

The American Revenuer

IN THIS ISSUE:

Ukrainian alcohol and tobacco excise tax stamps 184 Taxes, stamps and tags related to cotton 187 Part 3: The 1940–1949 period



A post mid-1996 tobacco stamp from independent Ukrainia. More, inside, page 184.

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In this issue:

Ukrainian alcohol and tobacco excise tax stamps 184	
John Semeniuk	
Taxes, stamps and tags related to cotton 187	
Part 3: The 1940–1949 period	
W. H. Waggoner	
Review: Atalaya—winter 1999–2000 192	
ARA: President's Letter 194	
TAR: The Editor notes 196	
Cal Rev last meeting of year at Penpex 197	
ARA Annual Convention at WESTPEX 2000 197	

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Ukrainian alcohol and tobacco excise tax stamps



Figure 1. by John Semeniuk, ARA

Ukrainian alcohol excise tax stamp from 1996 (date code: A/96/3). (Reduced)

The following is a preliminary report on the alcohol and tobacco excise tax stamps of independent Ukrainia (Ukraine). The information presented is derived from personal observation, reports in the *Trident-Visnyk* (the official newsletter of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society), pricelists of the Lemberg Stamps and Covers company and relevant material gleaned from various issues of the Ukrainian-American press.

Unfortunately, there are some inconsistencies, apparent contradictions and gaps in the information available, but hopefully, this can be rectified in the future and a more comprehensive, updated treatment of the subject matter can be presented.

Background

The Ukrainian parliament declared independence on August 24, 1991, in the wake of the snowballing collapse of the Soviet Union. the initial monetary unit of independent Ukrainia was the *karbovanets* (plural: *karbovantsi*); the fractional unit was the *kopeck*. A currency reform was carried out in September 1996 at which time the karbovanets was replaced by the *hryvnia* at a rate of 100,000 to 1. The fractional unit remained the same.

Paradoxical as it may seem in this age of information, the first several years of independent Ukrainia constitute pretty much of a blank as far as pertinent information about revenue stamps goes. The old Soviet tax structure probably remained in place for a while, but this still leaves a gap of some two to three years during which no relevant details were published in the sources which this author was able to monitor. It was not until mid-1996 that the situation changed for the better.

On May 7, 1996, the Ukrainian parliament, or Supreme Council (Verkhovna Rada), adopted a measure fixing in *ecus* the rates of import duties and excise taxes levied on ethyl alcohol and alcoholic beverages. A tariff of 7.5 ecus was levied on each liter of 100 percent pure alcohol. The existing rates for a number of alcoholic products were raised correspondingly, in particular, for cognac, brandy and whiskey.

Temporary preferential rates of taxation covering the period of 1996-2000 were also established for wine, cognac and brandy produced in Ukrainia from domestic ingredients. For example, where an excise tax of 3 ecus per liter was fixed for imported cognac, domestically produced cognac was taxed at a rate of only 0.25 exu per liter.

Optimistically, it was reported that the measure was expected to pour revenues of 70 trillion (yes, trillion) karbovantsi into government coffers. At the time one ecu equalled 240,000 karbovantsi.

A newsbrief reporting this measure appeared in May 1996. Sometime shortly thereafter something apparently happened to cause a change of heart in regard to the rates of taxation. In June 1996 it was reported in the Ukrainian-American press that the Supreme Council had established single excise rates for both domestic and imported alcoholic products, along with new import duties for ethyl alcohol and alcoholic beverages.

The new rates were: a. 3 ecus (excise) and 5 ecus (duty) per liter of 100 percent pure ethyl alcohol; b. 0.13 ecu (excise) and 0.6 ecu (duty) per liter of wine; c. 0.3 ecu (excise and

1 ecu (duty) per liter of champagne; and, d. 2.5 ecus (excise) and 5 ecus (duty) per liter of cognac, brandy and whiskey.

In July of 1996 the press reported that the government (Cabinet of Ministers) had adopted a package of measures designed to consolidate government control over the production and sale of alcoholic beverages. It seems that small, independent distillers of what was termed "low-quality, cheap whiskey" were undercutting sales of state-produced brands and thus undermining anticipated revenues. There was also apparently some concern along these same lines about the tobacco industry.

This account further reported that, beginning September 1, 1996, an excise tax was to be levied on all domestically produced alcoholic beverages and tobacco products. How this report squares with the earlier report from June 1996 about single excise tax rates for both domestic and imported alcoholic products is not clear, unless the tax in question is the same in both cases.

Later that same month (July) it was reported that the Ukrainian government had started to license the wholesale and retail sales of alcoholic and tobacco products. Vendors of alcoholic products were now required to secure a license for an annual fee of 170 million karbovantsi (\$1000). Tobacco vendors were assessed half that rate, or 85 million karbovantsi (\$500).

Of key interest to the subject matter at hand is the fact that henceforth excise tax stamps were to be affixed not only on imported alcoholic and tobacco products, but on domestically produced products as well. The implication here is that prior to this point in time such stamps were already in use on imported products. Unfortunately, however, corroboration of this supposition is lacking at present.

Counterfeiting excise stamps was now made a crime punishable by imprisonment of up to three years and the confiscation of material assets. Some experts cautioned, however, that the punishment was too mild and inconsonant with the windfall profits that bootleggers could expect to reap.

The contraband sale of cigarettes also continued to plague the economy during 1996, in particular the legal, tax-paying manufacturers and vendors in Ukrainia, both foreign and domestic. Revenue losses to the government from contraband sales of cigarettes were estimated at \$2 billion annually. Lax enforcement of existing laws was cited as the main obstacle in overcoming the problem.



Figure 2. A tobacco excise tax stamp of the earlier type. What appears to be a horizontal line above the trident symbol is actually a line of microprinting.

The stamps

Unfortunately, the chronology of the early stamps is not presently known. As noted, excise stamps for imported alcoholic and tobacco products apparently existed before mid-1996, but this has to be verified. Of the alcohol and tobacco stamps which have been confirmed to exist and which this author has seen thus far, each is designated an "excise stamp" (in Ukrainian: *aktsyzna marka*). Whether this was also the case with the posited earlier stamps is not known.

Alcohol

The *Trident-Visnyk* of May-June 1997 reports that "very primitive" revenue stamps were used on alcoholic products from 1996 to the spring of 1997. Unfortunately, no example of these items was illustrated.



Figure 3. A tobacco excise tax stamp of the later type. The date code (T/96/4) is on the right side.

These early "very primitive" stamps were replaced by professionally printed stamps. In general these latter have a more-or-less similar design consisting of an ornamental frame, a trident (the state emblem), and inscriptions which provide the country name ("Ukrayina") and the designation *Alkoholni Napoyi* ("Alcoholic Beverages"). These inscriptions are all in the Ukrainian language and Cyrillic script. In addition each stamp bears a control number and a date code. The example illustrated here (Figure 1) is reproduced from the above-cited issue of the *Trident-Visnyk*. Unfortunately, no specific information was provided with respect to color(s), method of printing, and size(s). Counterfeits of this type stamp have also been reported.

