small Game	—	matte	
S3	\$45.00	Non-Resident Small Game	—	matte	
T1	—	Resident Turkey	black	coated	
T2	—	Resident Turkey	—	matte	

¹Some stamps were used past the 1980s, see Table IV.

²Codes are assigned for Table IV.

September or early October of 1986. A license delivery form issued to current Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks Director Robert Rattling Leaf, dated September 2, 1986, shows that he received 25 resident dove stamps with a value of \$100.00 (\$4.00 each). However, a printed hunting license application form, dated October 16, 1986, lists the resident dove hunting fee at \$5.00. It is possible that the resident dove stamps with red numbers (face value \$4.00) were used through mid-October of 1986, but no later. It is assumed that the resident dove stamps with red numbers and \$4.00 crossed out—but no new face written in—were used during the 1986 season.

The Rosebud Sioux Tribe never allowed non-residents to hunt doves during the 1980s. Therefore, the non-resident dove stamps with red numbers must be classified as “printed but never issued.” (1984 Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks License Invoice; 1986 Hunting License Application Form; Finnegan, 1995; Marshall, 1995)

Two different printing errors have been recorded on stamps with red serial numbers. In one case, an error in selecting a numbering unit with the wrong style of type resulted in a constant variety. Resident antelope stamps from position five have “No.” and the numbers themselves set with a different style of type (see Figure 23). A second error resulted in two consecutive panes of resident fishing stamps being printed with a bizarre numbering sequence. One pane, which should have been numbered “991”

Table IV

Estimated period of usage for Rosebud fish and game stamps (1980s)¹

Stamp Code	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
A1															
A2															
A3															
Dr1															
Dr2															
Dr3															
Dr4															
Dr5															
Dr6															
Dr7															
Dr8															
Dr9															
Dr10															
Dr11															
Dv1															
Dv2															
Dv3															
Dv4															
Dv5															
F1															
F2															
F3															
F4															
F5															
F6															
F7															
F8															
F9															
F10															
F11															
G1															
G2															
G3															
G4															
G5															
P1															
P2															
P3															
P4															
P5															
P6															
S1															
S2															
S3															
T1															
T2															

¹Some of these stamps were also used in the 1990s.

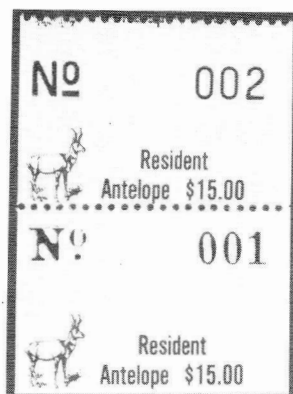


Figure 23. Pair of Rosebud resident antelope stamps showing typestyle variety on serial numbers from position five.

Figure 24. Pane of Rosebud resident fishing stamps printed with erroneous numbering sequence.

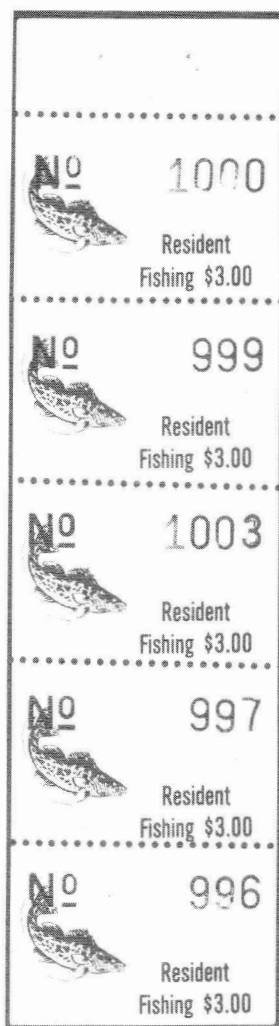
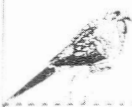




Figure 25. Reverse of a Rosebud general hunting license issued on September 7, 1984. The license bears resident dove and grouse stamps with no serial numbers. Both are printed on coated paper.

 Resident Dove \$4.00	 Resident Grouse \$4.00	No 2218  Resident Pheasant \$4.00	ANTELOPE
DEER (Archery & Black Powder)	DEER (Rifle)	TURKEY	FISHING

License only good for seasons of which a stamp is affixed and properly validated by signature.

through "995," has the number 998 where 993 should have been printed. The next pane, which should have been numbered "996" through "1000," has the number "1003" where "998" should have been printed (see Figure 24).

As the supply of each of the different stamps with red serial numbers ran low or was exhausted, Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks ordered replacements. According to Mike Marshall (1994), if one of the vendors ran out of a particular stamp during the season and the License Section was also running low, or if the License Section itself ran out of a stamp, then new stamps were ordered with *no* serial numbers. The reason being that it took extra time to get stamps with serial numbers printed. If, on the other hand, it looked like the supply of a particular stamp was running low prior to the start of a season (when time was not such a factor), then stamps with *black* serial numbers were ordered. The reason being that it was more expensive to have stamps with red serial numbers printed and Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks became budget conscious during this time of nation-wide recession.

At this point it becomes virtually impossible to determine the exact period of usage for many of the replacement stamps (whose

shared printing characteristics fall into the remaining four groups). The author has, therefore, developed Table IV in an attempt to show the estimated period of usage for each stamp.

A variety of data was used to develop Table IV. The greatest weight was given to stamps attached to documents clearly showing dates of distribution to vendors, usage or audit. These are indicated within the estimated periods by an "X" and consisted of examples attached to booklet covers bearing notations made by Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks personal; examples used on license; and examples attached to forms reporting license and stamp sales.

Additional data included license and stamp invoices issued to vendors; hunting and fishing regulations from several years; hunting license applications; correspondence between Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks personnel and various sportsmen; and personal communications with current Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks officials. Finally, the following assumption has been made: If a stamp from one of the four groups has been documented to have been used in a particular year, then it is possible that the other stamps in that group may also have been used in that year. For example, the earliest recorded usage of a stamp with no serial number is from 1984. A Rosebud general hunting license issued September 7, 1984, bears resident dove and grouse stamps, each with no serial number, along with a resident pheasant stamp with a red number (see Figure 25). Both of the stamps without serial numbers are printed on coated paper. Therefore, the estimated period of usage in Table IV for *all* stamps with no serial numbers on coated paper starts in 1984.

One thing now seems certain. From the time any stamps were printed and put into use (no matter what group they fall into), in most cases they remained in use through the end of the decade or until supplies were exhausted. This was due to the fact that when remainders of any kind were returned to the Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks License Section following a season, they were thrown together in a box and then redistributed to vendors the following season (Finnegan, 1994).

(Over the next several paragraphs, some of the remaining Rosebud stamps from the

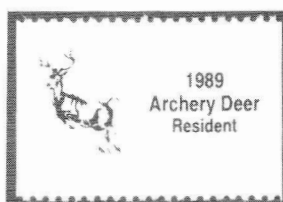


Figure 26. Rosebud resident archery deer stamp printed with 1989 year date.



Figure 27. Rosebud resident dove stamp which has been revalued.



Figure 28. Rosebud non-resident 5 day fishing stamp with "Issued 1-25-85" written across the top tab.

1980s will be discussed, alphabetically by game type.)

A rifle deer stamp has been recorded with the year "1988" printed on it (Charles Souder Collection). In addition, resident archery deer stamps have been recorded with "1989" printed on them (see Figure 26). These are the only Rosebud stamps from any decade that have been recorded with year dates. It is assumed that these stamps were only used during 1988 and 1989, respectively.

As previously stated, the fee charged residents to hunt doves was raised from \$4.00 to \$5.00 in 1986. At that time, resident dove stamps with no serial numbers on coated paper were revalued by hand. A ballpoint pen was used to cross out the \$4.00 printed on them, then \$5.00 was written in (see Figure 27). These revalued dove stamps have remained in continuous use through the 1994 season (Finnegan, 1994; Marshall, 1994).

Many different fishing stamps were used during the 1980s. Resident stamps with black serial numbers were in use by 1984 (documented by usage on a license issued May 25, 1984). An oversized non-resident five day fishing stamp was issued by 1985

Figure 29a-c. Three different Rosebud resident fishing stamps were issued between 1988 and 1990.



and believed used through mid-1990. Some of these stamps were found with "Issued 1-25-85" written across the top tab. They measure approximately 35 x 35 mm (see Figure 28). By 1988 new resident, non-resident five day and non-resident yearly stamps had been printed with an illustration of a northern pike (documented by booklet cover notations and a license issued April 7, 1988). The new resident fishing stamps were once again printed with red serial numbers, but were lacking the "No." which precedes the serial numbers themselves on all other Rosebud stamps from the 1980s (see Figure 29a). According to booklet cover notations, the fee charged residents for fishing was raised from \$3.00 to \$5.00 sometime in 1988. At this time, new resident fishing stamps were printed without the fee and without serial numbers (see Figure 29b). Prior to the 1990 season, new stamps were printed once more, this time with black serial numbers (see Figure 29c).

Individual grouse and pheasant stamps were no longer issued after 1988. Starting in 1989 the rights to hunt grouse, pheasant and waterfowl were conveyed by resident and non-resident small game stamps (Letter from Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks Secretary Dorothy Two Eagle to Johnny Mayfield on

September 1, 1989; Marshall, 1994). Included on the small game stamps are separate illustrations of a grouse (left side) and a pheasant (right side). They are imperforate and measure approximately 70 x 26 mm. Padding cement was applied to the left edge of a stack of stamps and they were issued in pads of 50 (see Figure 30). These resident small game stamps were still being used when the author visited the Reservation in November of 1993, but were no longer in use by an August 1994 visit. The non-resident stamps were no longer being used when the author visited the Reservation in March of 1991, and it is believed they were only used during the fall 1989 seasons.

Although the reverse of Rosebud hunting licenses issued during the early 1980s had boxes for turkey stamps printed on them (see Figures 22 and 25), there was no turkey season held on the Rosebud Reservation until 1986. Turkeys were brought into Todd County from Gregory County in 1985 (1986 Hunting License Application Form; Finnegan, 1995). The two types of turkey stamps listed in Table III may have been used from 1986 through the spring turkey season of 1990. During this time, turkey hunting was open to residents only (RST Hunting Seasons and Fees, 1986; RST Hunting Seasons and Fees, 1989).

The Oglala Sioux issued similar stamps

The Oglala Sioux of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation issued their first fish and game stamps during the 1980s. At first glance, the Pine Ridge stamps might be confused as Rosebud stamps. As were the first Rosebud stamps of the 1980s, the Pine Ridge stamps were semi-pictorial, were printed in black ink on white paper and had red serial numbers. The layout, format and size of the Pine Ridge stamps are virtually identical to the Rosebud stamps (see Figure 31). This is due to the fact the same printer, State Publishing Company of Pierre, South Dakota, produced the stamps for both tribes (Roberts, 1991).

Figure 30. Resident and non-resident Rosebud small game stamps first issued in 1989. The resident stamps were in use through 1993.

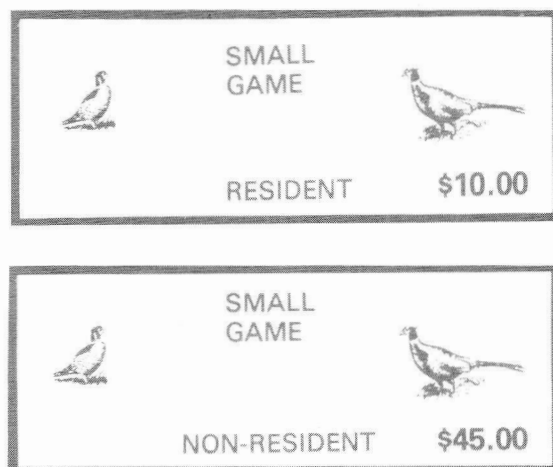


Figure 31. Pine Ridge member fishing stamp issued during late 1980s.



Upon closer inspection, the Pine Ridge stamps may be readily distinguished from the Rosebud stamps. First, only one illustration was reproduced exactly alike on both tribe's stamps—the walleye shown in Figures 24 and 31. Second, all of the Pine Ridge stamps are labeled "MEMBER" or "NON-MEMBER," whereas the Rosebud stamps from the 1980s are labeled "Resident" or "Non-Resident." Third, although the Pine Ridge stamps all have red serial numbers printed across the top, as do the Rosebud stamps from the first printing of the 1980s, none of the serial numbers on the Pine Ridge stamps include the prefix "No." In contrast, all of the Rosebud stamps from the 1980s have "No." preceding the serial number, with the exception of the resident fishing stamps issued from 1988 through 1990. Finally, there were at least two printings of the Pine Ridge stamps, resulting in two different types. The primary difference between the two types is that one was rouletted and the other was perforated 11 ½. The size of the serial numbers is also larger on the perforated stamps, as compared to the rouletted stamps (see Figure 32). While the Rosebud stamps were also perforated 11 ½, no rouletted Rosebud stamps have been recorded. For a checklist of all recorded Pine Ridge stamps from the 1980s, see Table V.

It is not known for certain in what year the Oglala Sioux Tribe first issued their stamps. According to Terry Roy, Chief of Law Enforcement for Oglala Sioux Fish and Wildlife, it was in 1987 or 1988 (Roy, 1995). Tom Roberts, President and General Manager of State Publishing Company, recalls first printing stamps for the Tribe and he also believes it was in 1987 or 1988 (Roberts, 1991 and 1994). The earliest recorded Pine Ridge stamp used on license is from 1988 (Dumaine, 1993). The same stamps were used year after year through 1992.

Rosebud Sioux issue new style stamps

Prior to the fall seasons of 1990, Rosebud

Table V

Checklist for Pine Ridge fish and game stamps (1988-1992)

Face Value	Classification	Rouletted; Small Serial No.	Perforated; Large Serial No.
Free	Member Junior	x	x
Free	Non-Member Junior	x	x
Free	Member Senior	x	x
Free	Non-Member Senior	x	x
\$20.00	Member Antelope	x	x
\$100.00	Non-Member Antelope	x	x
\$20.00	Member Deer	x	x
\$100.00	Non-Member Deer	x	x
\$5.00	Member Fishing		x
\$25.00	Non-Member Fishing	x	x
\$8.00	Non-Member Grouse	x	x
\$8.00	Non-Member Pheasant	x	x
\$6.00	Member Furbearer	x	x
\$15.00	Non-Member Prairie Dog		x
\$5.00	Member Predator	x	x
\$25.00	Non-Member Predator	x	x
\$4.00	Member Small Game	x	x
\$15.00	Member Turkey	x	x
\$35.00	Non-Member Turkey	x	x
\$4.00	Member Waterfowl	x	x

Note: First year of issue may have been 1987; earliest recorded usage is from 1988. Some stamps may not have been issued every year.

Game, Fish and Parks had new style stamps printed to replace all those used during the 1980s, with the exception of the revalued dove stamps. It should be noted, however, that some 1980s remainders were occasionally used during the early 1990s; the resident small game stamps would be an example. The new style stamps were semi-pictorial and were printed in black ink on white paper.

