

# The American Revenuer

#### **IN THIS ISSUE:**

With the adoption of the Euro new revenues are making their appearance. Here is one from Turkey. More, inside, page 6.



# JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN REVENUE ASSOCIATION

# **JANUARY-FEBRUARY 2004**

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The American Revenuer, January-February 2004 (Vol. 58, No. 1)

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THE AMERICAN REVENUER (ISSN 0163-1608) is published six times per year (bimonthly) by the The American Revenue Association, 304 First Ave NW, Box 56, Rockford, IA 50468. Subscription only by membership, dues \$21 per year. Periodicals postage paid at Rockford, Iowa 50468 and at additional offices of entry. **Members** send your change of address to Georgette P. Cornio, Secretary, 12803 Windbrook Dr., Clinton MD 20735 (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 2004 by The American Revenue Association. **POSTMAS-TER: Send change of addresses to: The American Revenuer, ARA Secretary, 12803 Windbrook Dr., Clinton MD 20735.** 

# THE AMERICAN REVENUER

The Journal of International Fiscal Philately

#### Volume 58, Number 1, Whole Number 545 January-February 2004

Editor: Kenneth Trettin, Rockford, Iowa 50468-0056. Phone 641-756-3542 (no one else will answer) or 641-756-3680. FAX 641-756-3352. Email: <revenuer@Omnitelcom.com> with ARA or Revenuer in the subject line.

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Direct inquiries regarding advertising rates, availability and publication schedules to the Editor. Deadline for the March-April 2004 issue: March 1, 2004.

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

## New York ARA Chapter January meeting

Once again first issue revenues made a good showing at the New York ARA chapter monthly meeting. Brian Bleckwenn showed a nifty fireman's certificate from Grand Rapids MI dated 1866 with a copy of the 5¢ Certificate (R24c) affixed. This document certified that the holder was, in fact, a fireman in a certain fire company. At a time when membership in a private fire company was prestigious, such a certificate would have been important. Next was a second bill of exchange from Honolulu Hawaii dated 1871 with the 25 cent tax paid by copies of R15c (2¢ USIR), R18c (3¢ Proprietary); R23c (5¢ Agreement); R27c (5¢ Inland Exchange) and R34c (10¢ Contract). A lovely document! An even lovelier document was one with an imperforate \$200 R102a and a pair of the perforated \$50 R101 used in 1865. This is only the third document known with a copy of R102a. A companion piece had a perforate R102c and R101c used in 1868. Brian also showed

**Cal-Rev** activities for September

The delayed Cal-Rev summer picnic was held on September 13 at Jerry Lurie's clubhouse with over twenty in attendance. There was the usual show and tell, buy and sell throughout the room. A new part of the day's activities was a silent auction called Trash and Treasure (T&T). One man's trash is another man's treasure. The revenue related items were donated by Cal-Rev members and were auctioned off. There were over one hundred lots submitted by members. The bidding was spirited especially when the T&T Chairman, Ralph Walthers, announced five minutes left to close. The results were excellent and will help to offset the increased cost of printing, in color and mailing the newsletter. It was a great day and those that participated want to do it again next year.

Congratulations to our Cal-Rev members, and their success in the literature competition at the APS show, David McNamee, a Gold for his book *Beating The Odds: The Story of Tattersall's Private Mail Network* 1902–1930, and Sasan Baharaeen on winning a Vermeil for *Revenue Stamps of Iran*, by Sasan Baharaeen and Gordon Brooks.

I received an email from Rafael Pinto in

some off-document stamps: A vertical strip of five of R33b, the  $10\phi$  Certificate, imperforate between horizontally; a block of six (2 x 3) of the \$50 imperforate R101a; a block of four of the \$200 imperforate R102a and both a vertical and horizontal pair of the same and a block of four of the \$10 Conveyance R94a imperforate.