Figure 4. The date code (T/ 96/4) is the same on this tobacco excise tax stamp as on the stamp in Figure 3, but here it is on the left side.



Tobacco

It has been reported that a number of different types of tobacco excise stamps have been issued, including one type where the trident is formed from three appropriately positioned tobacco leaves.

Of the post mid-1996 tobacco stamps the apparently earlier type (Figure 2) measures 20 x 44 mm in size. Printing is by offset. The main colors are black and light blue on a security underprint of beige and light blue. The control number is red.

The center portion of the design is dominated by a trident, below which appears a designation in Cyrillic which transliterates as "KOFIV-6," the meaning of which is presently not known. To the left appears the designation "excise stamp" (*aktsyzna marka*), and to the right "tobacco products" (*tyutyunovi vyroby*). The country name (*Ukrayina*) appears above the trident, as well as a line of microprinting which reads in transliteration: Holovna Derzhavna Podatkova Inspektsiya Ukrayiny ("Main State Tax Inspection Board of Ukrainia"). All the inscriptions are in Ukrainian, Cyrillic script.

The second type of tobacco stamp (Figure 3) measures 20 x 43 mm in size and is engraved. The color is dark green on an underprint of light green. The control number and date code are red. These appear vertically on each end of the stamp. The general rule seems to be that the date code appears on the right side, although a left-side version (Figure 4) of at least one of the dates is also known see chart below.

The date codes and position varieties of this type stamp which have been recorded thus far are as follows (R=right; L=left):

T/96/4	(\mathbf{R})
T/96/4	(L)
T/97/1	(\mathbf{R})
T/97/3	(\mathbf{R})
T/97/4	(\mathbf{R})
T/98/1	(\mathbf{R})
T/98/2	(\mathbf{R})
T/98/3	(\mathbf{R})
T/98/4	(\mathbf{R})

The trident symbol appears in the center amid a cluster of tobacco leaves. The country name (Ukrayina) appears below the trident, and below that appears a line of engraved microprinting which reads in transliteration: Derzhavna Podatkova Administration Ukrayiny ("State Tax Administration of Ukrainia"). This designation is repeated three times within the line.

The designations "tobacco products" and "excise stamp" appear respectively in the upper left- and right-hand portions of the strip. As with the earlier described type stamp, the inscriptions are all in the Ukrainian language, Cyrillic script.

Taxes, stamps and tags related to cotton Part 3 The 1940-1949 period

by W. H. Waggoner, ARA

Revenue stamp collectors are well aware of the so-called "Food Stamps," if for no other reason than the federal government's prohibition regarding their collection. Less well known, perhaps, are their first cousins, the *Cotton Order and Surplus Cotton Order* stamps, also introduced by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, beginning in 1940. The relationship really was closer than this, however, because the cotton-stamp program was "established only in those places already operating the food-stamp plan...in order to keep down administrative costs." (Perkins, 1940).

The food-stamp plan started in Rochester, New York, on May 16, 1939, following its announcement by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace in March of that year. The plan had two basic purposes: to broaden the farmer's market (and hence increase his income) and to better the diets of low-income consumers. Additionally, it provided a mechanism for saving the government money by disposing of surplus commodities, a benefit the news media soon dubbed the "eat-the-surplus" approach. the program was regarded as a success.

The cotton stamp plan—the "wear-thesurplus" approach—followed the pattern developed with food stamps. Eligible families bought *COTTON ORDER* stamps and received equivalent amounts of *SURPLUS COTTON ORDER* stamps free. For every dollar's worth bought, an additional dollar's worth was given. Both kinds of stamps could be exchanged at participating retail stores for new American cotton goods—dresses, work clothes, piece goods, sheets, etc. Merchants redeemed the stamps at banks which performed a public service by handling them at no charge.

Stamps were also earnable through what

was termed the "Supplementary Cotton Program," announced in January 1941 (*Time*, 1941). Limited to the farmers who participated in the 1941 cotton acreage adjustment project, those growers "could earn these stamps by planting in 1941 an acreage of cot-

ton less than their 1941...allotment or the 1940 measured (cotton) acreage for that farm, whichever was smaller." Awards were \$25 worth of stamps "for each acre voluntarily put out of production." Cash payments also were made to encourage food production on the acreage formerly used for cotton (Hendrickson, 1941).

A little-known third program intended to help further reduce the cotton surplus also existed, al-

though it did not involve stamps. Called the "cotton-mattress program," this self-help project distributed 50 pounds of cotton and 10 yards of suitable ticking, per mattress, to low-income farm families so that they could make their own mattresses (Times, 1940b). During the 1939-40 fiscal year, more than 100,000 bales of cotton were made available to this project (Wickard, 1940).

The proposal for a cotton stamp program patterned after the food stamp plan originated at a meeting of the Cotton Consumption Council in New Orleans in December 1939. At that meeting, the group resolved to ask "the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation...to initiate...a Federal Cotton Stamp Plan." On February 6, 1940, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announced plans for such an experimental stamp program to be implemented within six weeks (Times, 1940a).



Figure 1. The Cotton Order and Surplus Cotton Order stamps issued by the F.S.C.C.

Tabl Co	-	tamps as liste	d by S	pringer
1939	F.S.C.C.	Cotton Order	25 cents	green
1940	U.S.D.A.	Surplus Cotton Order Cotton Order Cotton Order	25 cents 25 cents 25 cents SPECIN	brown green green, /IEN overprint
1941	U.S.D.A.	Surplus Cotton Order Cotton Order Blank Filler	25 cents 25 cents No value	brown black black

Subject to certain limitations, "Eligible persons will be given the opportunity to buy (green) cotton stamps in an amount equal to their present expenditures for cotton goods...(and) will receive \$1.00 worth of free (brown) surplus stamps for each \$1.00 worth purchased....Purchases of stamps will be made by the participating families every

distribution



Figure 2. A pair of U.S.D.A. stamps with a SPECIMEN overprint. the combined (green and brown) cotton stamps will be made up." All stamps were to be denominated 25 cents like the food stamps when in use. The program started in Memphis, Tennessee, in May 1940 (Wickard, 1940). During fiscal year 1941, it was

three months." In line with

based upon family size,

"stamp books containing a

total of \$4.00, \$6.00, \$8.00,

\$10.00 and \$12.00 worth of

limitations

extended to 27 areas and a total of \$2.26 million in free *Surplus Cotton Order* stamps was issued (Hendrickson, 1941).