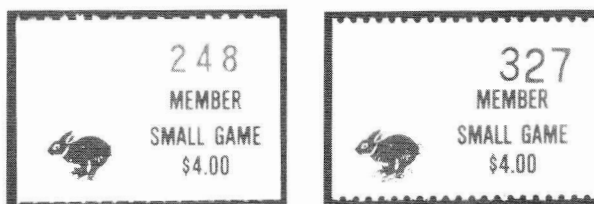


Figure 32. Two different types of the Pine Ridge member small game stamp. The stamp on the left is rouletted and has a smaller serial number; the right stamp is perforated and has a larger serial number set in a different type face.

Only the resident fishing stamps were printed with serial numbers. As the stamps were intended to be issued over a long period of time, spaces were printed on many of them to write in the current fee. All of the stamps were die cut and featured pressure sensitive adhesive. They were on a protective backing material, which was then cut into long strips 38 mm wide, and issued in rolls of 1,000 (see Figure 33). A total of 19 different new style stamps were issued during the fall of 1990. The stamps were printed by Midland News

and Printing of Valentine, Nebraska (Finnegan, 1994). For a description of all new style Rosebud stamps, see Table VI.

New license forms were not printed for use with the new style stamps. Instead, the stamps were placed on the reverse of license remainders from the 1980s (see Figure 34). As has been the case throughout the history of the Rosebud license and stamp program, the tribal stamps were sometimes affixed to *state* hunting or fishing licenses in error (see Figure 35).

Table VI

Description of Rosebud fish and game stamps (1990-)

Year	Face Value	Classification	Remarks
1990-	—	Tribal Member Antelope	
1990-	—	Resident/Tribal Member Archery Deer	
1990-	—	Non-Resident Archery Deer	
1990-	—	Tribal Member Rifle Deer	
1990-	—	Resident/Non-member Rifle Deer	
1990-	—	Non-Resident Rifle Deer	
1991-1993	—	Resident/Non-member Gregory County Rifle Deer	
1991-1993	—	Resident/Non-member Lyman County Rifle Deer	
1991-1993	—	Resident/Non-member Tripp County Rifle Deer	
1990-	—	Elk	
1990-	—	Resident Fishing	backing 38 mm wide
1993-	—	Resident Fishing	backing 31 mm wide
1990-	—	Non-Resident 5 Day Fishing	
1990-	—	Non-Resident Yearly Fishing	
1990-	—	Tribal Member Muzzleloader	
1990-	—	Resident/Non-member Muzzleloader	
1990-	—	Non-Resident Muzzleloader	
1990	\$10.00	Non-Resident 10 Day Prairie Dog	
1991-	\$25.00	Non-Resident 10 Day Prairie Dog	backing 38 mm wide
1993	\$25.00	Non-Resident 10 Day Prairie Dog	similar to 1980s stamps but self adhesive
1993-	\$25.00	Non-Resident 10 Day Prairie Dog	backing 31 mm wide
1990-	\$100.00	Non-Resident Prairie Dog	
1990-	\$10.00	Resident Small Game	backing 38 mm wide
1993-1994	\$10.00	Resident Small Game	Error; stamps printed "Non-Resident" then rubber stamped "RESIDENT"
1994-	\$10.00	Resident Small Game	backing 31 mm wide, printing bolder and less detailed
1990-	\$45.00	Non-Resident Small Game	
1991-	\$15.00	Resident Spring Turkey	
1991-	\$50.00	Non-Resident Spring Turkey	
1990-	—	Resident/Tribal Member Fall Turkey	
1990-	—	Non-Resident Fall Turkey	

Note: All stamps are printed in black ink on white paper; with the exception of the 1993 Non-Resident 10 day prairie dog stamp, all are die cut with a protective backing.

Several new kinds of stamps were included in those issued in 1990. For fish and game collectors, the most exciting would no doubt be the Rosebud elk stamps. In 1984, the Rosebud Tribal Council authorized funds for the establishment of a buffalo and elk range on the Reservation and also approved the acquisition of buffalo and elk to populate the range (Resolution No. 84-12). In 1986, the Tribal Council authorized the Rosebud Natural Resources Department to operate as an outfitter and conduct guided package hunts for various kinds of game. Among the available hunts were two for elk. One was a three day hunt for an elk with five points or less and the other was a five day hunt for an elk with six points or better (on each side of his rack or antlers). The license fee charged for the two elk hunts was \$1,500.00 and \$2,500.00, respectively. Guides, meals, motels and transportation was extra (RST Resolution No. 86-111).

A total of four to six elk hunts have been allowed on the Rosebud Reservation each year, starting in 1986. The hunts are sold on a first-come, first-served basis (Finnegan, 1995). From 1986 through 1989, printed permits were issued to hunters. Starting in 1990, stamps were issued to hunters. The elk stamps have a line printed on them for the license agent to write in either the \$1,500.00

or \$2,500.00 fee (see Figure 36). At a minimum of \$1,500.00, the Rosebud elk stamps have the highest "face value" of any fish and game stamps on record.

In 1989 or 1990, Rosebud Game Fish and Parks started to license non-residents to hunt prairie dogs (Marshall, 1994). According to a tribal hunting information brochure,

"The Rosebud Reservation currently boasts one of the finest hot spots for prairie dog hunting in the state. The majority of [the prairie dog] towns are found in Mellette and Todd Counties. These two counties have approximately 63,500 acres of prairie dog towns on both Tribal and Deeded [(fee)] properties."

Two new style prairie dog stamps were issued in 1990, a non-resident 10 day stamp with a face value of \$10.00 and a non-resident yearly stamp with a face value of \$100.00 (see Figure 37). In 1991, the 10 day fee was raised to \$25.00 and new stamps were printed (see Figure 38a). In June of 1993, one or more vendors ran out of the 10 day prairie dog stamps and additional stamps were ordered from State Publishing

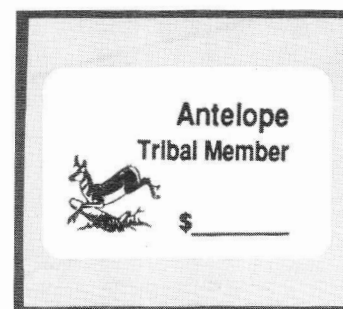
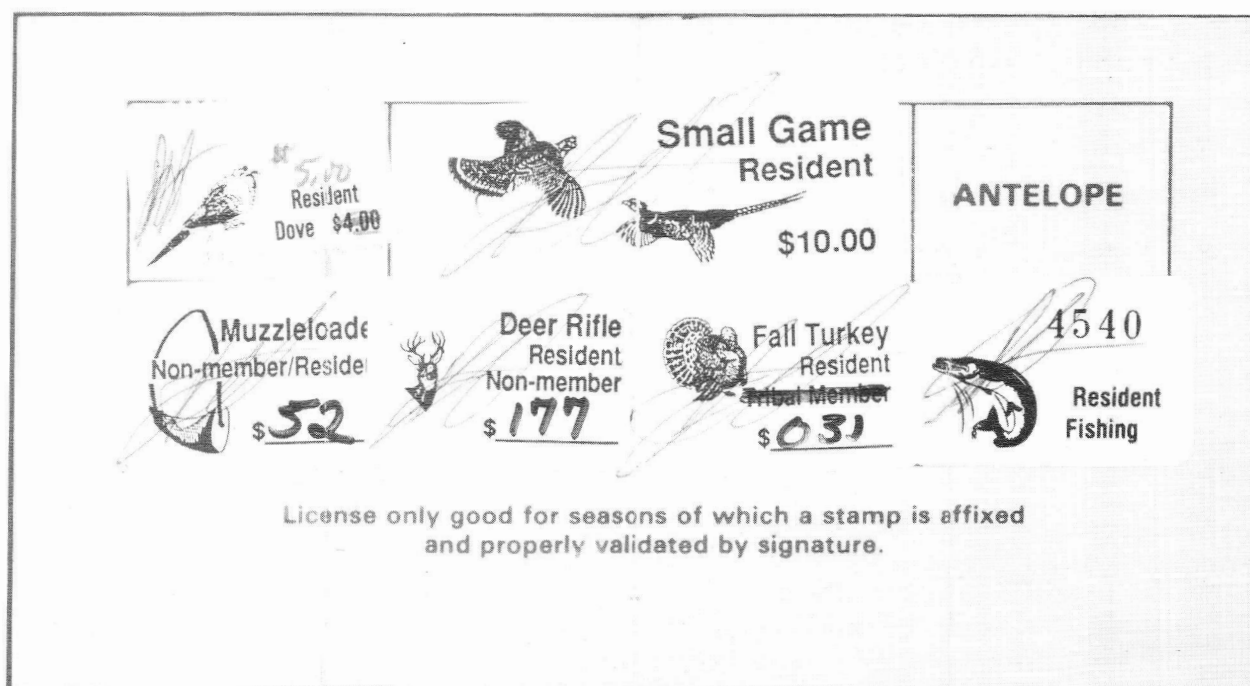


Figure 33.
New-style
Rosebud
tribal member
antelope
stamp first is-
sued in 1990.

Figure 34.
Six different
new-style
stamps affixed
to a Rosebud
resident gen-
eral hunting
license issued
January 4,
1993.



License only good for seasons of which a stamp is affixed
and properly validated by signature.

South Dakota

PERMIT IN LIEU OF LOST LICENSE

Complete the following:

- Name of license lost or destroyed (mark only one):

☐ Basic Game & Fish
☐ Free General Hunting
☐ Nonresident General Hunting
☐ Nonresident

☐ Nonresident Annual Fishing
☐ 24-Hour Fishing
☐ F.B. Fishing
- License number _____
- Date original license issued _____
- Complete for _____
hours, beginning _____
19____
- Complete for _____
consecutive days, from _____
through _____
- Name: _____
Address: _____
- _____
- I declare the above information is true and correct under penalty of prosecution.
X _____
Signature of Licensee
- I hereby certify that this permit is valid from the date of issue until the expiration date of the license.
X _____
Signature of Licensee

This permit expires _____
was issued, expires _____
State of South Dakota

● This permit is issued at no cost in lieu of a lost or destroyed license as marked on the front of the permit. Lost or destroyed license stamps must be purchased at regular prices from a county treasurer or authorized license agent and affixed below.

● Contact local Conservation Officer regarding lost or destroyed big game license stamps and tags.

● This permit is not transferable, confers no rights of trespass, must be carried while fishing, trapping or hunting, and must be displayed for examination upon demand of any person.

<p>South Dakota Game Stamp</p> <p>License Number: _____</p> <p>Unit & Species: _____</p>	<p>Deer Rifle</p> <p>Resident _____ Non-member _____</p> <p>\$ <u>138</u></p>	<p>South Dakota Game Stamp</p> <p>License Number: _____</p> <p>Unit & Species: _____</p>

PLACE SIGNATURE ACROSS EACH STAMP IN INK

Figure 35.
Obverse and reverse of South Dakota duplicate sportsman's license issued May 25, 1991. A Rosebud resident/non-member deer stamp has been affixed to the state license in error.

Company in Pierre. According to Rosebud Biologist Jim Finnegan (1994), State Publishing promised to deliver the needed stamps much faster than Midland News and Printing. The new stamps printed by State Publishing resembled those printed for the

Rosebud and Oglala Sioux Tribes in the 1980s. They were printed in black ink on white paper and measure approximately 37 x 26 mm. They were printed in booklet panes of five (1 x 5) with a tab at the top. As were those in the 1980s, the panes were perforated

11 ½ between the stamps and the tab (see Figure 38b).

The prairie dog stamps printed by State Publishing are somewhat unusual in that they feature pressure sensitive adhesive protected by a peelable backing material.* Pressure sensitive adhesive is more commonly used on die cut stamps, which are issued on a protective backing material that has had the adhesive paper between the stamps (waste) stripped away during the die-cutting process. This facilitates the peel and stick process. Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks personnel found that perforated self-adhesive stamps with a flush peelable protective backing are difficult to work with. Therefore, another roll of die cut stamps was ordered from Midland. The 10 day prairie dog stamps which were printed by Midland in 1993 may be distinguished from the 1991 printing only by the backing material, which was cut into narrower strips measuring 31 mm wide (see Figure 38c).

Starting in 1990, separate stamps were printed and issued for the spring and fall turkey seasons. Resident and non-resident fall turkey stamps were printed with a line for license agents to write in the fee and they were first issued in 1990. Resident and non-resident spring turkey stamps were printed with \$15.00 and \$50.00 face values, respectively, and they were first issued in 1991 (see Figure 39).

Special deer stamps issued

During the 1991-92 and 1992-93 seasons,

*Fasson's® CRACK 'N PEEL plus™

the Rosebud Sioux Tribe issued three special rifle deer stamps. These stamps were required of South Dakota residents who were not tribal members (non-Indians), who intended to hunt on Rosebud Sioux land located in Gregory, Lyman and Tripp Counties (Marshall, 1994). These are the only fish and game stamps the Tribe has ever issued specifically for areas outside of Todd County. The stamps represent the latest in a series of significant efforts on the part of the Tribe to exercise control over the hunting and fishing activity taking place on their land.



Figure 36.
Rosebud elk stamp.

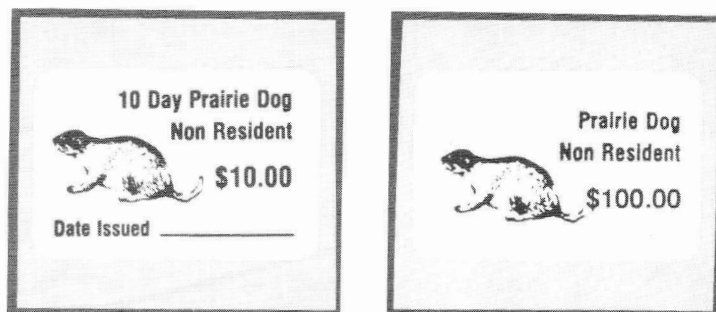


Figure 37.
Rosebud non-resident 10 day and yearly prairie dog stamps issued in 1990.

As previously discussed, there has been for many years disagreement between SD Game, Fish and parks and the state's Indian tribes over jurisdiction on the various types of land located within and around the reservations. To a large extent, the tribes base their authority on rights granted them by the



Figure 38a. In 1991, new non-resident 10 day prairie dog stamps were issued due to a fee increase. **b.** The 1993 printing by State Publishing Company resembled the 1980s style stamps. **c.** The 1993 printing by Midland News and Printing can only be differentiated from those printed in 1991 by a narrower backing material.



Figure 39.
Rosebud
spring and
fall turkey
stamps.

Treaties of 1851 and 1868. However, the Act of 1871, whereby Congress stripped the tribes of their sovereignty, confused tribal rights and subjected them to future legal interpretation.

In 1973, SD Game, Fish and Parks stated that their position was the state *alone* had jurisdiction over non-Indian sportsmen on Indian-owned land, regardless of trust status (see page 118). This position, while enabling the Department to retain some measure of control over wildlife conservation throughout the state, also seems to have impeded the spirit of cooperation between SD Game, Fish and Parks and the tribes. Increasingly, licensing disputes have ended up in litigation.

Since the 1970s, SD Game, Fish and Park's position has gradually evolved to the point where the Department now recognizes the authority tribes have to license non-Indians on trust lands—especially those within the boundaries of closed reservations (Torre, 1992; Catlin, 1994). In recent years, disagreements over jurisdiction have often involved Indian-owned land which lays *outside* of current reservation boundaries.