Alan Hicks followed with a showing of two very rarely seen taxpaids—the special bonded warehouse stamp for grape brandy and the rewarehousing stamp for grape brandy. But that was only the preliminary. Alan then showed the preliminary sketches for both these stamps that he had recently obtained.

The NY Chapter of the ARA meets the first Thursday of every month at 7:30 p.m. at the Collectors' Club at 22 East 35th Street in New York City. For details please contact me at <terencehines@aol.com>.

**Terence Hines** 

which he mentions that he was elected president of the "Costa Rica Revenue & Postage Society." Rafael is one of two Cal-Rev members in Costa Rica. This society is very active, including the promotion of revenue collecting.

Rafael, in a separate email to me, indicates that his effort to produce a catalog of the municipal revenues of Costa Rica is progressing very well. He mentions that it is now up to 33 pages of text, which includes imprint, color, value and perforation information with scans to be inserted at a later date.

Jim Busse thinks that his catalog of German tobacco and taxpaids will be published early in 2004.

I received a draft of *The Revenues of Sudan* by Jeri Cooper (GB) via Clive Akerman who has edited it. He was curious if I could add any unlisted items; no, I couldn't. The dozen or so pages is very good. I will look for a copy when it is published.

Keep up the wonderful efforts to document revenues.

Joe Ross, ARA

# Canadian Revenue Newsletter—September 2003

Nine of the ten pages of the September issues of the *Canadian Revenue Newsletter* are devoted to "Quebec's Tobacco Tax Stamps of 1940" by Christopher D. Ryan and John B. Harper. This article is extensively illustrated with some of the illustrations being carried into the next issue. This study should be a definitive work on the subject for some time to come.

This issue also makes note that Canadian revenues are now on the Internet. An introduction to Canadian revenue stamps has been posted on the specialized philately section of the BNAPS website at <www.bnaps.org/tutor/tut\_rev.htm>.

*Canadian Revenue Newsletter* is the publication of the Canadian Revenue Study Group of BNAPS. For more information contact the group's chairman, Fritz Angst (W2200 First National Bank Building, 332 Minnesota Street, St. Paul MN 55101) or the newsletter editor Chris Ryan (569 Jane Street, Toronto, Ontario M6S 4A3).

# Duck Tracks—October 2, 2003

A major amount of space is devoted to the 2003 Federal Junior Duck Stamp contest in the October 2, 2003, issue of *Duck Tracks*. This contest was won by 18-year old Nathan Bauman of Jonestown, Pennsylvania, who submitted an acrylic painting of a pair of green-winged teal. In other articles all of the entries are identified and illustrated in color.

Elsewhere in this issue there is a discussion of "World Wide Web Auctions—eBay and Yahoo—a duck stamp collector's perspective," an introduction to a new valuing guide for duck stamps from the Philatelic Stamp Experts (PSE) and a new feature, a membership information exchange, a question and answer column.

*Duck Tracks* is the official journal of the National Duck Stamp Collector' Society. A subscription to the journal is included in the annual dues of \$20. For information contact the NDSCS Secretary, Box 43, Harleysville, PA 19438.

## State Revenue News—4th quarter 2003

The Arkansas issue of the *State Revenue News* (fourth quarter 2003) provides the reader with a variety of articles about that state's revenue stamps. Beginning in 1924 stamps were used to collect taxes on cigars and cigarettes for the benefit of the states schools which were described by the state legislature in 1929 as there being "hundreds of school districts in this state where the equipment is insufficient, the teaching is incompetent and therms of school are not more than three months per year."

Other Arkansas articles cover the 1939 liquor tax, a listing of feed, cotton seed and fertilizer tags, stamps for penny venders (a tax on slot machines which were described as anything where you put a coin in a slot), strawberry and certified seed tags and the non-existent gasoline inspection stamps.

Other features include an index of articles for 2001-2003 and articles about stamps from New Mexico, Florida, Minnesota, Utah, Kansas, New York, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Wisconsin along with a fish and game stamp update.