The first philatelic notice that cotton stamps were in use apparently was the brief note in May 1941 by the Chairman of the Booklet Pane Committee of the Bureau Issues Association (Williams, 1941a). In the months following, additional reports by this same group (Williams, 1941b, 1942a, 1942b) described the characteristics of the stamps and the covers of the booklets in which panes of stamps were distributed.

Figure 3. Booklet ppane of four of the U.S.D.A. stamps.

Changes from what had been announced also were noted; i.e., additional books valued at 50 cents, \$1, \$2, \$3, \$5, \$20 and \$25 were available, \$8 and \$12 books never were prepared, *Cotton Order* stamps were also printed in black and some books contained only one kind of stamp. A fact sheet issued by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to summarize the production details of stamps in the cotton program (Burt, 1979f) revealed the following additional information.

The Bureau had no record of the designer, but engraving had been done by M.D. Fenton (vignette), J.T. Vail (lettering) and G.L. Huber (cycloid frame). All cotton stamps, and the "filler stamps" used to make up the 50 cents panes, had been "printed on white, unwatermarked, postage stamp paper from 200-subject rotary electric eye convertible type III plates on rotary web-fed presses. The sheets were gummed, perforated $(11 \times 10 \text{ } 1/2)$ and assembled in books of different values. The finished books measured 3 3/8 x 1 15/16 (inches), contained one or more panes of four stamps each, except the 1/2y series...which had one pane of two stamps with two...Blank Filler (No Value) subjects adjacent." Books were assembled with glassine interleaving between panes and printed front and back cardstock covers, stapled twice near the left edge through selvage that was perforated to permit easy removal of the stamps. All stamps therefore had at least one imperforate side.

Collectors recognize seven varieties of cotton stamps, one of which is a "SPECIMEN" (black) overprint. These were codified in one of the Springer catalogues (Springer, 1980) as shown in Table I.

The cotton stamp program originally was administered by the Federal Surplus Com-



The American Revenuer, November-December 1999



modities Corporation (F.S.C.C.). This agency began life as the Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, established October 4, 1933. The name was changed when it was placed under the direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, November 18, 1935. As an independent entity, the F.S.C.C. ceased to exist on June 30, 1940, when it was merged with certain other agencies to form the Surplus Marketing Administration that subsequently ran the program.

Figure 1 shows single copies of the two 1939 F.S.C.C. stamps. Figure 2 shows a pair of the 1940 U.S.D.ACotton Order stamps with the SPECIMEN overprint. Figure 3 shows a full pane of four 1941 U.S.D.A. stamps. Figure 4 shows a 1941 booklet pane containing two stamps and two fillers.

BEP's printing plate data on these stamps, included in a 1979 report (Burt, 1979g) point out an inconsistency in what has been previously reported about them. Printing of the stamps inscribed F. S.C. C. involved a total of six plates (numbers 142808-13) all of which were certified in January or February 1940. The dates any of them were sent to press are not known, but apparently only four were ever used. These four were cancelled on October 22, 1941. The identification of these stamps as a Series of 1939 issue is therefore in error. Readers interested in additional production figures should consult this report. Also tabulated there were details about the stamp booklets and their panes. A typical booklet cover (exploded to show all four surfaces) is shown in the following figures. Figure 5 shows the front of a \$3 ("3-Y") cover. The "white colored cotton stamps" noted vertically at the left refers to the 1941 black-onwhite stamp variety. Note that this surface, designated "Y-1" at lower right, also provided

Figure 4. Pane of two stamps plus two fillers.

a place for the booklet owner to sign his name.

Figure 6 shows the inside surface ("Y-2") of this front cover which contains the "good-faith" certificate required of each participant when he purchased something with these stamps. Figure 7 shows the inside surface ("Y-3") of the back cover containing the instruction notice from the Secretary of Agriculture to

the dry goods merchant. Figure 8 shows the back ("Y-4") booklet-cover surface which carries a general notification regarding the issuance and use of cotton stamps.

Figure 5. Front cover of the \$3 booklet, the Y-1 surface.



Earlier it was noted that retail merchants who participated in the cotton stamp program redeemed the stamps they accepted in trade by submitting them to the proper federal agency through their banks. The "Y-3 " booklet cover surface (Figure 7) notes, in fact, that "the cotton stamps...are (to be) presented to the Surplus Marketing Administration in the manner prescribed" for cash. It Figure 6. The inside of the front cover, the Y-2 surface. Figure 7. The inside of the back cover, the Y-3 surface. should come as no surprise that the "manner prescribed" involved printed forms, one of which is shown in Figure 9. This form is identified as a "Continuation Sheet" of another card I have never seen, but which must not be too different. Space for 40 stamps (equivalent to \$ 10) is provided on this card.

TO THE OWNER OF ANY RETAIL DRY GOODS STORE (AS DEFINED IN THE REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURES OR HIS AGENT: PLEASE DELIVER TO THE PERSON WHOSE NAME APPEARS ON THE FRONT COVER OF THIS BOOK, OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE, FOR EACH COTTON STANP, NEW "COTTON OR COTTON GOODS", AS DEFINED IN THE REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF COTTON STAMPS PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE. OF A VALUE OF 25 CENTS. FOR EACH SUCH DELIVERY, MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS PRESCRIBED BY THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE. THE SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION WILL PAY 25 CENTS, PROVIDED THE COTTON STAMPS RECEIVED AS EVIDENCE OF THE DELIVERY ARE PRESENTED TO THE SURPLUS MARKETING ADMINISTRATION IN THE MANNER PRESCRIBED. Claude R. Wiehard SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA Y-3 THE USE OF THIS STAMP BOOK IS SUB-THE USE OF THIS STAMP BOOK IS SUB-JECT TO THE APPLICABLE REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ISSU-ANCE AND USE OF COTTON STAMPS, WHICH HAVE BEEN ISSUED BY THE SEC-RETARY OF AGRICULTURE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. COPIES OF THESE REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS ARE AVAILABLE IN THE LOCAL OFFICES OF THE AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMIN-ISTRATION. THE AGRICULTURAL EXTEN-1 STRATION, THE AGRICULTURAL EXTEN-SION SERVICE AND THE SURPLUS MARKET-ING ADMINISTRATION, AND IN WASHING-TON, D. C. AT THE UNITED STATES DEPART-MENT OF AGRICULTURE. Y-4

Figure 8. The back cover of the booklet, the Y-4 surface.

Not visible because of the stamps pasted onto the surface is the message to the retailer. This card is ruled into a checkerboard of 40 rectangular spaces, each just large enough for one stamp. Printed in these spaces—one or two words per space—are the instructions for its use. These read, "Affix stamps securely in order to prevent loss in handling. The Surplus Marketing Administration will not be responsible for cotton order stamps which become detached from this form before presentation. Do not affix green and brown colored stamps to the same card unless the number remaining of both amounts to \$10 or less." (This particular form is covered with the black 1941 stamps so it must have been in use without revision for several years.) I have no idea who filled this card with stamps, or why it was never redeemed. I acquired it at a flea market from a seller who had no idea what he had.