When the original Rosebud Reservation boundaries were officially reduced to include Todd County only (see page 110), a considerable amount of Indian-owned land—approximately 373,250 acres—was left outside of the Reservation in Gregory, Lyman, Mellette

and Tripp Counties. Subsequently, SD Game, Fish and Parks decided that the Indian-owned land in these outlying counties should be under their sole jurisdiction, no different from any other counties in the state. The Tribe, however, always retained hunting and fishing rights on its land outside of Todd County (Marshall, 1994). This disagreement became an important issue to the Tribe during the 1980s.

In April of 1983, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe was jolted by an unfavorable court decision involving jurisdiction over non-tribal members on trust land in Tripp County. Then, in a rehearing decision handed down on January 10, 1984, State Circuit Court Judge Marvin S. Talbott upheld his original ruling. The judge stated that there was "no evidence ... of any extensive development by the Rosebud Sioux Tribe of the hunting resources [in Tripp County]." Talbott also noted "that the Rosebud Sioux Tribe itself, by its regulations printed in its Game, Fish and Parks Code Handbook, did not make any attempt to extend its regulations to Indian Country located outside of Todd County but [still] within the original boundaries of the Rosebud Sioux Reservation" (Memorandum Decision on Rehearing, January 10, 1984).

The judge's decision and remarks greatly upset the Rosebud Sioux Tribe. The following excerpts are taken from (Tribal Council) Resolution No. 84-13, a formal protest to the BIA:

"...WHEREAS, this court decision could and will have a direct bearing on the hunting and fishing rights of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe and its Department of Game, Fish and Parks operations and its future development; and

"WHEREAS, the Rosebud Department of Game, Fish and Parks has spent many hours and a great deal of money in the past few years and has never conceded to the fact the reservation is just Todd County, South Dakota; and

"WHEREAS, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe Game, Fish and Parks manages these trust properties in the outlying counties of the original reservation. ...

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Bureau of Indian Affairs take whatever legal action necessary to halt this invasion of our rights. ..."

In June of 1988, the Rosebud Sioux Tribe received some more disturbing news. At this

time, SD Game, Fish and Parks proposed to enter into a joint licensing agreement with the Tribe. The agreement would have covered Indian-owned land within the current reservation boundaries, as well as in Gregory, Lyman, Mellette and Tripp Counties. Among the many points in the proposed agreement, SD Game, Fish and Parks offered to "honor the tribal permits issued to non-members, without having to have the corresponding state permits, when such hunting and fishing is done on trust lands of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe within the boundaries of the Rosebud Sioux Tribe (Todd County)." In effect, the state was proposing to give something to the Tribe which it already felt it had—the authority to regulate all persons within its official reservation boundaries.

The proposed agreement also contained the following key provision: "The state will issue all [of] the non-member firearm deer, antelope and turkey permits in Tripp, Gregory, Lyman and Mellette Counties and share the revenue from such sales with the Tribe based on [the] percentage of trust lands in each county. ..." With this provision, the state was proposing to *take away* something the Tribe felt very strongly it had—the authority to regulate persons on trust land outside Todd County.

Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks Director Thomas Frederick forwarded a copy of the proposed agreement to the Tribal Council, along with the memorandum reproduced in Figure 40. After reviewing the proposed agreement, the Tribal Council apparently recommended that Frederick submit a copy to Tribal Attorney Terry Pechota in Rapid City, South Dakota, for an opinion. Pechota responded, "I would say that the state is attempting to regulate non-member hunting in Todd County and on trust lands outside of Todd County. ... The Tribe clearly has jurisdiction to regulate all persons within Todd County. That being the case, they [South Dakota Game, Fish and Parks] clearly have no authority ... within these areas." (Letter from Terry Pechota to Tom Fredericks, August 3, 1988)

The proposed agreement was never signed. However, it did serve an important purpose. Combined with the unfavorable decision previously handed down by Judge Talbott, it prompted Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks to become more assertive in its

regulation and management of Indian-owned land in the outlying counties. The 1989 Rosebud Sioux Tribe hunting regulations and hunting application forms contained specific provisions for Gregory, Lyman and Tripp Counties. In these counties, the Tribe began to require non-members to purchase special deer permits. They were sold on a first-come, first-served basis and were limited to 35 for Gregory, 10 for Lyman and 35 for Tripp. The same quotas remained in effect through the 1992-93 season (Finnegan, 1995).

Starting with the 1991-92 season, non-members were required to purchase the special deer stamps to hunt in the outlying counties. The stamps were of the new style, peel and stick variety (see Figure 41). According to Mike Marshall (1994), the stamps were only used during two seasons because Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks could not spare enough law enforcement personal to ensure that hunters would not cross over into a neighboring county for which their stamps were not valid.

Although the Rosebud special deer stamps

Figure 40.
Memorandum from Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks Director Thomas Frederick to the Tribal Council on June 10, 1988.

ROSEBUD SIOUX TRIBE
Dept. of Game, Fish & Parks
P.O. Box 430
Rosebud, South Dakota 57570
(605) 747-2289
June 10, 1988

MEMORANDUM

TO: RST-Tribal Council and Administration

FROM: RST-Natural Resources Department Director

SUBJECT: Jurisdiction over Trust Property outside to Todd County

In the last few years the State of South Dakota has recognized our license structure outside to Todd County but as of last year they have not recognized our license for utilization by Non-tribal members outside of Todd County. The State of South Dakota has taken a very antagonistic stand against Indian Tribes under the leadership of the new State Government leaders.

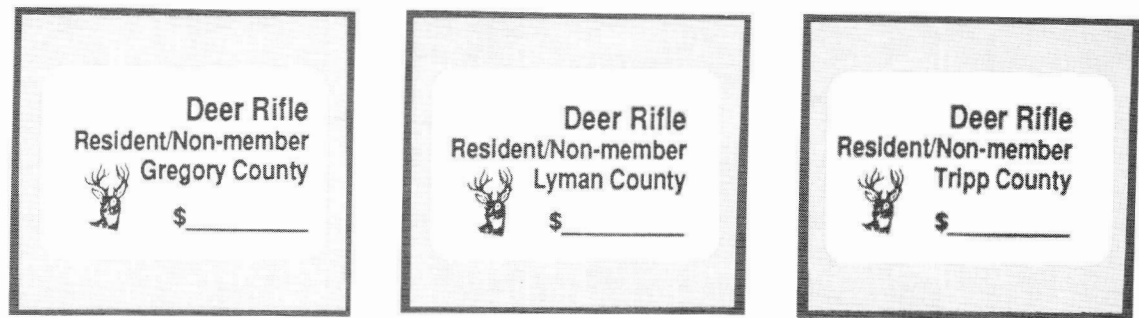
I see nothing wrong with the Tribe being able to conduct business outside of Todd County on trust property without intervention by the State. Their opinion is that the land outside of Todd County is now subject to state jurisdiction and that non-tribal members are subject to their regulation and not ours. I believe that most of the problem stems from the Anti-Indian Cliental in the Mellette and Tripp county area with their views being responded to and led by the Division of Wildlife Director for the State.

The State is responding to any tactic to gain control over trust property outside of Todd County from any avenue available to them. I am asking you to read this State proposed memorandum of understanding and return your comments to me. I believe that this is a potential hotspot of legal jurisdiction comparable to Rosebud vs Kneip in a matter of importance. And that this could be one of the worst events to ever happen to the Tribe and its property.

If you have comments or questions, please refer them to me at 747-2289.

Thank you,
Thomas W. Frederick
Thomas W. Frederick, Director

Figure 41.
Rosebud special
deer stamps
issued during
the 1991–92 and
1992–93 seasons.



were short-lived, they nevertheless were symbolic of the tribe's determination and resolve to exercise control over their land and wildlife resources. Today, SD Game, Fish and Parks is reluctant to press the issue of jurisdiction on any Indian-owned lands held in trust, particularly when tribal hunting and fishing seasons approximate those of the state. However, the Department has not completely given up on the idea that they should at least *share* in the jurisdiction of non-members on trust lands. Furthermore, the only place where the Department currently recognizes tribal authority to license non-members on Indian-owned *fee* land is within the boundaries of the Lower Brule Reservation—and that by court order (Catlin, 1994).

Part of the reason for SD Game, Fish and Park's continued insistence on retaining jurisdiction over non-members is due to pressure placed on them by the non-members themselves (the non-Indian residents and constituents of South Dakota). As previously

explained, until the late 1950s non-Indian sportsmen did not have to worry too much about tribal laws when hunting or fishing on Indian-owned land. But then, as tribal governments became interested in exercising control over their land, things started to change. According to Ron Catlin, Chief of Law Enforcement for SD Game, Fish and Parks, "[Over the past 36 years] there has been an evolution from total state control over hunting and fishing on Indian-owned land, to largely tribal control. This has occurred as the tribes have developed the ability to regulate, control and manage their wildlife resources" (Catlin, 1994). Many non-member sportsmen have been very unhappy about this. They feel the rules of the game have been changed on them, making their sport and recreation more complicated and expensive.

Some of those most concerned are the non-Indians who own land within or around the reservations and those who lease Indian-owned land. Many of these people are uncomfortable with the idea of being placed under the jurisdiction of another form of government—especially one they may perceive as somewhat foreign (Moum, 1995).

Since the new style Rosebud stamps have been issued, one significant printing error has been recorded. In 1993, the supply of resident small game stamps was running low. Rosebud Game, Fish and Parks ordered additional stamps from Midland News and Printing. The stamps, while having the correct face value printed on them (\$10.00), were labeled "Non-Resident" in error. While waiting for new stamps to be printed, it was decided to overprint the error stamps "RESIDENT" with a rubber stamp and issue them to hunters. The overprint is in black ink with letters measuring 5.5 mm in height. The length of the overprint is 30.5 mm. As were



Figure 42.
Error (top) and
corrected (bot-
tom) versions of
the resident
small game
stamps printed
in 1993.



the non-resident 10 day prairie dog stamps, the resident small game stamps printed by Midland in 1993 (both the error and corrected versions), were on a protective backing material which was cut into long strips measuring 31 mm wide (see Figure 42).

Oglala Sioux issue new style stamps

Once again, the Oglala Sioux of the Pine Ridge Reservation have followed the Rosebud Sioux's lead. Starting in 1993, the Oglala Sioux replaced their 1980s style stamps with die cut, peel and stick stamps. Since the new style Pine Ridge stamps are also printed by Midland News and Printing, current stamps from the two tribes may be easily confused. The best way to distinguish between the two is that all of the new style Pine Ridge stamps are labeled "Tribal Member" or "Non-Tribal Member" (see Figure 43), whereas all of the new style Rosebud stamps, with the exception of the antelope and deer stamps for tribal members and the elk stamps, are labeled "Resident" or "Non-Resident." The new style Pine Ridge antelope and deer stamps have "Tribal Member" printed across the *top* of the stamps, whereas the new style Rosebud stamps have "Antelope" or "Deer Rifle" printed across the top and "Tribal Member" printed across the *middle* (see Figure 33). In addition, some of the illustrations used on the semi-pictorial stamps are different. In the near future, all of the new style stamps from both tribes will be pictured and identified in the *Indian Reservation Stamp Album*, published by Michael Jaffe Stamps, Inc. (Jaffe, 1995).

Many tribal governments have renewed or started stamp programs within the past ten years (see Table I). This presents collectors and students of fish and game stamps with a golden opportunity to do some primary research and publish information that will help guide a collecting area currently experiencing tremendous growth. The author would be happy to discuss ideas and provide support to anyone interested in such a project. Also, if anyone has knowledge of any Rosebud stamps from the 1980s that are not listed in Table III or any usages not indicated by an "X" in Table IV, the author would appreciate hearing from them and/or receiving photocopies (front and back on licenses please).

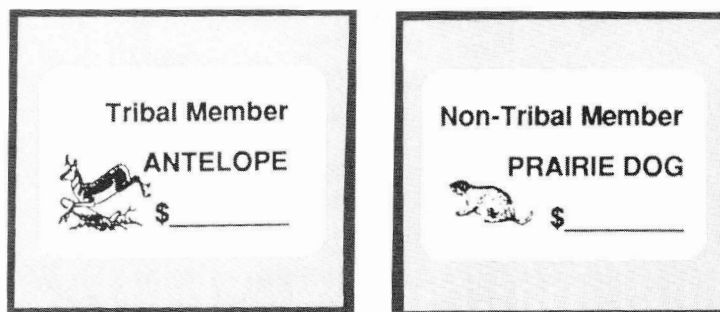


Figure 43.
New style Pine Ridge stamps first issued in 1993.

Acknowledgements

The author gratefully acknowledges the following persons, without whose help and support this article would not have been possible: Marcella Cash, Director of the Lakota Archives and Historical Research Center, Sinte Gleska University, Rosebud Sioux Reservation; Ron Catlin, Chief of Law Enforcement for South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks; David Curtis; Jim Finnegan, Biologist for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe Department of Game, Fish and Parks; Terry Gray, Lakota Archives and Historical Research Center, Sinte Gleska University, Rosebud Sioux Reservation; Michael Jaffe; Ed Kettenbrink; Mike Marshall, Ranger for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe Department of Game, Fish and Parks; Ken Moum, Information and Education Officer for South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks; Clint Nagel, former Attorney for South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks; Chuck Post, Information and Education Supervisor for South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and Parks; Ken Pruess; Robert Rattling Leaf, Director for the Rosebud Sioux Tribe Department of Game, Fish and Parks; Terry Roy, Chief of Law Enforcement for Oglala Sioux Fish and Wildlife; Jean Stradler, South Dakota State Library; Tommy Tibbitts, Tourism Manager for the Oglala Sioux Parks and Recreation Authority; E. L. Vanderford; and the staff at the South Dakota State Archives.

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Collector's and Exhibitor's Forum

continued from page 97

the State Treasurer's signature. He further indicated that he hopes to complete a new revised state revenue catalog in the near future.

Other business conducted included the awarding of three door prizes courtesy of Eric Jackson and Bert Hubbard, the announcement by Anson Stout that he is in the midst

of preparing a manuscript about Italian municipal revenues up to 1906 and that our next meetings will be May 20 in Walnut Creek and at the Van Ness Holiday Inn, San Francisco on June 24 at 1 p.m. Please join us any time you can for an enjoyable day with fellow revenueurs.

1995 Convention Comments

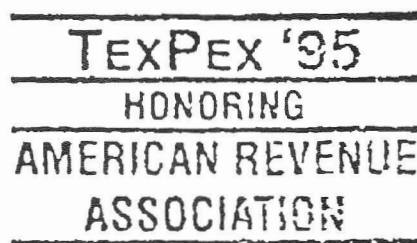
If you have not yet made arrangements to attend the ARA convention by the time you read this it may already be too late. But if you can make it, by all means do so. TEXPEX is the host; the dates are June 9-11 at the Medallion Hotel in Dallas, Texas.

Friday will feature a talk by ARA Presi-

dent Ron Leshner, "What are Revenues?" and a Texas Bar-B-Q in behalf of the ARA and State Revenue Society but open to all.

Saturday includes a round table discussion about "Issues in collecting the U.S. Tobacco Taxpays 1917-1931" and an APS Judging Accreditation Seminar "Judging Revenue Exhibits." Saturday's show cancel also honors the ARA.

Sunday's events will include an ARA membership meeting and the annual meeting of the SRS. The show will feature eight of the finest revenue exhibits being shown. The 56 frames represent coverage from the U.S. Civil War period through modern East Africa including classic and modern U.S. state material, special studies and British Empire war tax stamps and covers.