State Revenue News is published quarterly by the State Revenue Society. Annual dues are \$12. For information about membership contact the Editor, Scott Troutman, Box 421, Duncansville, PA 16635-0241.

# New Euro Turkish revenue



#### by Terence Hines, ARA

A new Turkish 45 Euro visa revenue stamp is pictured here. The stamp has an abstract multicolor design and inscriptions in Turkish and English. The English inscription reads "MULTIPLE ENTRY VISA FOR / THREE MONTHS / EMPLOYMENT PRO-HIBITED." The stamp is on a page of a US passport and bears date stamps of October 10, 2002, (entry date) and October 13, 2002, (exit date). Underneath the stamp is a 20 Euro stamp of the same type, the details of which are unknown.

# The Check Collector—October-December 2003

The cover article in the October-December 2003 issue of *The Check Collector* is about the revenue stamped paper of the Panama Railroad Company. Author Coleman Leifer outlines the history of the railroad and illustrates some of their stock certificates and scrip certificates (issued for partial shares in the company). The railroad is still in business being rebuilt from 1998 until 2001 by Kansas City Southern Industries (operators of the Kansas City Southern) and transports containers from ships too large to passage the canal.

Primary emphasis of this journal is that of bank checks, most of which to not bear revenue stamps. However, evidence of the 1932 check tax is evidence with a debit ticket and bank statement from the Bank of Seward, Alaska. Other revenue articles include part 12 of Ron Lesher's "The two cent revenue stamped paper of the United States, 1865-1883" and "The Bodie (California) Bank." David Shafer also explains the "Transit routing numbers," some of those numbers found at the bottom of our checks.

The Check Collector is published quarterly by the American Society of Check Collectors, Inc. For membership information contact Coleman Leifer, Box 577, Garrett Park, MD 20896 or visit their web page <a href="http://members.aol.com/asccinfo">http://members.aol.com/asccinfo</a>.

## The Revenue Journal of Great Britain—September 2003

Although Clive Akerman, editor of *The Revenue Journal of Great Britain*, indicated he is giving up that post, he continues to "craft" issues of the journal. The September 2003 issue provides the reader with pages telling of the Great Britain "Taxes on Tea, Coffee, Chocolate and Cocoa-nuts: 300 years of Customs and Excise duties imposed since 1660." Talk about taxing almost everything good in life.

We are also presented with articles about the "Provisional British Bechuanaland Revenues" of the 1880s, a follow up article about "India: Rajasthan Entertainment Tax; Forged Stamped Paper" which is an ongoing current problem in India, pages from "Father's Commercial Reckoner" an undated (probably 1930s) pocket-sized book giving various United Kingdom tax rates and "Revenue Listings for the Australian States" which summarizes the philatelic literature of the area. Additionally, all of the regular question and answer column and reviews of other publications appear. A 450 lot auction of revenue stamps and literature sponsored by the society accompanied the Journal.

Information about membership in the Revenue Society of Great Britain is available from their secretary Tony Hall (57 Brandles Road, Letchworth, Herts SG6 2JA, UK). He can also be reached at <rsgb.hall @talk21.com>.

# A call for the beautification of Haiti the "Urbanisme" fiscal

#### by Gerald L. Boarino, ARA

On April 11, 1980, President Jean-Claude Duvalier signed a law that enabled the printing of the "Contribution à l'Urbanisme" fiscal. As if embarking on a religious undertaking, the law invoked all Haitians within the country to participate in "cette croisade à l'embellissement de la Patrie" (i.e., . . .this crusade for the beautification of the homeland. . .)

To this end, then, the creation of the 0,50 gourdes Urbanisme fiscal. This was intended to be affixed as a receipt stamp (along with others, as seen below) on TELECO (telephone), Eléctricité and CAMEP (natural gas) bills when paid, as well as on all government employee checks when cashed, insurance premiums, customs and tax office receipts, etc. The tax was abolished by the military junta lead by Lt. Gen. Henri Namphy on November 17, 1986.