The cotton stamp program apparently expired quietly sometime during the tumultuous days of World War II. A report published in 1942 (Williams, 1942b) mentioned several varieties as "having been seen," but further notices did not appear. The BEP plate data cited here earlier include the numbers of some 14 plates inscribed U.S.D.A. All but one were certified between September 1940 and June 1941 (one was never certified). "To press" dates on only five plates are given (all in April or June 1941) although production figures are included for 10 different plates. April 11, 1949, is given as the date of cancellation of all certified plates.

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Cotton Stamp Card with 40 stamps affixed totaling \$10.

Figure 9. A

20 (Wickard). Wickard, C.R. Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 1940. p. 53. Williams, O.J., Chairman. Report of the Booklets and Booklet Panes Committee. *The Bureau Specialist*, 1941a May; 12:59. 1941b October; 12:127-128. 1942a May; 13:16. 1942b March; 13:31.

Atalaya—winter 1999-2000

The winder 1999-2000 issue of *Atalaya* is "The Silver Jubilee Issue" this being the fiftieth issue of the privately published Englishlanguage cinderella magazine. Editor/ Publisher Christer Brunström started the magazine 25 years ago for the purpose of popularizing the collection of all kinds of cinderella stamps. The magazine has always been a non-profit project and still maintains its original purpose of promoting cinderella collecting and philately in general.

In this issue, Brunström discusses the history of the magazine. Other items in this issue include a review of locals at auction, stamps issued by the Romanian Ministry of Domestic Affairs (a branch of the Romanian secret police); one shell stamps from Uganda picturing a goose or maybe a Uganda Crowned Crane; a review of Philexfrance '99 with an emphasis on locals; and Cinderella News with reports on stamps from Pabay, Scotland, Summer Isles, Staffa and other Scotish islands, Pete's Post Ltd, Hustadvika, Mullijsö Lokalpost, Hutt River Province, and ACCR (Antarctic Confederation of City Republics). Several book reviews are also included.

A sample copy of *Atalaya* is \$3 or the latest issue plus five back issues for \$10. U.S. banknotes are requested since there is a very high bank charge on checks. Contact Christer Brunström, Kungsgatan 23, SE-302 45 Halmstad, Sweden.



The American Revenuer, November-December 1999

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The American Revenuer, November-December 1999

The American Revenue Association

President's Letter

As the last few days tick off in 1999, our world faces Y2K. By the time you read this, we will all know how well we have conquered that problem. Although 1999 is not the last year in the twentieth century, the hoopla over welcoming the year 2000 will no doubt overshadow the sendoff to the twentieth century, which will occur on December 31, 2000.

All of us have been inundated with retrospectives of the twentieth century and the second Christian millennium, albeit a year early to my way of thinking. I will succumb to the popular practice and look back at revenue stamps and collecting them over my own 42 years of collecting revenue stamps.

My collecting days began on January 17, 1956, with an introduction to stamps by a younger teenager, the gift of an abandoned album, the discovery that my maternal grandfather had pasted stamps on pages for years, and the purchase of several packets of stamps. My enthusiasm in a show and tell session with an adult friend of the family served to rekindle his long dormant interest in stamps (his collection had been sold when he went off to war in 1942, the year of my birth). It was this friend of the family that introduced me to revenues and especially vivid in my mind is the retelling of his cutting big alcohol tax paid revenues off industrial packages and casks. The occasional purchase of a magazine, Stamps, at a local newsstand and a part-time stamp dealer with a small store set up in his living room were the sources of information and encouragement needed to sustain my interest. It was not until 1968, several years after my graduation from college, that I was to find organized philately when I joined the American Philatelic Society, the American Revenue Association and the State Revenue Society. Through the intervening years my interest in revenues had been sustained through purchases in stamp shops, Philly Stamp Shop in Philadelphia and Adam K. Bert of Pittsburgh.

How times have changed! Gone for the most part are the multitude of local stamp dealers and shops and newsstand stamp publications. In their stead stands the Internet

with eBay, hardly a personable and nurturing environment for the beginning collector eager for knowledge and advice. There are very few non-commerical websites related to revenues that I visit with any regularity: the exceptions being ARA members Peter Schwartz and Ralph Zerbonia's educational and research oriented The Museum of United States Essays (www.essayproof.net) and ARA member Bruce Baryla's Xtreme Philately (www.pipeline.com/~ciociola/baryla) with information on photographer's cancels on first issue revenues and Bruce's new exhibit, Uncle Sam"s General Store. Static websites quickly get deleted from my bookmarks, since I can always find them through Joe Philatelic Resources Luft's (www.execpc.com/~joeluft/resource.html).

Among the commercial sites, eBay stands out as America's flea market ~ unusual offerings keep me coming back. Sighted on Ebay have been such things as a mint 50¢ National Park trailer permit stamp, a one barrel series of 1916 mixed flour stamp (mentioned, but not listed by Springer), a 40¢ Series of 1952 filled cheese stamp (previously unrecorded), and an Internal Revenue seal lock that used the small glass lock seal (in use less than a year by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, other known examples I have seen mentioned were used by U.S. Customs). I am the happy owner of two of the mentioned items. I have long since abandoned all the other eBay clones for lack of important material. But countering the exciting new material being offered, there is an enormous amount of altered first issue imperforate and part perforated material being offered. One must be extremely cautious; the novice collector, especially.

Among revenue dealers there is only one who has listed current stock and thus keeps me interested. The rest of the dealer sites remain unchanged months on end, loaded with sections under construction. The worst insult on some sites is an error message that nothing exists at the link's address (after a year on the Web!). With few exceptions the promise of the Web for revenue collector's goes unfulfilled.

Once I had become a member of the ARA, I discovered the need to locate additional sources of information about revenues. Over the years I have accumulated a substantial library. "The Boston Revenue Book," the collected writings of Elliott Perry (writing as Christopher West) and Henry Holcombe, the catalogs of Sherwood Springer, Carter Litchfield's monumental work on oleomargarine stamps, W.V. Combs, works on embossed revenues, the field guides of Bill Castenholz, Michael Mahler's compendium on the U.S. Civil War revenue stamp taxes, and Alan Hick,s volume on tin foils are absolutely essential for the collector of U.S. revenues. And that but scratches the surface. The quality of philatelic scholarship on the revenues has improved vastly in the last thirty years. Improvements in communication has been important to these advances. The American Revenue Association has been at the center of that improvement through the efforts of Richard Riley. Riley's index to articles on revenues in serial publications published by the ARA is indispensable to the researcher and writer. The state of affairs of communication among researchers and writers in the early part of this century was pitiful as evidenced by Henkels, (from Philadelphia) writing on revenue stamped paper showing no knowledge of the previous work that had been published in the Metropolitan Philatelist (New York) in 1895! While this lack of familiarity still happens today, it certainly happens less frequently.