The Check Collector—January-March 1995

The January-March issue of *The Check Collector* leads with "A Listing of Checks and Drafts Bearing the 2¢ Bank Check Orange First Printing" by Michael Mahler. While this stamp is very common, even on docu-

ments, it was first printed for a period of 24 days. This was followed by a period of about 22 months of blue stamps followed by orange again for about 37 months. This means that
(*C&E Forum—continued on page 151*)

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ARA Auction No. 52

Closing Date: August 7, 1995

First Issue Revenues

(Manuscript cancels unless noted.)

1	R1b	1¢ Express, Unused, OG, NH, close at RT, portion of next stamp in bottom margin, top margin clear.	
		Normal	CV \$30.00
2	R1c, 18c	Dry printing example of each, F.	Est. \$10.00
3	R1c/86c	21 singles, all selected for condition & centering, VF-XF. ...	CV \$94.90 Est. \$95/100.00
4	R4	1¢ Telegraph, 2 singles with wide imperf margins at top & bot. Unlisted as part-perf (but listed as imperf), both with mss 1863 cancels, F. Interesting study items.	OPEN
5	R13c, 15c, 54c	Group with legitimate double perfs. R15c on C.D.V. photo; R13c on tintype photo; R15c (x13), R54c.	Est. \$15/20.00
6	R15a	2¢ Orange, imperforate, tied with East River Savings Institution, July 6, 1869 HS cancel to one-half of a bank check. Sold AS IS. Not priced in Scott.	
7	R17	3¢ Playing Card, It mms cancel, used on photo.	CV \$100.00
8	R23c	5¢ Agreement, Scott listed DT in all 4 numerals, centered to LT, minute tear in RT margin, F.	CV \$25.00
9	R54c	Listed plate variety, strong example of C-59 cracked plate, centered to top but clear, F.	CV \$12.50
10	R59c	50¢ Mortgage, left & middle pos's of Scott listed diagonal plate scratches, VG/F.	CV \$25.00
11	R65b	70¢ Foreign Exchange, Unused part OG, centered to LT, in at top, Fine.	CV \$80.00
12	R69a	\$1.00 Inland Exchange, Scott listed DT in top shields, VG.	CV \$50.00
13	R76	\$1.00 Probate of Will, centered to LL, F. .	CV \$27.50
14	R79	\$1.60 Foreign Exchange, in at top, W. C. & Co. 1864 HS, Fine.	CV \$85.00
15	R79c	\$1.60 Partial HS cancel causes tiny paper break, light corner crease, almost F.	CV \$85.00
16	R87	\$3.50 Inland Exchange, centered to LL, F.	CV \$37.50
17	R90	\$5 Manifest, in at RT, LT crease UR, Atlantic Delaine Co. 1867 HS, Fine.	CV \$70.00
18	R94	\$10 Conveyance, margins clear, F-VF. ...	CV \$50.00
19	R97	\$15 Mortgage, in at top, HS cancels, pinhole, Fine.	CV \$100.00
20	R97	\$15 Mortgage, Milky Blue shade, close at top and bot, Fine.	CV \$150.00
21	R97e	\$15 Mortgage, ultramarine shade, just in at top, Fine.	CV \$165.00
Proofs/Trial Colors			
22	R3P3	1¢ Proprietary, India plate proof mounted on card, VF.	CV \$125.00
23	R3TC	1¢ Proprietary, black trial color proof, India mounted on card, wide margins, VF.	CV \$80.00
24	R16P4	3¢ For. Exchange, plate proof on card, F. CV	\$35.00
25	R27	5¢ Inland Exchange, perf., overprinted in black "SPECIMEN", 1988 PF certificate states "... to decline opinion as this is neither type "G" or "H" 'Specimen'". Possibly a previously unreported type.	OPEN
26	R44P4	25¢ Certificate, plate proof on card, VF. ..	CV \$30.00
27	R60P3	50¢ Orig. Process, plate proof on India, VF.	CV \$60.00
28	R82P	\$2.00 Mortgage card proof, no stains or faults, VF.	CV \$30.00
29	R94P4	\$10 Conveyance, plate proof on card, VF.	CV \$50.00
Multiples			
30	R1b	1¢ Express, vert pair with rough bottom margin showing portion of Butler & Carpenter imprint, VF centering, just in at top.	CV \$80.00
31	R7a	2¢ Certificate, horiz strip of 3, tiny mss cancels, VF.	CV \$40.00
32	R7c	2¢ Certificate, vert pair, trace of a vert crease, F-VF. CV	\$50.00
33	R16c, 18c, 19c	R16c horiz pair, minor crease; R19c vert pair; R19c horiz strip of 3, minor crease; VG-VF.	CV \$20.00
34	R19b	3¢ Telegraph, vert strip of 4, 3 horiz creases, in at	



Lot 4



Lot 22

Lot 23



Lots 19, 20, 21



Lot 25



Lot 30



Lot 51



Lot 59

- RT, VG. CV \$70.00
- 35 R25a 5¢ Express, horiz pair, XF. CV \$12.00
- 36 R25b 5¢ Express, vert pair, VF. CV \$40.00
- 37 R25c 5¢ Express, block of 4 (x16), VG-F. CV \$32.00
- 38 R29c 5¢ Proprietary, vert pair, uncanceled, bright color, VF-XF. CV \$40.00
- 39 R35c 10¢ Foreign Exchange, block of 4, red mss cancels, strong horiz crease in top stamps which lightly breaks paper at far LT, centered to bottom, VG. CV \$50.00
- 40 R45c 25¢ Entry of Goods, horiz pair, VF. CV \$25.00
- 41 R46d 25¢ Insurance, silk paper, block of 4 (unlisted as block, CV pairs \$10.00), in at LT, VG. Est. \$30/40.00
- 42 R49c 25¢ Protest, horiz pair, centered to UR, not cancelled, F. CV \$25.00

Cancellations

- 43 R1 1¢ Express, "Nathan Fenn's / Matches. / 1864", black pmt'd cancel. Est. \$35.00
- 44 R3 1¢ Proprietary, "Ruth & Fleming / Baltimore", black pmt'd cancel, VF. Est. \$5.00
- 45 R3 1¢ Proprietary, "DR. SETH ARNOLD, WOONSOCKET, RI", black double circle HS. Est. \$20.00
- 46 R3 1¢ Proprietary, "S.R.V.D. / July / 1867.", black pmt'd cancel. Est. \$20.00
- 47 R3 1¢ Proprietary, "J. T. Howland, / Proprietor, / 1869.", pmt'd cancel. Est. \$25.00
- 48 R3 1¢ Proprietary, "White & Howland, / Proprietors, / 1868.", black pmt'd cancel. Est. \$20.00
- 49 R3 1¢ Proprietary, "Ruth & Fleming / Baltimore.", BLOCK OF 12, part OG, stamp centered UR, perfs in. Est. \$75.00
- 50 R3 1¢ Proprietary, 10 line "Walker & Taylor...1866" black cancel, just in at top. Est. \$50.00
- 51 R3b 1¢ Proprietary, "J.H.S. / MAR 23 / 1863", black oval HS, stamp has 2 corners clipped not effecting design. Est. \$100.00
- 52 R5c/152 Cancel lot of 43 stamps (all but 3 are 1st Issues), each w/HS cancel, partial to SON's, includes RR, banks, etc. CV \$126.25 Est. \$85.00
- 53 R13 2¢ Proprietary, 10 line "Walker & Taylor...1866.", black cancel, just in at top and rt. Est. \$85.00
- 54 R13 2¢ Proprietary, "Kemp, Day & Co. / New - York", black pmt'd cancel, BLOCK OF 4, part OG, stamps

- F-VF. Est. \$75.00
- 55 R13 2¢ Proprietary, "W. & Co. / October, / 1866", black pmt'd cancel, BLOCK OF 4, stamps centered to top, F. Est. \$50.00
- 56 R14 2¢ Proprietary, "J. Burnett & Co / Jan 20 / 1863 / Boston", black square framed cancel, scarce on this stamp, very early use. Est. \$20.00
- 57 R15 2¢ U.S. Inter Rev, "L. T. SPARHAWK / ARTIST / W. RANDOLPH, VT", black oval HS. Est. \$50.00
- 58 R18 3¢ Proprietary, "S.R.V.D. / 1865" black cancel. Est. \$20.00
- 59 R22b 4¢ Proprietary, "WM. SPOONER & CO. / APR 14 / 1863 / NILES, MICH.", black oval cancel. Est. \$100.00
- 60 R38 10¢ Proprietary, Samuel Hart & Co., "S.H. & Co. / Dec / 1865", black pmt'd cancel. Est. \$50.00
- 61 R84 \$2.50 Inland Exchange, 4 clear margins, exceptional oval HS cancel, Nathan Stetson / Feb 4 / 1865 / Treasurer, F-VF. Est. \$15.00
- 62 R84 \$2.50 Inland Exchange, in at top, VF H. L. Aldrich, 1870 HS, stamp is F. Est. \$10.00

Second Issue Revenues

- 63 R106 4¢, centered to top, VF appearance, not cut. CV \$45.00
- 64 R108 6¢, jumbo margins on 3 sides, clear at top, herring bone cancel, VF. CV \$75.00
- 65 R122 \$1.90, in at LT, herring bone cancel not noticable from front, F. CV \$125.00
- 66 R126 \$3.50, centered to LR, not cut, appears unused, F-VF. CV \$110.00

Proofs/Trial Colors

- 67 R112P3 25¢ plate proof on India, VF. CV \$18.50

Multiples

- 68 R120 \$1.50 horiz pair, sound, neat mss cancel, just in at bot & Rt, F for this. CV \$40.00

Cancellations

- 69 R128 \$10, centered to UL, margin thin at RT does not show from front, SON Brady's Bend Iron Co. HS cancel, F. CV \$80.00

Third Issue Revenues

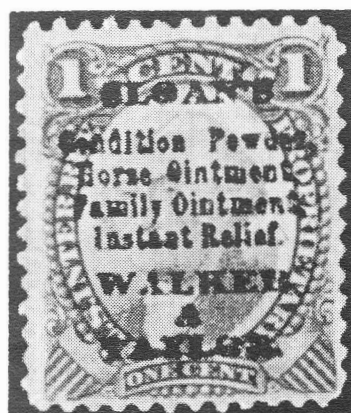
- 70 R136 4¢, exceptional centering, one perf missing at top O/ W a GEM, no noticable cancel, VF. CV \$27.50
- 71 R138 6¢, centered to LR, margins just clear, mss cancel,



Lot 60



Lot 114



Lot 84



Lot 88



Lot 90

Lot 81

		F.	CV \$30.00
72	R142	60c, 4 clear margins, horiz crease does not break paper, HS cancel, appears VF.	CV \$45.00
73	R143	70c, 4 clear margins, mss cancel, VF.	CV \$30.00
74	R143	70c, in at top, lt herring bone cancel, F. ...	CV \$30.00
75	R145	\$2.00, 4 clear margins, 2mm sealed tear at UL, mss cancel, VF.	CV \$18.00
76	R146	\$2.50, just clear at top, few perf thins, F appearance.	CV \$30.00
77	R147	\$3.00, centered to LL, in on 2 sides, F. ...	CV \$30.00
78	R149	\$10, centered to UL, margins clear, F.	CV \$60.00
Essays/Proofs			
79	R135P32c	plate proof on India, VF.	CV \$16.00
80	R141P440c	plate proof on card, VF appearance, lt thin at top.	CV \$18.00
81	R143P470c	plate proof block of 4 on card, XF. ...	CV \$170.00
82	R147P	\$3.00, card proof, top margin copy, 1mm stain LR, VF appearance.	CV \$68.00

Documentaries

83	R173-5, 182-8	Collection of 120 "Commerce", each w/ essentially SON & all diff HS cancels. (Co. ID list included).	CV \$40.66 Est. \$35.00
84	R174a	\$3.00 Horiz pair imperforate between, hinge thin on Lt stamp, HS cancels, F.	CV \$450.00
85	R179	\$100 vertical pair, creased between, small cut cancels, VF appearance.	CV \$40.00
86	R183	\$3.00, used, SON HS cancel, HR, F.	CV \$45.00

87	R188	\$10, MNH, centered to bot, surcharge offset on back, F.	CV \$50.00
88	R189	\$50, used, small thin in Rt margin, F.	CV \$350.00
89	R191a	\$2.00, used but not cancelled, toned at RT, VF centering.	CV \$75.00
90	R194	\$50.00, used, centered to Rt, cut cancel, F.	CV \$200.00
91	R203	40c, MNH, VF.	CV \$10.00
92	R235	20c top imprint plate no. strip of 4, plt. no. 28859, F.	Est. \$20.00
93	R246b	\$30.00, MNH, 2 blunt perfs at bottom, VF.	CV \$65.00
94	R249	\$500, used, uncut, few blunt perfs at bottom, VF.	CV \$35.00
95	R249a	\$500, used, uncut, rough perfs, F.	CV \$50.00
96	R250	\$1,000 Uncut strip of 4, VF.	CV \$125.00
97	R261	5c top imprint block of 6, plate no. 27237, OG, VF.	Est. \$35.0035.00

Battleships

98	R162/7	Accumulation of 165+ asst'd handstamp cancels. A few SON and RR cancels in the lot. Mixed condition. (Not returnable.)	OPEN
99	R163, 164	..6 w/AM. EX. CO. cancels, 2 pmt'd, 4 w/ADAMS/EXPRESS/COMAPNY HS's., 10 stamps. Est. \$5.00	
100	R163	Cancel accumulation, several hundred ALL w/ PENNA R CO/NEWARK CENTER/STATION/date. Mixed condition. (Not returnable.)	OPEN
101	R163	Cancel lot, all w/circular HS P.W. & B.R. Rds/ NEWARK CENTER, DEL. w/ mo/day/yr. Mixed	