Through the efforts of two members of the Bux-Mont Stamp Club I was introduced to exhibiting in the early 1970s. What wonderful encouragement I received, especially since I did not have to compete with their internationally recognized exhibits. My earliest effort received a silver bronze at SEPAD; I was excited and hooked. There is little information available to me about revenue exhibits before the 1970s, but a perusal of the FIPEX catalog (1956) shows the remarkable accomplishments of Morton Dean Joyce. I might add that he exhibited revenues in the Precancel section of the exhibition. By the time that I began exhibiting revenues in the 1970s, it was unusual to see a revenue exhibit at all and it was almost unheard of to find as many as three revenue exhibits at a show. It should come as no surprise that along with the infrequency of exhibits, their

perceived importance fell (as well as the medal levels awarded). The exhibiting efforts of Bob Cunliffe (whose revenue exhibit was awarded the first Champion of Champion's award), the late William Fitch, and several other ARA members stand out in vivid contrast to the general state of affairs. The low point of revenue exhibiting here in the United States may have been at the international show in Chicago in 1986. The lack of appreciation for the accomplishments of Brian Bleckwenn's first issue exhibit and Bill Gerlach's revenue stamped paper have almost achieved legendary status. Only the jury's treatment of ARA president Ogden Scoville's exhibit of special tax stamps at Okpex some years prior to Chicago can compete for the disdain with which revenues have at times had to endure. From the ashes in Chicago and Oklahoma City there has been enormous progress in the recognition of revenues as an important part of philatelic exhibitions and in the hobby in general. In 1987 Alan Hicks took a grand award with an exhibit of tin foils at the Garfield-Perry show in Cleveland. Bill Fitch's match and medicines also had some notable successes in capturing grand awards during the 1970s and 1980s. In the 1990s there seems to be a gradually rising tide of gold medals and grand awards for revenue exhibits.

Two other aspects of exhibiting have changed enormously during the time that I have collected and exhibited. Thirty years ago, the stamp reigned supreme. My memories of an exhibit at the international show in Philadelphia in 1976 was a revenue exhibit. On one page was a full sheet of eight of the imperforate \$200 first issue (R102a) with a brief note on the page "1 of 2 known"; the next page contained other of the two known. I was truly impressed at the breadth and depth of great pieces within the exhibit. But even at my novice level I sensed that there was something amiss in the exhibit. Why should one include duplicates, even great rarities, in an exhibit? The recent emphasis on the story line of the exhibit deemphasizes the inclusion of duplicates that only serve to "show depth" or the deep pockets of the exhibitor.

Today usage and postal history, the placement of both postage and revenue stamps in their historical context, are the subject of an increasingly large number of exhibits.

Michael Mahler's ground breaking exhibit of first issue usage was the first truly fiscal history exhibit and its impact on all revenue exhibits has been profound. The trend has been to downgrade exhibits, both postage and revenue, if they do not contain a strong element of usage. A word of caution is in order I think. because there are types of exhibits that do not lend themselves to showing a lot of usage. Exhibits showing the usage of the large alcohol taxpaids (put on 40-130 gallon casks) or beer stamps (placed on casks ranging from 3 7/8 to 62 gallons) are just not very practical, even if the material existed. One should not expect to see usage in such exhibits and one should not expect to see such an exhibit

The Editor notes...

...that beginning in January a very major change will take place with *The American Revenuer*. At that time we will begin publishing six times per year rather that our current ten times (about every 5 to 6 weeks). It is believed that this will work for the benefit of all—the readers, the advertisers, the auction manager, the printer and the editor.

In 1954 the Revenuer suspended publication after being published on a very erratic schedule over the previous six years; it started as a monthly and finally failed to make a quarterly schedule. In 1955 publication resumed, monthly except July and August because the printer Harlan Miller in Lawrence, Kansas, ran the shop with a minimum staff to allow vacations. We have maintained a ten times per year schedule since then.

Although the change has been considered by the Board of Directors several times in the past 20 years, a number of situations have now caused us to reconsider the ten times versus a six times per year schedule. The end result should be a better quality publication that is produced, printed and received on in a predictable manner. We anticipate that you will continue to receive the same number of pages of editorial material per year as you now receive with ten issues.

A bimonthly publication schedule will allow more articles to be reviewed by the authors and by their peers. The schedule will allow advertisers to plan their ads in advance. The auction manager will be better down-graded.

In summary the network of support and mentoring of beginning stamp collectors has changed enormously in the past few years, not too favorably in my experience. Countering that trend, available information in print has improved vastly in quality and quantity. The impact of the Internet is to date a very mixed bag: there has been some exciting material offered, but there is also much problematic material being offered. Finally, exhibiting has vastly improved with the increasing importance of usage and the telling of a story being accountable for much of the improvement.

able to plan auctions and their deadlines and closing dates. The printer will be able to anticipate the receipt of copy from the editor and its movement through the plant and into the mail.

The mail is another major concern. At one time the U.S. Post Office Department subsidized second class (not periodicals rate) mail. This was especially favorable for small publications. Postage rates have gone up considerably and will be going up again this coming year. Large circulation publications can qualify for many discounts based on various types of presorting that we cannot qualify for. The way the rate structure works (it involves a two page form to calculate the postage), we will save money publishing fewer but larger issues. The larger issues should also be less prone to damage in the mail.

It will take several issues to get into our new schedule. Each issue will carry a two month date. Anything for that issue will have to be received by the Editor before the first of the month prior to the cover date. The issue will go to the printer the first week of the cover date month and should be received by most U.S. members by the first of the second cover date month. It is also anticipated that future ARA auctions will continue to be printed as pullout supplements.

Your comments are invited. As always, we encourage everyone to write articles. We are not cutting back—we will need more than ever.

... that many times unexplained events occur

when using a computer. A case in point: Figure 3b, page 172 in the October issue of *The American Revenuer*. Not a bad black and white picture, except that it was suppose to be in color. In fact, illustrating this portion of the sheet in color was one of the primary reasons for having color in the October issue. Something happened and the software matched up the black and white scan I was using for position and never substituted the color one. We will repeat this illustration the next time we run color. For the same unknown reason the \pounds 5 telephone stamp and the \pounds 1 gas stamp on page 165 also appeared in black and white.

Cal Rev, the California chaper of the ARA, met in Redwood City on December fourth. This was their ninth and final meeting of 1999 with 13 in attendance. Their next meeting will be at Napredack Hall in San Jose on January 10 at one p.m.

The ever popular Show-n-Tell program was lead off by Joe Ross who discussed South African material, British medicine stamps and his latest endeavor, telegraph stamps of Panama. He brought a draft of a catalog he is writing of the Panamanian stamps.

Ralpph Walther displayed two certificates with Alberta property stamps attached.

Many activities for American Revenue Association members are being planned at WESTPEX in addition to the ARA annual meeting Sunday morning at nine. These include a meeting of the CalRev Chapter (Sunday at noon), a full slate of seminars, and an ARA Dinner on Friday evening. Several informal gatherings are also in the planning stage, including events on Wednesday and Thursday evenings before the actual opening of the exhibition. If you expect to arrive early for the show, contact Don Green for details of these activities.

As of the end of December, sixteen of our members have already indicated that they are planning to show revenue exhibits, including a couple that have been coaxed out of retirement, at WESTPEX 2000 and many more are "thinking about it". Certainly, this

...that we have been informed by Gene Kelly, that his *Catalog of the fiscal stamps of Switzerland, Volume nine, Kanton Bern* has been entered in several literature competitions. It has received a Vermeil at Südwest '99 (Germany), a Silver Bronze at SESCAL (Los Angles), a Silver at Brief-markenausstellung in München (Munich) and a Silver Bronze at Stampshow in Cleveland.

...that although I hate to admit it, I have a manuscript here (Notes on the Frederick Brown Facsimilies and "Counterfeit") and I cannot remember who sent it to me. Would the author please reply, I do wish to use it in one of the next issues.

Cal Rev last meeting of year at Penpex

Betty Walther showed a fine example of an offset printing of a Newfoundland stamp. Gary LaCrosse displayed 1915 to 1926 covers from Colombia franked with national stamps and revenues. ieter Bonsen talked about match and medicines and showed two beer labes with unusual markings. Jay Lewis found some more goodies on the internet, including a fine example of a tapeworm and a full pane of the \$2 wine stamp.

Cal Rev meets every four to ten weeks at various philatelic events in the Bay area of California. For more information call Jerry Lurie at 925-682-3020.

ARA Annual Convention at WESTPEX 2000

will be one of the largest and most varied exhibits of revenue material ever assembled! If you think you *might* be interested in joining this magnificent group, you must make your interest known before the end of January. An entry form is printed on the mailing wrapper of your TAR and is also available from the Exhibit Chairman, Don Green, at Box 2357, Sunnyvale, CA 94087 (E-mail: greende@aol.com).

We hope you will consider coming to the ARA Convention at WESTPEX, the premier WSP show on the West Coast, in San Francisco on April 28–30. You won't be disappointed in the exhibition (300+ frames), the bourse (75+ dealers, including several foreign dealers), or "The City" (what more can I say besides "it's San Francisco")! You don't have to be an exhibitor to join in the fun!