Lot 138

Lot 119

- condition. (Not returnable.) OPEN
- 102 RB164 2¢ Left imprint block of 8, # 9702, dist. gum, F. Est. \$25.00
- 103 RB170p 40¢, MNH, slight impression of rouletting diag across front, centered to UL, F. CV \$100.00
- Dated Documentaries**
- 104 RB311, 317, 448, 670, 677 All MNH, some lt gum dist, F-VF. CV \$26.00
- Proprietaries**
- 105 RB1a, 2a, 3a, 4b Lot of 4 stamps, used, minor faults, F. CV \$33.00
- 106 RB3a 3¢, horiz. pair, centered to RT, just touching, no noticable cancel, bright and fresh, F. CV \$24.00
- 107 RB6b 6¢, 4 clear margins, lt cancel, hinge thin at top does not appear on face, VF. CV \$75.00
- 108 RB7b 10¢, 4 clear margins, portion of HS cancel, F-VF. CV \$40.00
- 109 RB17a 6¢, centered to LR, R F & CO / NY printed cancel, F. CV \$20.00
- 110 RB17b 6¢, 4 clear margins, mss cancel, F-VF. ... CV \$14.00
- Battleships**
- 111 RB20//30 Cancel lot of 119 stamps all with handstamp or printed cancels, some duplication, stamps as follows: RB20(32), RB21 (2), RB23(41), RB24(1), RB25(17), RB28(21), RB29(4), RB30(1). Co's. include: P.D. & C. Co., J.C.A. Co., R.C.W., AK Chemical Co., TBD Co., J.W. & Bro., Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, etc. Some faulty, overall F-VF. (Not returnable). CV \$38.45 Est. \$100-125
- 112 RB26p 1-7/8¢ mint block of 4, reinf at center, OG, F. CV \$75.00
- Cancels**
- 113 RB1a "J. T. Howland, / Proprietor / 1872.", black cancel, VF. OPEN
- 114 RB1a "SLOAN'S...WALKER & TAYLOR", 8 line cancel, well centered, VF. Est. \$100.00
- 115 RB1b "J. P. Mills / Proprietor / 1874.", black cancel. Est. \$25.00
- 116 RB2a "H.S.H / MED. CO / A", square fancy boarder black cancel, F. Est. \$20.00
- 117 RB2a "T.B. & Co / June, 74", black cancel inverted. Est. \$25.00
- 118 RB2a "HAMLIN / BROS., / CHICAGO", black pmt'd cancel inverted. Est. \$75.00
- 119 RB3a Horiz pair showing complete "H.R.S. / FEB. 9, 1874.", H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass, black cancel, minor toning, stamps F-VF. Est. \$100.00
- 120 RB3a "H. Hutchins / Springfield, Mass.", centered low, Stamp F. Est. \$45.00
- 121 RB3b "H.R.(S.) FEB. 9 (1874)", H. R. Stevens, black cancel. Est. \$15.00
- 122 RB4a "HAMLIN / BROS. / (Chicago)", centered low, stamp in at Rt and bot. Est. \$50.00
- 123 RB4a "DR. / SETH ARNOL(D) / Woonsocket, / R.I.", rare on 4¢, stamp in at Rt and bot. Est. \$60.00
- 124 RB4b "R.C.W. July 19, '75", Rumford Chemical Works, black, reading down. Est. \$35.00
- 125 RB4b "R.L.E. & Co. / Louisville, Ky", blue square HS. Est. \$25.00
- 126 RB4b "R.H. & Co. / June 7, 1875", Redington, Hostetter & Co., San Francisco pat. med., black, stamp thinned and faulty in top margin. Est. \$25.00
- 127 RB6a "CHARLES OSGOOD / APR / 2 / 1873", black CDS, just in at Lt. Est. \$40.00
- 128 RB6a "A.T.S. / & CO. / AUG 15", A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Rochester, PA, red cancel. Est. \$40.00
- 129 RB6a "E. F. & CO / N.Y. / July 1, 1875.", black pmt'd cancel, stamp F. Est. \$25.00
- 130 RB6a "A.T.S. / & CO. / SEPT 72", red cancel, stamp AVG. Est. \$40.00
- 131 RB6c "CHARLES OSGOOD / APR / 2 / 1873", black CDS, barely touches at Rt. Est. \$20.00
- 132 RB11a "C.S.M. CO. / November / 1876", black pmt'd cancel. Est. \$25.00
- 133 RB11a "C.S.M. CO. / December / 1877.", black pmt'd cancel. Est. \$25.00
- 134 RB11a "C.S.M. CO. / February / 1876.", black pmt'd cancel. Est. \$25.00
- 135 RB11a "NOVELTY / Plaster Works / Aug., (1)876 / G.E. MITCHELL / PROPRIETOR", black pmt'd cancel reading down, stamp F. Est. \$50.00
- 136 RB11a "W & P", Weeks & Potter, black, stamp in at top. Est. \$40.00
- 137 RB11a "C W & CO / 1876", C. Wakefield & Co., stamp F. Est. \$10.00
- 138 RB11b 2¢ Reed's East India Remedy, black pentagon shaped HS. Est. \$50.00
- 139 RB11b "P.S.M. CO. / Oct 27, 1880", Packer Soap Mfg. Co., black reading up. Est. \$50.00

- 140 RB11b Novelty Plaster Works 5 line cancel, stamp AVG. Est. \$40.00
- 141 RB11b "C W & CO / Oct 6 / 1881", C. C. Wakefield & Co, black, stamp AVG. Est. \$10.00
- 142 RB11b "W. G. & B. / October / 1879.", black, stamp has def. LL corner. Est. \$30.00
- 143 RB11c "C W & CO / Jan 6 / 1881", C. Wakefield & Co., stamp AVG. Est. \$35.00
- 144 RB12b "A.E.S. Co. / 1880", American Eye Salve Co., red cancel. Est. \$5.00
- 145 RB12b "A.E. (S.) Co. / 18(8)0", American Eye Salve Co., black, stamp VF. Est. \$10.00
- 146 RB13a "H. R. S. / Mar. 1, 1877", complete cancel across 2 singles. Est. \$45.00

Future Delivery

- 147 RC9 80¢ Mint OG, slight toning, VF. CV \$50.00
- 148 RC19 \$100, used, uncut, serial no. 179, VF. CV \$25.00
- 149 RC20a \$500, used, uncut, rough perfs, F. CV \$50.00
- 150 RC21 \$1,000 unused, no gum, VF. CV \$60.00

Stock Transfer

- 151 RD19 \$30 used strip of 4, uncut, F. CV \$17.50
- 152 RD23 \$500 used, uncut, double transfer variety, rough perfs, F. CV \$150.00

- 153 RD285 \$5000 Series 1948, used, cut cancel, trimmed perfs at LL, F. CV \$175.00

Wines

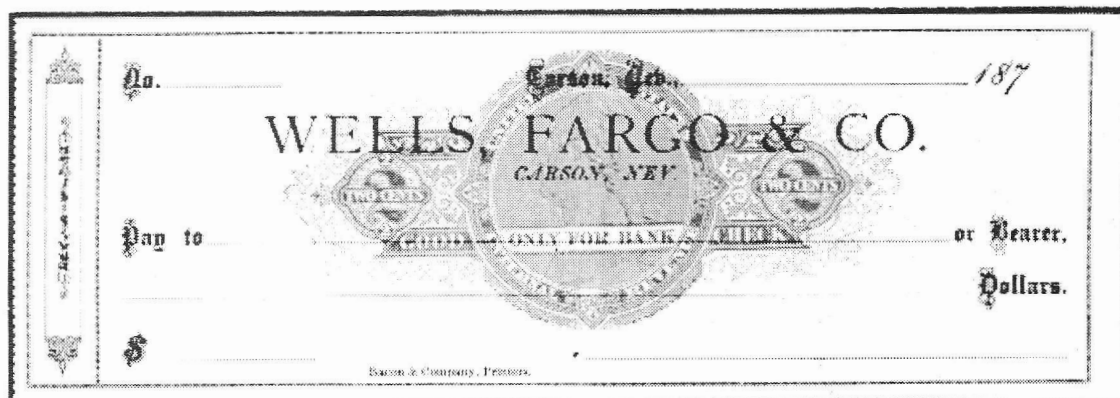
- 154 RE144 90¢ Series of 1941, unused, no gum, VF. CV \$16.00

Beer Stamps

- 155 REA1 12¢ 1/8 bbl., orange, cut to shape, HS cancel, numerous punched holes, stains, margin defects, a not unattractive example despite. CV \$70.00
- 156 REA5 \$1.00 1 bbl black, cut to shape, punched cancel, thins, small hole in UR, minor nick at top. Overall VF appearance. CV \$50.00
- 157 REA5 Series 1866, \$1.00, cut to shape, centered to LT, several small holes. CV \$50.00
- 158 REA9 25¢ " bbl. blue, cut to shape, minor nick UL, 6 small holes, faint stain LR, VF appearance. CV \$40.00
- 159 REA16 25¢ " bbl., lilac security line, lt HS cancel, 2 minor stains. Carefully cut to shape, no margins! CV \$15.00
- 160 REA26 Series of 1871, 50¢, die cut to circular shape, "J. & P. SALTZ" HS cancel, repaired & reinf. on back. CV \$35.00
- 161 REA27 \$1.00 Series of 1871, close on all sides, bright color, lt 1872 HS, F. CV \$75.00
- 162 REA31 Series 1875 16-2/3¢, defect in LL margin, small thin o/w F. CV \$30.00
- 163 REA34 Series 1875 50¢, 2 small repaired tears, HS cancel, F. CV \$30.00
- 164 REA38e Series of 1878 16-2/3¢, plate no. 1979 pos. 8, not cancelled, creases and minor nick in LL corner, overall VF appearance. Not priced in Scott or Priester. Est. \$200.00
- 165 REA39b Series 1878 25¢, stained and creased with few small holes, in at bottom, still presentable. CV \$75.00
- 166 REA39c Series of 1878, 25¢, lt cancel, LL corner thin, lt horiz crease, clear margins, F. CV \$40.00
- 167 REA41e Series of 1878, 50¢ lt blue, no plate no's, horiz crease, F. CV \$7.50
- 168 REA46 Series of 1898 50¢ on 25¢ REA39f, UL corner missing, stained, defective. CV \$50.00
- 169 REA72 Series of 1902 16-2/3¢ on 26-2/3¢ REA66, perf cancel, minor LL corner crease, fresh and VF appearance. CV \$75.00
- 170 REA97 1914 Provisional on 16-2/3¢, torn in half and repaired, centered to UR, perf cancel, Fine appearance. CV \$50.00



Lot 164



Lot 200



Lot 214

Lot 215

Lot 186

- 171 REA99 1914 Provisional on 33-1/3¢, torn in half and repaired, centered to LL, Fine appearance. CV \$75.00
- 172 REA100c 50¢ bbl., 75¢ HS on REA86, 50mm signature, usual perfin cancel, in at top and RT, minor stain. CV \$50.00
- 173 REA103, 131c Center cut outs (only exist as such), VF. CV \$22.50
- 174 REA112, 113, 114 Center cutouts (only exist as such), VF. CV \$30.00
- 175 REA143 1918 Issue, \$3 on REA124c, Type 143, wide margins, perf cancel, F-VF. CV \$15.00
- 176 REA143 1918 Issue, \$3 on REA124c, Type 165, clear margins, perf cancel, F-VF. CV \$15.00
- 177 REA143 Priester type 165 surcharge, F. CV \$15.00
- 178 REA151 Center cutout (only exists as such), VF. CV \$20.00

Playing Cards

- 179 RF1 Block of 6 w/sheet selvage at bottom, mint OG, VF. Est. \$20.00
- 180 RF6a Red N.Y.C.C.CO. reading up, F. CV \$40.00
- 181 RF11 Jumbo margins, small crease LR margin, VF. CV \$32.50
- 182 RF18 Red P.P.C. Co. 8c surcharge, centered to LR, F. CV \$32.50
- 183 RF27 Two strips of 3, one w/line, precancel type PC163. OPEN

Silver Tax

- 184 RG20 \$60, used, uncut, HS cancels, VF. CV \$70.00
- 185 RG21 \$100, used, uncut, VF. CV \$30.00
- 186 RG22 \$500, used, uncut, staple holes, F. CV \$225.00
- 187 RG23 \$1000, used, HS cancels, staple holes, VF. CV \$100.00
- 188 RG26 \$100, used, uncut, staple holes, VF. CV \$65.00

Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper

(McDonald Cat. Vals.)

- 189 RM100 Promissory note for sale of slave. Name of debtor cut off. 55 known. Scott \$25.00 Est. \$75.00
- 190 RM152 Protest; Sharp impression on partially printed 1799 protest. Lt fold through impression. CV \$20.00
- 191 RM165 Promissory note; handwritten, 1798, rough edges. Crease through impression. CV \$30.00
- 192 RM178 Protest; Philadelphia, May 18, 1799. Three horiz folds not effecting stamp. Minor edge toning, very presentable. CV \$25.00
- 193 RM181 Promissory note; Philadelphia, 1800. Sharp impression, file fold through stamp, VF

- appearance. CV \$17.50
- 194 RM201 Promissory note; handwritten, 1800, 180 x 90 mm, crease through impression. CV \$75.00
- 195 RM206b Promissory note; 195 x 85mm, light crease through the lower stamp, small portion of signature cut out, 8x20mm. CV \$15.00
- 196 RM246 Bond; Sharp impression on 1799 bond to appear in court. Impression clear on any creases. .. CV \$50.00
- 197 RM264b Promissory note; crease through Control impression, F appearance. CV \$65.00
- 198 RM510 Certificate; importation of 31 gal cask of sherry, Newport, Rhode Island, 1799, no creases. CV \$90.00

Revenue Stamped Paper

(McDonald Cat Vals)

- 199 RN-C21 Check, Virginia (City, Nev.), Agency of the Bank of California, Gould & Curry Silver Mining Company, May 5, 1871, green on white. CV \$15.00
- 200 RN-C22 Check, Carson (City), Nev., Wells, Fargo & Co., 187_ unissued check w/stub, black on white. Unlisted in Castenholtz or McDonald. First reported example from Nevada. Fresh and VF. Est. \$200.00+
- 201 RN-D1 Check, 187_ unissued, Virginia (City), Nev., Agency of the Bank of California, Woodworth Mill (vert. at LT in red), blue on white, VF. CV \$20.00
- 202 RN-D7 Check, 187_ unissued, Virginia (City), Nev., Agency of the Bank of California, Haynie & Co. (vert. at LT in red), blue on white, VF. CV \$18.00
- 203 RN-F1 Check, Virginia (City), Nev., Agency of The Nevada Bank of San Francisco, Savage Mining Co. (vert. at LT in red), red on white, cut and HS cancel, VF. CV \$15.00
- 204 RN-G1 Check, 1876 unissued, Virginia (City), Nev., Agency of the Bank of California, Savage Mining Co. (vert. at LT in red), bank name printed above lined through Nevada Bank of San Francisco, red on white, VF. CV \$14.00
- 205 RN-W2 Railroad Bond; \$1,000, issued by the Boston, Hartford & Erie R.R. Co., center vignette of train at station, all 50 \$35 coupons at bottom. 1st Issue R24 5c Certificate tied to back w/embossed cancel, Oct. 8, 1867, folded to 4" x 9". Est. \$150.00

Private Die Proprietary

- 206 RO26c 1¢ H. Bendel, block of 4, LT margin defects w/ nick in LL stamp, F-VF centering. CV \$8.00+ Est. \$15/20.00
- 207 RO95b 1¢ A. Goldbeck, sound except for tiny closed margin tear, F-VF. CV \$35.00
- 208 RO98a 1¢ T. Gorman & Bro., lt corner thin, centered to LR, 1mm blk dot in LT margin, F. CV \$22.50
- 209 RO99d 1¢ T. Gorman & Bro., pressed out horiz crease, several blunt perfs at bottom, VF centering. CV \$50.00
- 210 RO127b1c John Loehr, tiny tear at LT, centered to bot, F-VF. CV \$17.50

211	RO133c1¢ A. Messinger, sound, F.	CV \$10.00
212	RO134d1¢ Nat. Match Co., 3 jumbo margins, normal at top, It thins & carefully closed margin tear, F+ appearance.	CV \$60.00
213	RO138a1¢ N.Y. Match Co., perfs just touch at bot, small thin, clean and bright, F.	CV \$30.00
214	RS48b 4¢ J.W. Campion & Co., die cut, minute tear in top margin, small scuff at extreme left, F-VF appearance.	CV \$140.00
215	RS57d 6¢ Wm. E. Clark, nice example centered to RT but clear, 2 minute thin spots, pin head size rust spot, F-VF.	CV \$75.00
216	RS277d 2¢ J. E. Zeilin, horiz pair, centerline between, small corner thin, VF appearance.	Est. \$10/15.00
217	RS280(9), RS281(5), RS282(5) Emerson Drug Co., printed cancels, lot of 19, several defective, majority F.	Est. \$20.00

Hunting Tax Stamps

218	A1 Minnesota, 1957 Conservation Dept., \$1, perf. 12', unsigned, no gum, F.	CV \$15.00
219	Iowa, 1972 Trout Stamp, \$5, used, unsigned, VF.	OPEN
220	Iowa, 1974 Trout Stamp, \$5, used, unsigned, VF.	OPEN
221	Nebraska, 1969 Upland Game Bird, \$1, used, unsigned, paper adheres to back, F.	OPEN

USIR Tax Paid

Brewer's Permit

222	Brewer's Permit, First Series (1872), black, violet silk paper, crease and minor soiling.	OPEN
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Distilled Spirits

223	Tax Paid Alcohol Coupon for 1.9 Proof Gallons, Coupon F, repaired. (See TAR Feb. 1955, p. 39)	Est. \$10.00
224	Stamp for Stock on Hand (1868), black on white, ink brush stroke, red S/N, remainder.	OPEN
225	Distilled Spirits for Exportation, Series of 1878, black on blue, used in 1944! Creased, few minor tears and margin faults.	Est. \$5.00
226	Stamp For Denatured Alcohol, Series of 1907, red on white, used w/7 coupons, nail holes, faulty. Scarce used.	Est. \$20.00
227	Distilled Spirits Non Beverage, 8 gals, black on blue, used w/coupons, few small holes, usual stains.	Est. \$10.00
228	1 Gallon Distilled Spirits, "ACT OF 1926" red surcharge, used, dated cancel Jan. 1934, wrinkles and creases, fine appearance.	OPEN
229	1 Gallon Distilled Spirits Non Beverage, black on blue, red S/N, used, dated Dec. 1933.	OPEN
230	Distilled Spirits Case Stamp, Series of 1933, 2-4/10 gal., green on white, Dist. 3, State of Pa., James O'Toole, black wavy cancel, usual stains, no holes.	Est. \$5.00
231	Distilled Spirits Case Stamp, Series of 1933, 3 Gal., green on white, State of Ky., 7th Supervisory Dist., Sheldon R. Glenn, light black wavy lines cancel, light shellac stains, no holes.	Est. \$5.00
232	Stamp for Imported Distilled Spirits, Series of 1933, black on white, red S/N, used, VF.	OPEN
233	Stamp for Imported Wine & Malt Liquors, Series of 1935, brown on white, used, HS cancel, minor repaired margin tears.	OPEN

234	Industrial Alcohol Transfer Stamp, black on blue, 1937 useage, usual wrinkles and stains. ...	Est. \$7.00
235	1 Gallon Distilled Spirits, "ACT OF 1938 / TAX \$2.25 PER GALLON" red surcharge, used, dated 1941 cancel, minor wrinkles and creases, fine appearance.	OPEN
236	Distilled Spirits for Exportation, Series of 1940 ten cents, blue on white, red S/N, portrait of Hugh McCulloch at Lt, used, VF.	OPEN
237	1 Gallon Distilled Spirits, Series of 1940, brown on blue, used, minor wrinkles.	OPEN
238	Alcohol Warehousing Case Stamp, 1940, black on white, used, wrinkles, no holes.	Est. \$10.00
239	Alcohol Warehousing Case Stamp, 1946, blue on white, used, shellac stains, holes.	Est. \$15.00
240	Distilled Spirits for Exportation, Series of 1940, 10 cents, blue on white, portion of UL corner missing, fine appearance.	Est. \$6.00
241	Distilled Spirits Tax Paid Stamp, Series of 1940, black on blue, used w/2 coupons, usual wrinkles and stains.	Est. \$7.50
242	Distilled Spirits for Exportation Without Payment of Tax, Series 1955, blue on white, red S/N, used, VF.	OPEN
243	Distilled Spirits For Exportation Without Payment Of Tax, Series of 1955, blue on white, used, VF.	Est. \$5.00
244	Distilled Spirits Stamp, blue on white, red diagonal line overprint, used 1961, shellac stains. ...	Est. \$7.00
245	Distilled Spirits Stamp, blue on white, ATF Seal, 1984 useage.	Est. \$7.00

Distillery Warehouse

246	First Series (1872), (25¢) orange and black, violet silk paper, HR on back, crease.	OPEN
247	First Series (1872), (10¢) green and black, green silk paper, crease.	OPEN
248	Series of 1878, green and black on green silk paper, crease.	OPEN
249	Alcohol Warehouse Stamp For Packages Containing bottles Only, black on white, red S/N, used, dated cancel 1938, UL corner piece missing not effecting design.	OPEN

Rectified Spirits

250	Rectified Spirits, 30 gals, green and black on green silk paper, crease.	OPEN
251	Rectified Spirits, Series of 1875, 30 gals, identical to previous lot but stamp has 2 red serial no's. ...	OPEN
252	Rectified Spirits, Series of 1875, 40 gals., 2 red S/N's, green and black on green silk paper, crease.	OPEN
253	Rectified Spirits, Series of 1875, 80 gals., green and black on green silk paper, crease.	OPEN
254	Rectified Spirits, Series of 1879, black and green on green silk, 40 gal w/3 coupons, five nail holes (1 in center), stains, margin faults. Scarce used.	Est. \$20.00

Special Bonded Warehouse

255	Special Bonded Warehouse Stamp for Grape Brandy, Series of 1877, green and black on green silk, minor edge faults, creases.	OPEN
256	Special Bonded Warehouse Stamp for Grape Brandy, Series of 1878, green and black on green wove paper, crease, minor soiling.	OPEN
257	Re-Warehousing Grape Brandy, Series of 1877, black and green on green silk paper, crease corner of sub missing, creases.	OPEN

Wholesale Liquor Dealer

- 258 First Series (1872), orange and black on violet silk paper, blue control no's, crease. OPEN
- 259 Series of 1875, green and black on green silk paper, red S/N, small piece missing at Rt margin, crease. OPEN
- 260 Series of 1876, 40 gals., green and black on green silk, piece of stub missing at Lt., crease. OPEN
- 261 Series of 1878, 10 gals, green and black on blue wove paper, minor edge faults, creases. OPEN
- 262 Wholesale Liquor Dealers Stamp, Series of 1878, black and green on dark blue Wmk'd, 5 gal, year date 190_, used, creases. Est. \$20.00
- 263 Wholesale Liquor Dealers Stamp, Series of 1878, black and green on green silk, 10 gal., year date 18__, nail holes, stained and faulty. Est. \$15.00
- 264 Wholesale Liquor Dealers Stamp, Series of 1878, 5 gal., black and green on green silk. Filled out, endorsed "Stamp not Claimed" and attached to stub, w/coupons, single round punch, year date 18__. Est. \$10.00
- 265 Wholesale Liquor Dealers Stamp, Series of 1878, 10 gal., black and green on green silk. Filled out, then marked "Cancelled" and attached to stub, w/ coupons, single round punch, year date 18__. Est. \$10.00
- 266 Wholesale Liquor Dealers Stamp, Series of 1878, 10 gal., black and green on white wmk'd paper, year date 18__, stained and faulty. Est. \$15.00
- 267 Wholesale Liquor Dealers Stamp, Series of 1910, 20 gal., black on blue wmk'd paper, unpunched remainder w/coupons and tab. Est. \$5.00
- 268 Wholesale Liquor Dealers Stamp, Series of 1910, 40 gal., black on blue wmk'd paper, unpunched remainder w/coupons and tab. Est. \$5.00
- 269 Wholesale Liquor Dealers Stamp, Series 1950, black on white, black wavy line encels. Est. \$10.00

USIR Special Tax Paid

(Springer Cat. Vals.)

- 270 Retail Dealer in Uncolored Oleomargarine, issued 6-20-41, Bridgeport, Nebraska, closed punch hole in UL, minor faults, edge toning. Est. \$10.00

The following five lots are Deats and Sterling remainders, all are punched, VF and include all coupons and the stub. The catalog values are from Springer, Vol. 6, 1973. Quantities Issues and Remainders are from Hines Special Tax Stamp listing, 1976.

- 271 1875 \$20 One Worm, issued 71, remainders 209. Springer CV \$9.00
- 272 1875 \$50 Peddler 1st Class, issued 20, remainders 500. Springer CV \$7.50
- 273 1876 \$20 One Still, issued 62, remainders 258. Springer CV \$7.50
- 274 1876 \$50 Manufacturer of Stills, issued 23, remainders 400? Springer CV \$6.00
- 275 1879-85 Rectifier of Less than 500 bbls, \$100.00, set of 7, VF. Springer CV \$27.75

Hydrometer Seals

- 276 Hydrometer Seal, Series of 1889, signed John W. Mason, left margin repaired, F. Est. \$10.00

U. S. Telegraph Stamps

- 277 15T11 Mint OG, hinge thin, F. CV \$22.50
- 278 16T45 Pane of 6, OG, no tab, F-VF. CV \$7.50
- 279 16T47 Pane of 6, OG, no tab, F-VF. CV \$10.00

- 280 16T5 Mint, foil adhered to back, small closed tear UL, F. CV \$27.50

U.S. Post Office Seals

- 281 OX15, OX18 Full booklet panes of 20 of each, w/tabs at Lt, MNH. CV \$25.00

Revenue Essays

- 282 Turner #76-A Revenue essay, \$3.50 dk green on card, Rhode Island coat of arms, pos 20 on reverse, several strong green plate scratches, VF. Est. \$50/75.00

Revenues on documents

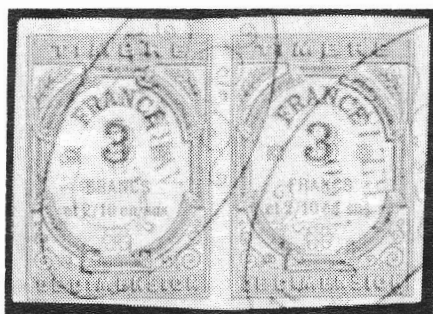
- 283 R1, 5 Marriage License; State of Indiana, issued March, 1864. R5 horiz pair, one stamp damaged by crease, mss cancels. OPEN
- 284 R16, 53 Receipt; Office of C. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia, April 30, 1867, stamps overlap, HS cancels. .. OPEN
- 285 R20, 42, 69 & R78 .. Promissory notes; one w/R20, R42 at Lt and R69 at bot, mss 4/2/64 cancels; 2nd has R78 on reverse, creased, mss 2/14/65. OPEN
- 286 R24, 69 Promissory note; Marine National Bank, New York, Dec. 30, 1870 HS cancels, note has minor soiling and 1 repaired tear. OPEN
- 287 R24 Block of 18 (3x6) plus pair, on a \$5000 bond to the Commonwealth of Virginia. Stamps have 1869 mss cancels and are not effected by any creases. Est. \$20.00
- 288 R45 Receipt; Phoenix Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct., issued at Circleville, Oh office, Jan., 1865. Stamp has SE at top, mss cancel. OPEN
- 289 R59 Summons from State of Indiana, dated Jan., 1864, stamp is cracked plate variety, tied by embossed seal. OPEN
- 290 R64 Promissory note; Farmers and Merchants Bank, Philadelphia, Jan. 1869 HS cancels, stamp has perf stains and faults. OPEN
- 291 R78a \$1.50 Inland Exchange on 1870 San Francisco Promissary note. Stamp has margin defect UL, mss cancel, F. CV \$20.00
- 292 R152 Check, McCormick & Co. Bankers, Salt Lake City, May 3, 1878 (Territorial), cut cancel not effecting stamp. Est. \$15.00
- 293 R163/169 Stock Certificates; The National Consolidated Oil Co., Colorado. Two certificates dated April, 1902. Oil field vignettes. Stamps have HS cancels. OPEN
- 294 R164 Stock Certificate; The Paymaster Copper Mining Co., Wyoming, dated Sept. 1900, miners working vignette, stamp has mss cancel. OPEN
- 295 R167 Stock Certificate; Kansas Gas and Oil Corp., Delaware, 1900, female bust and eagle head vignettes, stamp has mss cancel. OPEN
- 296 R167 Stock Certificate; The Union Oil, Gas and Refining Co., Arizona, dated Dec. 1901, oil derricks vignette, stamp has mss cancel. OPEN
- 297 R169 Stock Certificate; The North Western Oil and Coal Co., W. Va., Nov. 1900, eagle and shield vignette, stamp has mss cancel. OPEN

Foreign Revenues

Canada

(Van Dam 1995 Cat. Vals. in Canadian Dollars)

- 298 AL37 Alberta Law stamp, \$5.00, used, F. CV \$20.00
- 299 FX2h Excise Tax, 'c, in at Lt and top, perf faults, no gum.



- F-AVG. CV \$35.00
- 300 FX64a Excise Tax, 3¢ pane of 4 w/tab. Hinge mark on tab, reinf at center w/small piece of hinge, F-VF. CV \$30.00
- 301 FX123 Excise Tax, \$3 w/14¢ red surcharge, used, 3mm tear in bot margin, UL corner thin, VF centering. CV \$15.00
- 302 ML74 Manitoba, 10¢ green, used, purple "BF" HS cancel, 1 perf creased LR, F. CV \$20.00
- 303 FPS33 Postal Script, 20¢, mint, VF. CV \$10.00
- 304 FPS37 Postal Script, 60¢, mint, VF. CV \$10.00
- 305 FWM24 Weights and Measures, 5¢, used, centered lto UR, F. CV \$12.50

France

(Yvert & Tellier 1994 Cat. Vals. in French Francs)

- 306 2B Connaissances, unused stamp and control setenant pair. CV 300 Fr
- 307 11 Effets de Commerce, on piece w/mss cancel, minor stain, wide margins. CV 180 Fr
- 308 12 Effets de Commerce, used, mss and portion of blue cancel, F. CV 270 Fr
- 309 14 Effets de Commerce, mss cancel, VF. CV 90 Fr
- 310 26-42 Effets de Commerce, 5 c to 6 Fr, 17 stamps, used, F-VF. CV 705 Fr
- 311 34 Connaissances, 16 Francs lilac on small piece, used, perf-in CGI. CV 210 Fr
- 312 42 Dimension, Used pair, F. CV 600 Fr
- 313 76//90 Effets de Commerce, 7 diff including 2, 3, 6 & 10 Fr values, used, F. CV 285 Fr
- 314 79 Impot Surle Revenu, used, minor toning, F. CV 350 Fr
- 315 101 Effets de Commerce, used strip of 3 on piece, minor soiling, margins clear, F. CV 135 Fr
- 316 126 Impot Surle Revenu, 1.80 Fr, used, F. CV 250 Fr
- 317 162 Timbre Fiscal, 59 Fr, MNH vert strip of 3, control no. and date on reverse, F. CV 420 Fr
- 318 158 Timbre Fiscal, 40 Fr, MNH vert strip of 3, control no. and date on reverse, F. CV 180 Fr
- 319 175 Effets de Commerce, used, in at LL, F. CV 200 Fr
- 320 183//197 Effets de Commerce, 15 stamps, missing only the 7 Fr value, used, F-VF. CV 815 Fr
- 321 183A-186A Effets de Commerce, used, scarce set, F-VF. CV 550 Fr
- 322 198 Effets de Commerce, used horiz. pair, lt crease between, F. CV 240 Fr
- 323 198 Effets de Commerce, HS cancel, F. CV 120 Fr
- 324 227 Timbre Fiscal, 14 Fr type 2, used, centered to Rt, UL corner rounded, F. CV 800 Fr
- 325 270//294 .. Effets de Commerce, used, missing 30c, 40c, 9 Fr & 9F50c, 20 diff, F-VF. CV 486 Fr
- 326 295//311 Effets de Commerce, used, missing 10c, 25c-45c, 3 Fr, 11 diff, F-VF. CV 445 Fr
- 327 312//344 Effets de Commerce, used, missing 4F, 5F50c, 6F50c, 9F50c & 20F, 28 diff, F-VF. .. CV 497 Fr