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

	All stamps are in us	ea conc	inton	unless noted as mint(').	
	UNITED STATES - Scott Catalogue Numbers		72	R84c United States Sav. Inst., St. Louis, blue h/s, F PH	
			73	R112 American Steamship Co. of Philadelphia blue h/s, F	
1	Bank Savings Stamps Generic 1c red coil, mint, VF crease PHOTO		1 74	PHOTO	
2	as above, 5c green, mint, F-VF		74	R151 Henry D. Barto & Co's. Bank, Trumansburgh, N.Y. blue h/s, F-VF PHOTO	
3	as above, 10c blue, mint, F-VF		75	Documentary R154 I & G N R R (International & Great	
4	as above, 25c brown, mint, F-VF			Northern Rail Road printed cancel, F crease PHOTO	
5	American Banking & Savings Association, 5c orange, mint,		76	R154 L & M Co. (Langley & Michaels) printed cancel, VF thin	n
6	security punch, VF PHOTO			PHOTO	
6	American State Bank of Detroit, Mich., 10c blue coil, mint, VF PHOTO		77	R160* F-VF small thin PHOTO R163p I & G N R R (International & Great Northern Rail Road	110.00
7	Anglo-California Trust Co., 10c blue coil, VF thin PHOTO		10	printed cancel, F	
8	Bank of America School Savings, 1c green, mint, F PH		79	R192a* surcharge omitted, F PHOTO	140.00
9	Chattanooga Savings Bank, 5c blue, mint, VF PHOTO	*****	80	R222 F-VF	11.00
10	City Savings Bank, Chattanooga, Tenn, 10c green, mint, VF PHOTO		81 82	R243* F-VF R249 VF	25.00 35.00
11	Cleveland Trust Co., 1c red coil, F-VF PHOTO		83	R250 VF	12.50
12	Clifton Savings Bank of Baltimore City, 5c blue, F PH		84	R322* VF PHOTO	45.00
13	as above, 10c red, F		85	R335 cut cancel, VF	30.00
14 15	as above, 25c purple, F few short perfs		86	R429 F	11.00
15	Fidelity Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind., 1c red coil pair, VF PHOTO		87 88	R506 VF R601* F-VF PHOTO	15.00 125.00
16	Island City Savings Bank, Galveston, Texas, 5c green, F-VF		89	R606* VF PHOTO	100.00
	PHOTO		90	R644 F-VF	18.00
17	Lynchburg National Bank, Va., 1c red coil, F-VF PHOTO		91	R732 cut cancel, F-VF	50.00
18	Missouri Savings Association Bank, 5c green, F-VF thin PHOTO		92 93	Documentary Meter, Treasury building, VF	10.00
19	Morris Investment Co., \$1 brown, mint, F-VF PHOTO		93	Proprietary RB4a unused, F RB8b F small thin & tear at lower left corner PHOTO	10.00 900.00
20	Penny Provident Fund, 3c blue, punch cancel, F-VF PH		95	RB20 BIG 4 printed cancel, F PHOTO	
21	as above, 5c green, punch cancel, F-VF		96	RB20 R. C. Co., 1898 (Ripans Chemical Co.) printed cancel,	
22	as above, 10c brown, punch cancel, F-VF			F-VF small faults PHOTO	
23 24	as above, 50c violet, punch cancel, F-VF R.I. Installment Mortgage Co., Providence, 5c green, mint, VF		97	RB20 overprinted "Private Perforated" (it is) and affixed to J. I).
24	PHOTO		98	Bartlett, Crank, S. of P. (Sons of Philately) card, VF PHOTO RB21 R. B. & Co., Nov. 1899 (Robert Baker & Co.) printed	
25	R.I. Penny Provident Society, Sc red, F-VF few short perfs		1 20	cancel, F PHOTO	
26	as above, 10c blue, VF PHOTO		99	RB23 The Chattanooga Medicine Co., 3-15-1901 printed cance	el,
27	as above, 50c green, F-VF		100	VF PHOTO	
28 29	as above, 50c brown, F Savings Bank of New Britain, Conn., 5c blue, punch cancel, F	*****	100	RB23, 25 and 28, each with L & M Co. (Langley & Michaels) printed cancels, F-VF couple small faults	
~	PHOTO		101	RB23p Paris Medicine Company, 1-1-1900 printed cancel, F-V	F
30	Stamp Savings Society, 3c blue, mint, VF PHOTO			PHOTO	
31	as above, 5c purple, F-VF		102	RB24 The Centaur Co., Chas. H. Fletcher, 7-1-98, printed	
32	as above, 10c yellow, F-VF couple short perfs			cancel, VF small thin PHOTO	
33 34	as above, 25c green, F-VF as above, 50c orange, F small faults		103	RB25 The Centaur Co., Chas. H. Fletcher, '99, printed cancel, VF PHOTO	
35	Stuart State Bank, Nebraska, 5c blue, punch cancel, F-VF		104	RB29 Antikamnia Chemical Co., 9-14-1900 printed cancel, F	
	PHOTO			РНОТО	
36	Tulsa Juvenile Thrift Bank, 1c red coil pair, mint, F PH		105	RB29p Antikamnia Chemical Co., 10-22-1900, printed cancel,	
37	West Side Bank of Tracy, California, 1c red, F-VF creases PHOTO		106	F-VF PHOTO Stock Transfer RD37* F	40.00
38	Windham County Savings Bank, Newfane, Vt., 5c blue, mint,		100	RD153* F-VF	37.50
	F-VF PHOTO		108	RD335 F-VF PHOTO	75.00
39	First Issue Revenues R64b F PHOTO	47.50	109	Wines and Cordials RE80* VF	35.00
40	R82a F-VF PHOTO	100.00		RE126* VF	25.00
41 42	R98a three huge margins, clear at top, F-VF PHOTO Cancellations R3c BCMC, 1868 (Byam Carlton Match Co.)	125.00	111	RE139* VF	10.00 20.00
72	printed cancel, VF PHOTO		113	Beer Stamps REA188a sheet of four, VF Narcotic Tax RJA48a cut close as commonly found, F thin	20.00
43	R5a James M. Drake, N.Y., red h/s, F-VF PHOTO			РНОТО	700.00
44	R5b Fort Stanwix Bank black h/s, F-VF crease PHOTO		114	RJA63* VF unpriced as mint in Scott	
45 46	R5c A. M. Ins. Co. handstamp cancel, F-VF PHOTO		115	RJA106 VF couple small creases	5.00
40	R6c Meriden Cutlery Co. blue h/s, F PHOTO R6c First National Bank, Knoxville, Tenn. black h/s, F PHOTO		116	Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper RM46 clear strike on a 1798 promissory note, fold just touches stamp, F-VF	40.00
48	R10c James M. Drake & Co., N.Y. red h/s, F PHOTO		117	RM48 sharp strike on an 1800 Norwich promissory note, fold	40.00
49	R12c R. S. & Co. black h/s, F PHOTO	*****		affects stamp, F-VF bit of ink erosion	45.00
50	R13c J. H. & Co., Dec. 1863 (Johnston, Holloway & Co.) red		118	RM72 sharp strike on a 1798 promissory note, F separation	
51	printed cancel, VF PHOTO R15c Bank of Sonoma, Petaluma, Ca., blue h/s, F PHOTO			along fold has been reinforced	125.00
52	R18c S. R. V. D. 1865. (S. R. Van Duzer) printed cancel, F-VF		119	RM85 sharp strike on the back of 1798 promissory note, F	25.00
22	PHOTO		120	RM100 bluish paper, sharp strike on an 1800 promissory note, fold affects stamp, F-VF	25.00
53	R22c W. M. H. oval black h/s, VF PHOTO		121	RM124 sharp strike on a 1799 promissory note, fold affects	
54	R22c B. Clock, Druggist and Chemist black h/s, F short perfs		100	stamp, VF	25.00
55	PHOTO R22c S. R. V. D. (S. R. Van Duzer) printed cancel, VF PH		122	RM126 clear strike on a printed 1798 guardians bond, F-VF	35.00
56	R23c Bethlehem Iron Co. black h/s, F small faults		123	some splitting along folds RM150 clear strike on a 1799 promissory note, fold affects	
57	R24c Schuylkill Navigation Co., Reading, Pa., blue h/s, F-VF			stamp, F	20.00
50	PHOTO		124	RM152 sharp strike on an 1800 promissory note, VF	20.00
58	R27c Fitchburg & Worcester R.R. Co. blue h/s on small piece, F-VF PHOTO		125	RM162 sharp strike on an 1800 promissory note, VF light	25.00
59	R29c J. J. L., Dec. 1862 (John. J. Levy Playing Cards), printed		127	foxing RM163 sharp strike on an 1801 promissory note, VF light	25.00
	cancel, VF PHOTO		12/	foxing	25.00
60	R43c Chollar Potosi Silver Mining Co. black h/s, F-VF creases		128	RM188 sharp strike on a 1799 promissory note, fold affects	
<i>.</i>	PHOTO			stamp, VF	35.00
61	R43c Savage Mining Co., San Francisco, blue h/s, F pinholes PHOTO		129	RM189 sharp strike on an 1800 promissory note, fold affects stamp, VF	30.00
62	R44c Philo Reed, Genl. Ins. Agt., Little Falls, N.Y. blue h/s,		130	RM191 sharp strike on the back of an 1800 promissory note,	50.00
	F-VF PHOTO			folds affect stamp, F-VF	65.00
63	R44c Washburn & Moen Mfg. Co., blue h/s, F PHOTO		131	RM215 sharp strike on the back of a 1799 promissory note, VF	150.00
64	R44c Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co., blue h/s, F PHOTO R44c Perkins Sheet Iron Co. blue h/s, F-VF PHOTO		132		10.00
65 66	R44c William K. Parks, Stock Broker, New York, black h/s, F		133	"negro fellow named Robbin," F-VF small document faults RM242 sharp strike on a single bond regarding the sale of	10.00
	pinhole		155	property, mss. over stamp, F-VF	75.00
67	R44c Neptune Steamship Co. black h/s, F-VF		134	RM243 sharp strike on a 1799 bond concering the giving away	
68	R48c pair, Allecourt, New Orleans, black h/s, F PHOTO			of personal property, VF	20.00
69	R55c Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, blue h/s cancel, F		135		
70	PHOTO R61c Mutual Fire Ins. Co., Montpelier, black h/s, F PH		136	note, VF RM558 sharp strike on an 1831 import certificate for one chest	10.00
71	R84c A. & W. Sprague M'fg. Co., Providence, R.I. black h/s,		150	of Young Hyson Tea, VF	20.00
	F-VF PHOTO		137	RM560 sharp strike on an 1803 import certificate for one pipe	
			1		