India and States

- 328 Collection of 260 different Court Fee and Revenue stamps from 135 different States. Est. \$100.00 - \$125.00
- 329 Nabha State: Court Fee stamped paper, few w/ added stamps, 15 diff. OPEN
- 330 Sambhar-Samlat: Court Fee revenue stamped paper, 6 diff, 1940's. OPEN
- 331 Khilchipur State: Court Fee stamped paper, 14 diff. OPEN
- 332 Jodhpur: Court Fee revenue stamped paper, 9 diff, 8 w/added stamps, attractive lot. Est. \$20.00
- 333 Karauli State: Court Fee revenue stamped paper, 15 diff, K&M Type 10, each w/added stamp. OPEN
- 334 Beja State: K&M #56, type 5, handstamp revenue on doc. OPEN
- 335 Gad-Boriad: Court Fee revenues, 14 diff, Avg to Fine, none punched or cut, K&M Cat Val \$590.00 OPEN
- 336 Jind State: Court Fee & revenues, 10 diff. OPEN
- 337 Jhalawar State: Court Fee & Revenues, 38 diff. Est. \$20.00
- 338 Khilchipur: 8 diff Talbana Fee stamps w/unlisted 2R value K&M Type 20. OPEN
- 339 Piploda State: Court Fee stamps, K&M types 4,5,5A,6,7,10, 2 unlisted, 44 diff. Est. \$50.00
- 340 Rajgarh State: Court Fee & Revenue stamps, a fine selection of 54 diff. K&M Cat Val \$4875.00! ... OPEN
- 341 Suket State: Court Fee stamps, collection of 42 diff. OPEN
- 342 Suket State: Embossed 8 anna revenue on doc, type 15, K&M #154. OPEN
- 343 Collection of 130 diff Court Fee and revenues from 100 diff Indian States. Est. \$75.00 - \$100.00
- 344 Ratlam State: Court Fee & revenue stamps, 18 diff. OPEN

U. S. Seals & Labels

- 345 Railroad Baggage Claim tickets, 8 diff. OPEN
- 346 Phillips Milk of Magnesia, company seal on unopened, w/orig contents, 4oz bottle, still in orig. cellophane wrapper, circa 1940's? OPEN
- 347 Telegraph advertising labels, 32 diff, colorful colateral! Est. \$15.00

State Revenues

- 348 Virginia, 1903 Deed w/black state seal stamp cancelled w/embossed notary seal, stamp creased by fold across lower margin. Est. \$30.00

Prices Realized for Sale 51

Lot Realized	Lot Realized	Lot Realized	Lot Realized	Lot Realized	Lot Realized	Lot Realized	Lot Realized	Lot Realized	Lot Realized
1 U	3 12.00	5 44.00	7 W	9 17.00	11 6.00	13 U	15 12.00	17 15.00	19 U
2 42.00	4 W	6 12.00	8 205.00	10 32.00	12 U	14 14.00	16 15.00	18 W	20 U

21 23.00	68 8.00	115 U	162 9.00	209 .. 21.00	256 .. 52.00	303 6.00	350 5.00	397 .. 12.00	444 .. 85.00
22 20.00	69 6.00	116 .. 40.00	163 5.00	210 .. 13.00	257 .. 13.00	304 .. 13.00	351 U	398 .. 16.00	445 .. 19.00
23 8.00	70 9.00	117 U	164 U	211 .. 21.00	258 6.00	305 .. 54.00	352 U	399 .. 26.00	446 .. 25.00
24 U	71 32.00	118 U	165 .. 20.00	212 .. 21.00	259 9.00	306 .. 36.00	353 .. 10.00	400 9.00	447 .. 18.00
25 6.00	72 6.00	119 U	166 9.00	213 .. 21.00	260 .. 11.00	307 U	354 6.00	401 6.00	448 .. 25.00
26 8.00	73 32.00	120 .. 15.00	167 U	214 .. 21.00	261 5.00	308 U	355 U	402 U	449 .. 15.00
27 48.00	74 5.00	121 .. 20.00	168 9.00	215 .. 21.00	262 5.00	309 .. 45.00	356 U	403 U	450 U
28 W	75 6.00	122 .. 15.00	169 .. 12.00	216 .. 21.00	263 9.00	310 U	357 5.00	404 U	451 U
29 U	76 6.00	123 U	170 U	217 .. 22.00	264 6.00	311 U	358 .. 21.00	405 U	452 U
30 28.00	77 7.00	124 .. 12.00	171 5.00	218 .. 21.00	265 .. 11.00	312 U	359 U	406 U	453 U
31 W	78 8.00	125 .. 19.00	172 7.00	219 .. 22.00	266 W	313 U	360 U	407 U	454 5.00
32 40.00	79 25.00	126 W	173 .. 12.00	220 .. 40.00	267 .. 37.00	314 U	361 U	408 U	455 U
33 9.00	80 U	127 U	174 U	221 .. 21.00	268 .. 37.00	315 U	362 U	409 U	456 U
34 45.00	81 U	128 .. 18.00	175 .. 11.00	222 .. 21.00	269 .. 18.00	316 .. 11.00	363 U	410 .. 13.00	457 U
35 U	82 42.00	129 5.00	176 U	223 .. 21.00	270 .. 11.00	317 .. 18.00	364 U	411 .. 13.00	458 U
36 75.00	83 U	130 .. 24.00	177 .. 23.00	224 .. 22.00	271 .. 17.00	318 .. 25.00	365 U	412 U	459 6.00
37 W	84 U	131 .. 40.00	178 5.00	225 .. 22.00	272 5.00	319 .. 21.00	366 5.00	413 5.00	460 .. 16.00
38 U	85 U	132 U	179 7.00	226 .. 23.00	273 .. 30.00	320 .. 16.00	367 U	414 .. 30.00	461 .. 15.00
39 W	86 U	133 W	180 .. 11.00	227 .. 22.00	274 .. 25.00	321 .. 13.00	368 5.00	415 U	462 .. 32.00
40 30.00	87 U	134 .. 22.00	181 U	228 .. 21.00	275 U	322 .. 32.00	369 5.00	416 6.00	463 6.00
41 W	88 U	135 .. 24.00	182 .. 11.00	229 .. 21.00	276 5.00	323 U	370 5.00	417 5.00	464 .. 32.00
42 W	89 U	136 .. 30.00	183 .. 11.00	230 .. 22.00	277 U	324 U	371 6.00	418 .. 10.00	465 .. 21.00
43 U	90 12.00	137 .. 30.00	184 U	231 .. 22.00	278 U	325 .. 50.00	372 5.00	419 .. 14.00	466 .. 38.00
44 70.00	91 U	138 .. 40.00	185 8.00	232 .. 21.00	279 U	326 .. 11.00	373 U	420 6.00	467 .. 40.00
45 U	92 10.00	139 .. 40.00	186 .. 12.00	233 .. 21.00	280 U	327 U	374 U	421 U	468 .. 26.00
46 U	93 42.00	140 .. 30.00	187 8.00	234 .. 22.00	281 7.00	328 .. 11.00	375 .. 11.00	422 U	469 .. 21.00
47 20.00	94 U	141 .. 23.00	188 .. 11.00	235 .. 22.00	282 U	329 5.00	376 U	423 U	470 .. 28.00
48 40.00	95 U	142 U	189 .. 13.00	236 .. 21.00	283 .. 12.00	330 .. 12.00	377 U	424 U	471 .. 21.00
49 W	96 46.00	143 .. 17.00	190 .. 42.00	237 .. 22.00	284 5.00	331 5.00	378 U	425 6.00	472 .. 20.00
50 U	97 .. 175.00	144 .. 27.00	191 .. 26.00	238 .. 21.00	285 .. 41.00	332 .. 10.00	379 .. 17.00	426 U	473 .. 30.00
51 U	98 U	145 .. 10.00	192 .. 44.00	239 .. 22.00	286 .. 14.00	333 .. 18.00	380 .. 19.00	427 .. 14.00	474 .. 21.00
52 23.00	99 U	146 U	193 U	240 .. 22.00	287 .. 34.00	334 8.00	381 .. 26.00	428 .. 12.00	475 .. 20.00
53 5.00	100 .. 10.00	147 U	194 .. 11.00	241 .. 22.00	288 .. 37.00	335 .. 11.00	382 5.00	429 .. 15.00	476 .. 50.00
54 .. 270.00	101 105.00	148 U	195 .. 16.00	242 125.00	289 .. 14.00	336 5.00	383 .. 16.00	430 .. 15.00	477 .. 26.00
55 50.00	102 U	149 .. 35.00	196 .. 18.00	243 9.00	290 .. 21.00	337 .. 11.00	384 .. 25.00	431 .. 10.00	478 .. 21.00
56 29.00	103 .. 90.00	150 .. 16.00	197 9.00	244 6.00	291 U	338 6.00	385 U	432 U	479 115.00
57 7.00	104 .. 35.00	151 .. 18.00	198 5.00	245 6.00	292 .. 16.00	339 U	386 .. 12.00	433 U	480 .. 17.00
58 5.00	105 .. 56.00	152 .. 12.00	199 .. 24.00	246 5.00	293 6.00	340 U	387 .. 11.00	434 U	481 5.00
59 16.00	106 .. 26.00	153 .. 13.00	200 .. 75.00	247 .. 11.00	294 6.00	341 .. 19.00	388 .. 15.00	435 U	482 U
60 22.00	107 .. 21.00	154 9.00	201 8.00	248 7.00	295 U	342 .. 36.00	389 .. 18.00	436 U	483 .. 20.00
61 21.00	108 .. 10.00	155 .. 22.00	202 7.00	249 .. 29.00	296 U	343 .. 10.00	390 .. 22.00	437 U	484 W
62 21.00	109 U	156 U	203 8.00	250 8.00	297 .. 10.00	344 7.00	391 .. 16.00	438 U	485 .. 38.00
63 12.00	110 U	157 U	204 .. 10.00	251 8.00	298 .. 19.00	345 8.00	392 .. 12.00	439 .. 10.00	486 .. 11.00
64 15.00	111 U	158 U	205 .. 21.00	252 .. 40.00	299 U	346 U	393 .. 17.00	440 U	487 6.00
65 30.00	112 U	159 .. 19.00	206 .. 21.00	253 .. 11.00	300 .. 14.00	347 5.00	394 .. 12.00	441 .. 11.00	488 5.00
66 U	113 U	160 .. 19.00	207 .. 21.00	254 .. 11.00	301 8.00	348 .. 42.00	395 7.00	442 .. 31.00	489 .. 11.00
67 7.00	114 U	161 U	208 .. 21.00	255 .. 11.00	302 .. 11.00	349 .. 16.00	396 9.00	443 .. 29.00	

Collector's and Exhibitor's Forum

continued from page 140

orange 2¢ Bank Check stamps of the U.S. first issue used during that initial period are quite rare. Mahler does his usual superb job of describing and analyzing these stamps.

Other areas covered in this issue are "Uncashed Checks," "Undated Checks," "Some Before and Some After" (Downer, Bemis & Co. "Brewers & Maltsters") and a variety of interesting checks in various short

articles.

The Check Collector is published by The American Society of Check Collectors, Inc. It is issued quarterly and is available only by membership in the society. Dues are \$10 per year and information about membership may be obtained from the Secretary, Coleman Leifer, Box 577, Garrett Park, MD 20896.

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.

Randy Frantz 5205, 545 Prescott Ave, Apt 1, Scranton, PA 18510, by Secretary. Liechtenstein, Antarctic.

Christopher Garrett-Kern 5206, 5544 N Winthrop, 3rd Floor, Chicago, IL 60640, by Richard Friedberg. US-Non-Scott Listed.

James A Hall 5207, 2720 Comanche, Amarillo, TX 79109, by Richard Friedberg. United States, Canada.

Stephen M Jeffries 5204, 1709 West 950 N, St George, UT 84770, by Richard Friedberg. United States.

Phil Scionka 5208, 13009 Liberty Ave, Cleveland, OH 44135, by Eric Jackson. US-Documentary, US-Proprietary, US-M&M.

Highest membership number assigned on this report is 5208.

New Members

Numbers 5174-5180

Application for Reinstatement

Don Archenbronn CM2176, Box 478, Dimondale, MI 48821, by Richard Briedberg. United States, US-Scott Listed, US-Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper, US-Stamps on Documents.

Deceased

3211 Harry W Johnson

Dropped for Non-Payment of Dues

[List at end of this report]

(If your name is on this list and you wish to continue your membership without interruption, please remit \$18.00 for 1955 dues to the Secretary, 701 South First Ave, Suite 332, Arcadia, CA 91006, without delay).

Board of Directors:

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

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.

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Sales Circuit Manager—Foreign: 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. Leshar, 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, Chickusa-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.)

Membership Summary

Previous membership total	1299
Applications for membership	5
Applications for reinstatement	1
Deceased	-1
Dropped for non-payment of dues	-141
Current membership total	1163

Dropped for NPD

3326 Ralph E Abbott	2255 R E Haglund	3631 S R Noble
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2324 W V Combs	2223 Bennett N Levinson	4292 G A Schmidtman
2133 C J Corlett	2832 Louis Levy	4298 Robert F Servold
1258 William H Coulter	5090 Fred Lindsey	4684 Charles B Shay
4659 Thomas Crichton, IV	2528 Edward N Lipson	3307 Jerry Siegel
1034 Eli N Crupain	4553 Robert Lisnak	4219 A. Soesantio
4812 John W Deacon	5000 Paul S Luchter	4519 David V Stivison
3509 Nancy K DeGelleke	4937 David C Lynch	4722 James P Streeter
2367 James R DePitts	2000 Robert E Lynch	2581 Stephen F Strother
3965 Edward F Deschl	3316 Paul A Malan	3922 Ralph R Taaffe
5035 Albert J Diluzio	5045 Evan R Marks	5023 Harry O Tabell
2391 Charles L Edwards	1027 William J Marsh	2510 O S Thompson
3678 Andrew P Ferry	2339 Albert W Marshall	4380 Marland C Thurston
5074 Richard J Fischer	4489 Peter Martin	2106 Gerald A Tremblay
4680 Robert H French	5097 Bill McCarter	764 Mort D Turner
3850 Barrington Friedman	2256 John D McCulley	4561 George W Vandenberg
3129 Alphonse E Gioielli	3015 R C McKay	2855 Kimber A Wald
4414 John S Glascom	3246 John J Michael	4513 Clayton J Wallace
3423 B Carl Glasgow	2386 Robert L Mitchell, Jr	4294 Alan L Ward
2515 Kirk D Grau	363 Jack E Molesworth	4824 John Weigle
4134 R Yancey Green	4883 Lawrence R Moriarty	4191 Deane B Westland, II
4030 Herbert B Greene	2211 Glenn J Morton	3897 Rainer Weurlander
5108 Dr Anthony E Grygotis	4266 Martin Nagel	5083 Gary A Whitt
2342 Harry Hagendorf	4986 Blake Nelson	3998 Peter M Wilcox
	5064 Peter M Newton	4791 David Williamson
		2335 Henry L Wyzinski
		415 Louis W Yagle
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		4886 Lionel Ziprin



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MAIL AUCTION #103

CLOSING DATE: July 19, 1995

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(*).