	138	of gin from Amsterdam, VF small tear just touches stamp Revenue Stamped Paper RN-B20. New York, N.Y. James K.	35.00
		Place & Co. receipt. VF small thin on back	10.00
	139	RN-C2*. New York, N.Y. Bowling Green Savings Bank, Grocers National Bank draft, VF	30.00
	140	RN-G3. Montclair, N.J. John J. H. Love, Essex County National	1
	141	Bank of Newark check. F RN-J11*. Mount Union, Penn. Jacob Hoffman, Tanner, Central	90.00
	142	Banking Co. check. VF	50.00
		Bank check. F-VF piece missing in cut cancel.	300.00
	143	RN-A10 "Tapeworm" usual stain along left side, o/w VF RN-C2*. Providence, R.I. American Bational Bank check,	675.00
		vignette of liberty, VF tiny tear at bottom RN-T4 cut square, VF	30.00
	145 146	RN-14 cut square, VP RN-U1* stamp redeemed, Chicago & South Western Railway	7.50
ds go to		Co. stock certificate, blue & black, CNBC engraved, beautiful vignettes	35.00
ers will	147	RN-X7. Albany, N.Y. United Traction Co., National	35.00
yments	148	Commercial Bank voucher check. VF Private Die Match RO118a F small faults PHOTO	175.00
e raised	149	R0130c F	6.00
	150	Private Die Medicine RS203b* F PHOTO 1, RS303* corner margin block of four, lower right stamp is blank,	00.00
	152	VF margin thin, reinforced at center PHOTO Firearms Transfer Tax RY3* straight edge at top, VF PHOTO	
	153	RY5* F-VF	25.00
		TAXPAID REVENUES - Springer Catalogue Numbers	
	154		4.50
	154	Cigars TC147* VF TC788a* VF PHOTO	4.50 10.00
 n	156 157	Small Cigars TD76a* F-VF PHOTO Tobacco TF698 XF PHOTO	7.50
	158	Tobacco or Snuff for Immediate Exportation Series of 1878,	15.00
110.00 d	159	green watermarked paper, punched remainder, VF Tobacco-Paper Wrappers Hicks #PW6A-2 VF small faults	40.00
140.00	160	PW7A-1 VF	25.00
11.00	161	PW8-2 VF small faults PW8A-3 VF	40.00 25.00
25.00 35.00	163	Customs Baggage Labels Exhibit Entry label for New York	
12.50	164	Worlds Fair, 1939, mint, VF PHOTO Distilled Spirits 1938 Provisional overprint, 1 Gallon, light	
45.00 30.00	165	varnish, VF thin Alcohol Warehousing Stamp Series 1960 00000000 Specimen,	
11.00		VF PHOTO	
15.00 125.00	166	Wholesale Liquor Dealers Stamp Series of 1910, 40 Gallons, mint, VF	
100.00	167	Brewers Permit Series of 1872, mint, VF	
50.00	168	Hydrometer Labels Series of 1936, prefix E, used in intact hydrometer, VF	
10.00	169 170	Series of 1945, prefix R, used in intact hydrometer, VF Opium Order Forms 1914 1c, VF crease	
900.00	171	Series of 1923, 1c Duplicate, red, F-VF	
	172	Prohibition Liquor Prescription Series E, Original and Duplicate, mint with stubs, VF	
D.	173	Food Order 2G8* F-VF	
		STATE REVENUES - Hubbard Catalogue Numbers	
	174	California Bill of Lading, D8 F small faults	7.00
el,	175	D9 cut to shape, F pinholes	20.00
	176 177	Bill of Exchange, D15a F D21b cut to shape, F	2.00 4.50
/F	178 179	D22b cut to shape, F D24a star cut, s/e at upper left, F-VF PHOTO	7.00
	180	D25a die cut, F	4.50
	181 182	D36 F D42a F-VF pinhole	3.00
	183	D44a die cut, F	
	184 185	D45a F-VF D47 cut to shape, F	
	186 187	D49a cut to shape, F pinhole D60a cut to shape, F-VF	
40.00	188	Insurance, D134B cut to shape, F PHOTO	35.00
37.50	189 190	D148 cut to shape, F Documentary, D217 F PHOTO	14.00 35.00
75.00 35.00	191 192	D223 VF PHOTO D224 VF PHOTO	25.00
25.00 10.00	193	Indiana Intangibles, 1950 \$5 black, mint, VF	
20.00	194 195	Montana Punchboard, PB9* VF PHOTO PB10* VF PHOTO	18.50 35.00
700.00	196	Pennsylvania Cigarette Essays, 2c, four different colors, VF	
	197	PHOTO EXAMPLE Puerto Rico Documentary R1* F	11.00
5.00	198 199	Danish West Indies Documentary, McRee #R4 VF R5* F-VF	
40.00	200	Virgin Islands Documentary, R21 F-VF couple short perfs	
45.00	201	PHOTO R25 F-VF crease PHOTO	
125.00	202	R40* F-VF	
25.00	203 204	R42* F R44* VF	
25.00	205	R46* F-VF	
	206 207	R48 VF PHOTO R51* VF PHOTO	
25.00	208 209	R52* VF PHOTO R60* VF	
35.00	210	R61* VF	
20.00	211 212	R62* VF R63* VF	
20.00	213 214	R65* VF R66* VF	
25.00	215	Tobacco Tax, RJ36* F-VF PHOTO	
25.00	216 217	RJ37* F-VF RJ38 F-VF crease PHOTO	
35.00	218	RJ40* F PHOTO	
	219	St. Croix Provisional Tobacco Tax, 1RJ2 F-VF small faults PHOTO	
30.00	220 221	IRJ4 VF small faults IRJ8 VF PHOTO	
65.00	222	1RJ13 F-VF	
150.00	223 224	1RJ14 VF small abrasion PHOTO NRA Code Coordinating Committee, Inc., Bid Depository	
10.00		System, 25c blue on light green, VF corner crease PHOTO	
75.00	225	American Spice Trade Association, 50c blue, red & black, VF PHOTO	
20.00	226	Multipost Stamp Affixer, blue test coil pair, mint, VF PHOTO	
у	227	Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., Power Limited Circuit Cable inspection stamp on tag, VF	
10.00	228	Army Post Office Training Stamps, set of twelve values, mint, F-VF	
20.00			
1		Thank you for your bids!	

of gin from Amsterdam, VF small tear just touches stamp

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sale/trade. Stephen A. Wittig, Box 2742, Springfield, MO, 65801-2742. *1544*

Wanted: Playing Cards stamps! I will buy or trade other revenue material for your duplicate RF material. All RF or RU material is wanted. Richard Lesnewski, 1703, West Sunridge Drive, Tucson, AZ 85737. *1545*

Automobile Registration, any inspection windshield stickers wanted. I have many to trade. I buy collections. Dr. Edward Miles, 888-8th Avenue. New York City, NY 10019. <emiles33@aol.com> *1546*

Wanted: Match and Medicine multiples: pairs, strips, blocks, etc. Send photocopy or description with price, or for my offer. Paul Weidhaas, 7705 Lakeside Ave, Manhattan, KS 66502. *1547*

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