EXPRESS COMPANY STAMPS

Springer Catalogue Numbers where available

1	ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY rainbow proof in brown and purple on wove paper, VF PHOTO	46	R250 cut cancel, VF	4.00
2	Complimentary Frank, 1CF1, blue, mint, VF couple short perfs	47	R259 F	40.00
3	1CF2, as above, vermilion, F-VF	48	R266* VF	7.50
4	AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Money Package, Cincinnati, F largely thin, pinhole PHOTO	49	R435 cut cancel, VF	25.00
5	Forwarding label, Troy, NY, F small thin PHOTO	50	R460 cut cancel, VF	27.50
6	Complimentary Frank, 2CF1, VF	51	R497* VF	5.00
7	2CF5, F-VF	52	R510 cut cancel & perfin, F-VF	18.00
8	2CF6 VF	53	R522* VF	6.00
9	2CF7 VF small crease PHOTO	54	R535 perfin, VF	20.00
10	Prepaid Newspaper Parcel Stamp, 10c black, violet h/s "Good From Chicago Only," F creases, small faults PHOTO	55	R610 VF	9.00
11	2 lb. black & green, F-VF small faults PHOTO	56	R613 perfin, VF	8.00
12	AMERICAN MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS CO. Forwarding label, Yonkers, NY, black on orange surface color, VF small faults PHOTO	57	R616 perfin, VF	10.00
13	BRINKS C.C. EXPRESS CO. Prepaid Parcel Stamp, 10c black & red, F-VF PHOTO	58	R671* VF	4.50
14	as above, 10c violet & purple, F-VF creases, pinhole	59	R684 perfin, VF	14.00
15	as above, different design, purple, F-VF light staining PHOTO	60	R692 perfin, VF	20.00
16	ERIE RAILROAD CO. Registered Package stamp, black on green, coil, VF PHOTO	61	R728 perfin, F-VF	7.50
17	FLORIDA GREYHOUND LINES, Newspaper Carrying Stamp, 3 pounds black on green, VF	62	R729 perfin, F-VF	7.50
18	as above, 5 pounds black on blue, VF	63	RD18 VF	18.00
19	as above, 10 pounds black on white, VF	64	RD110 F-VF straight edge at bottom	45.00
20	as above, 25 pounds black on yellow	65	RD126* F-VF	12.50
21	GARGOYLE MOTOR EXPRESS 1c black, VF PH	66	RD283 cut cancel, F-VF	35.00
22	as above, 5c black on blue, VF	67	RD312 cut cancel, VF light glue stain	25.00
23	as above, 25c black on salmon, VF tiny thin	68	RD361 perfin, VF	45.00
24	GREYHOUND LINES Newspaper Coupon, 10c black on yellow, VF	69	RD364 cut cancel, VF	50.00
25	MASSACHUSETTS NORTHEASTERN STREET RAILWAY CO. Newspaper stamp, 1c black, VF crease PHOTO	70	RD366* F	25.00
26	MERCHANT'S PARCEL DELIVERY CO., 5c red on yellow, VF creases	71	RE80 VF	4.00
27	PACIFIC EXPRESS CO. 1c black, VF thin PHOTO	72	RE81 VF	7.00
28	PARCEL AIR SYSTEM, 5c black on blue safety paper, VF crease	73	RE87* VF	6.00
29	as above, 25c black on pink safety paper, VF	74	RE106 VF	16.00
30	as above, \$1 black, F-VF short perf	75	RE107 VF	7.50
31	PIERCY EXPRESS CO. Parcel stamp, 10c green & black, F-VF crease, thin spots	76	RE124* VF	5.00
32	as above, 15c brown & black, F-VF crease PH	77	RE163 perfin, F-VF	20.00
33	as above, 25c red & black, F-VF small faults	78	RE164 perfin, F-VF	20.00
34	THE READING Package stamp, 5c black & yellow, F-VF	79	RE166 perfin, VF crease	35.00
35	RED LINE CITY EXPRESS CO., Chicago, Prepaid Parcel Stamp, 10c red, F-VF small faults, heavy black cancel	80	RG19 F-VF	45.00
36	SOO LINE Value Stamp, black & red on green, VF	81	RG69* F-VF	50.00
37	SOUTHEASTERN GREYHOUND LINES Newspaper Carrying Stamp, 1 pound black on pink, F-VF	82	RG124 VF	30.00
38	WESTCOTT EXPRESS CO., Complimentary Frank, 11CF1, VF PHOTO	83	RG125 F-VF	50.00
39	WELLS, FARGO & CO., Express Frank, 1905 blue & red, F small faults	84	RJA11* VF	25.00
40	as above, 1906 green & red, F-VF PHOTO	85	RJA14* F-VF	11.50
41	UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO., 2c black on blue surface color paper, F-VF small faults	86	RJA41 F	17.50
42	as above, 3c black on yellow surface color paper, VF PHOTO	87	RK1 F-VF light stain PHOTO	35.00
43	as above, 5c black on yellow, F-VF small tear	88	RK2 embossed cancel, F PHOTO	45.00
		89	RK13 F PHOTO	70.00
		90	RK20 VF light crease	9.00
		91	RK21 F light crease & soiling	19.00
		92	RK22 embossed cancel, F PHOTO	45.00
		93	RK25 F-VF PHOTO	40.00
		94	RK27 VF	15.00
		95	RK28 F-VF short perf PHOTO	40.00
		96	RK30 embossed cancel, F-VF	6.50
		97	RO2a VF short perf PHOTO	17.50
		98	RO5a F small faults	100.00
		99	RO12a F-VF PHOTO	45.00
		100	RO19b VF creases, short perf PHOTO	90.00
		101	RO28a F-VF short perf PHOTO	25.00
		102	RO33d black handstamp cancel, VF	12.00
		103	RO35a VG-F light staining	11.00
		104	RO37a* VG-F thin, pulled perf PHOTO	150.00
		105	RO47d VF PHOTO	17.50
		106	RO52a stitch watermark, F-VF creases, light staining, small tear	55.00
		107	RO57c F-VF PHOTO	25.00
		108	RO58d VF crease	10.00
		109	RO59a F PHOTO	60.00
		110	RO59b F PHOTO	60.00
		111	RO59e F crease, thin PHOTO	75.00
		112	RO61b F-VF PHOTO	75.00
		113	RO62c F couple short perfs	18.00
		114	RO69b huge margins, VF thin spot PHOTO	40.00
		115	RO75d F-VF crease, thin	10.00
		116	RO77a F short perf PHOTO	50.00
		117	RO78c F short perf	12.50
		118	RO82c F small thins	10.00
		119	RO88a F-VF creases, thin	35.00
		120	RO89a VF creases, small thin, short perf PHOTO	45.00
		121	RO94c VF thins PHOTO	125.00
		122	RO108d F-VF large thin	22.50
		123	RO110c F-VF few short perfs PHOTO	35.00
		124	RO126b F-VF PHOTO	25.00
		125	RO126d VF-XF PHOTO	35.00

UNITED STATES - Scott Catalogue Numbers

126	RO134d F-VF thin PHOTO	60.00
127	RO138a F-VF few clipped perfs PHOTO	30.00
128	RO138b F few short perfs	5.00
129	RO138e F nick in top margin PHOTO	50.00
130	RO147a VF usual creases from folds, tiny sealed tear	75.00
131	RO148a F short perf	3.00
132	RO157b VF short perf	2.50
133	RO165b F 20mm sealed tear at top, thins, perfs clipped at right PHOTO	400.00
134	RO170d VG-F light staining	25.00
135	RO171c XF PHOTO	15.00
136	RS4a F-VF crease, nick in top margin	50.00
137	RS30a VF tiny hole at upper right	10.00
138	RS31a F few short perfs PHOTO	225.00
139	RS36d horizontal pair, VG PHOTO	130.00
140	RS37b VF creases PHOTO	35.00
141	RS37d VF small sealed tears and thins	35.00
142	RS48b F-VF PHOTO	140.00
143	RS48d F-VF crease, stains	80.00
144	RS49d VF thins, crease, light soiling PHOTO	60.00
145	RS50c VG PHOTO	50.00
146	RS56d F-VF large sealed tear, light soiling	100.00
147	RS57d F-VF thin spot PHOTO	75.00
148	RS60d F-VF small faults, light soiling	2.50
149	RS61d F thins, creases, stain, short perfs	90.00
150	RS74b F small tear, pulled perf	6.00
151	RS74d F thin	6.00
152	RS85d F-VF sealed tear, thin	7.00
153	RS87a horizontal strip of three, VF PHOTO	75.00
154	RS87b horizontal pair, VF	2.50
155	RS101d VF	14.00
156	RS121d single, VF PHOTO	275.00
157	RS124a F light crease	7.50
158	RS137b F creases	7.00
159	RS141a F	17.50
160	RS162a F two short perfs	7.50
161	RS167d F	15.00
162	RS184b F PHOTO	60.00
163	RS198d F-VF few short perfs	6.00
164	RS208a F-VF light soiling, few short perfs	10.00
165	RS225d VF light stain on back, rough perfs as usual PHOTO	35.00
166	RS246a reduced to design, faulty	110.00
167	RS258d F creases	5.00
168	RS259d F thin	3.00
169	RS281* VF	4.00
170	RS287 unused, F-VF	8.00
171	RS288 F	6.00
172	RS295a F small thin	4.50
173	RS299* F-VF small thin	5.00
174	RS300* VF	12.00
175	RS311 F small thin PHOTO	50.00
176	RS171d VF thins	35.00
177	RT4d F-VF short perf	2.50
178	RT7b F-VF small thin, light stain on back	25.00
179	RT11b F PHOTO	75.00
180	RT15d F-VF small faults PHOTO	80.00
181	RT20c VF PHOTO	16.00
182	RT21d F thin	7.50
183	RT27d F-VF small faults	12.50
184	RT31b VF PHOTO	30.00
185	RU7d VF corner crease, thin PHOTO	90.00
186	RU12a F corner crease, few short perfs	20.00
187	RU14b F-VF	3.00
188	RU14d F-VF short perf	3.00
189	RU15d F-VF	5.00
190	RU16d F-VF crease, light toning	8.00
191	RV29* F	25.00
192	RV41* F	15.00

CINDERELLAS

193	CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING TO INCREASE APPLE CONSUMPTION, 1c green & red, security punch, VF	-----
194	EATON'S FINE LETTER PAPERS, 3 different, red, blue & green, each with red SPECIMEN ovpt and security punch, VF	-----
195	REPUBLICAN CENTENNIAL label, red, blue, gold & black, VF	-----
196	NATIONAL HORSESHOE PITCHERS ASSOCIATION, Official Shoe stamp, 1c green, VF	-----
197	OFFICIALS, Scott O68-71 with black FACSIMILE overprint, F-VF	-----
198	SANTA CLAUS POST, Santa looking down chimney, F-VF small thin PHOTO	-----
199	as above, portrait of Santa, F-VF light creases PHOTO	-----
200	as above, Santa on Chimney, F-VF PHOTO	-----
201	XMAS POST, Santa at door, VF tiny margin tear PHOTO	-----
202	U.S.A. TAXED TO DEATH on tombstone, black, VF PHOTO	-----
203	WAR STAMPS Patriotic label, VF	-----
204	WIRE INSPECTION BUREAU Inspection stamp for 500' of wire, green, red serial #, F-VF	-----
205	WM. MCKINLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL LEAGUE, red and black label, VF	-----
206	WWI Sugar Coupon, Oct. 1918, issued by the Arlington Retail Grocers Assoc., F crease	-----

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 airmails 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

Wanted: Printed precancellations of 1st issue or RB1-RB19. Single stamp or entire collection. M.J. Morrissey, Box 441, Worthington, OH 43085. *1251*

Wanted: Plate blocks or plate number pieces of revenues. Especially needed for my collection are: R159, R160, R161-R172 (battleships), R173-R178, RB20-RB31 (battleships), PR1-125 (newspapers). Stephen A. Wittig, Box 2742, Springfield, MO 65801 (ARA 5102) *1252*

Wanted! Lots of 50 or more checks with common RNs or revenue stamps. Duplication O.K., but will pay more for some variety. Material must be in reasonably nice condition. O.K. to send ahead for immediate payment. Jacob Kisner, 254 Park Avenue South, PHF, New York City, NY 10010. *1253*

Wanted: Brazil. Empire, republic and states. I am interested in single stamps, documents, proofs, stamped papers and collections. Wolfgang Morscheck, Görtzheide 20, D-42489 Wülfrath, Germany, FAX +49/2058/87157. *1254*

Wanted: Pre-1975 runs of *The American Revenuer*. Entire volume sets in good condition. Describe and price. Paul Weidhaas, 7705 Lakeside Ave., Manhattan, KS 66502. *1255*

Huge stock of airport duty, departure tax stamps on tickets from Albania to Zimbabwe. Gordon Brooks, PO Box 396, Station N.D.G., Montreal, Quebec, Canada H4A eP7. *1256*

For Sale: RY5 on complete ATF Form 4 document, F-VF \$100. Include ARA number with payment. Gregg Greenwald, 2401 Bluebird Ct., Marshfield, WI 54449-3128. *1257*

Battleships for sale: 3 each R11 + R168 or R168, 169, 171 on Petition and Bond for Tavern License; \$10 each. Also, R60a on Constable Bond or R63 on Justice of Peace Bond, \$10 each. Gary Saum, Box 261111, Columbus, OH 43226. *1258*

Wanted: Irish embossed Dog License stamps, circa 1868, and/or any information pertaining thereto. Joe Foley, Box 183, Riva, MD 21140. *1259*

Federal Ducks used. Special from new ARA member. RW34-39 F/VF \$2.50 each! Offer good for limited time. Other bargain ducks. Free price list. Always interested in purchasing used federal ducks, flawed to fantastic. Send for offer or buy list. I reserve the right to limit quantities bought and sold. J. A. Moser, 1907 East D, Belleville, IL 62221. *1260*

Wanted: Documentary stamps of Bosnia & Herzegovina also Austrian Documentary stamps issued after 1945. John J. Nussbickel, Box 596, St. James City, FL 33956. *1261*

Third Federal Issue 1814-1817 and other U.S. Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper 1791-1869 by W. V. Combs has been published by the ARA. 240 pages in hard covers, this book is the final in a series on the embossed revenues of the United States and is sure to become the reference on the subject for at least the next century. Published at \$27.50 it is available to ARA members for \$23.00 postpaid anywhere. Order from and make checks payable to The American Revenue Association, Rockford, Iowa 50468-0056. *1262*

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