Printed by the Presses Nationales d'Haiti, the fiscal's design measures 26 x 19 mm. The color of issue is green with a large quantity of shade varieties due to numerous printings. Unfortunately, as all copies examined have rough perforations, this writer will not hazard a guess.

Figure 2 is a telephone bill paid on October 2, 1984. The total amount of [receipt] tax here is 1,20 gourdes. This required one 0,50 Urbanisme stamp, one 0,20 Health stamp and another value in the amount of 0,50 gourdes. Theoretically, this should have been paid by a Timbre Mobile. However, as

Figure 2. A telephone bill paid October 2, 1984.

none likely on hand, the tax was paid by another Urbanisme fiscal. This practice of substitution has always been sanctioned in Haiti.



Figure 1. The Urbanisme stamp.

		No. DE COMPTE NOM ADRESSE
ORDEREAU DU MOIS DE Sept 84	POPL KAOIS MUNEE	
DEPOT \$	PUBLICITE \$	FRAIS DIVERS
		TCA 8
	ABONNEMENT \$	ARRIERES \$
INTER URBAIN \$	ABOININEMEINI \$	

# To the Editor. . .

#### Sarasota convention date

Information for future ARA conventions was given in the September-Octrober 2003 issue of *The American Revenuer* page 125. The correct date for 2005 convention at the Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition,

Sarasota, Florida, is February 4–6, not January.

Many thanks for all your fine efforts in putting together one of philately's best publications.

Jack Harwood

# Multiples of the U.S. private proprietary revenue stamps: an update

"What you keep yourself you lose; what you give away you keep forever."

#### by Paul Weidhaas, ARA

#### Introduction

Nearly thirty years have elapsed since Richard Riley's authoritative article "Multiples



Figure 1. 1 mm offset between entries of a Dr. Kennedy medicine stamp pair, Scott RS155b, is evident in the enlargement.



of the U.S. Private Proprietary Revenue Stamps" appeared in *The American Revenuer* (Riley, 1974). In it, he offered his insights on the match, medicine, perfumery and playing card stamps (M & Ms) in multiple, building on the foundation laid by Elliott Perry over fifty years earlier. Perry had compiled a short list of multiples known to have been used, but the groundbreaking checklist of known M & M multiples that accompanied the Riley article was the first and only published effort made to catalog both the used and unused examples of these fascinating is-



Figure 2. 1 mm offset between entries of a J. H. Zeilen & Co. medicine stamp pair, Scott RS277d, is evident in the enlargement.



sues.

When the author began to collect and study private die multiples, however, it became apparent that some were not on this expanded list. As it turned out, the most important collection of these issues ever formed, that of Morton Dean Joyce, escaped Riley's listings. Joyce evidently chose not to cooperate in the project (Riley, 1998).

#### Why study M & M multiples

A study of the match and medicine multiples is important from both an historic and philatelic standpoint. Multiples can tell us how the various firms subject to the tax schedules of the period actually used their stamps. A study of the private die revenue multiples also offers insights into cancellations, separations and plate flaws and positions not readily noted in single stamps. For instance, Figures 1 and 2 highlight the offset entries sometimes found on the two-cent green Dr. Kennedy and on the J. H. Zeilen & Co. medicine stamps, which would be unknown if not for multiples of these issues.

#### The update

The author took on the task of updating Riley's list, beginning by incorporating the hundreds of multiples described and often illustrated in the famed 1991 Joyce M & M auction. While some of Joyce's holdings were sold by private treaty prior to the auction, involving some perfume stamps and a number of the imperforate four-cent blue J. C. Ayer & Co. medicine stamps, the overall percentage of the Joyce collection disposed of this way was miniscule (Friedberg, 1998). The list update quickly expanded, both in depth and breadth.

Diligent searches were made through dozens of other auction catalogs, issued by familiar and obscure auction houses alike. Some



*Figure 3. H.* Leigh match stamp pair, Scott RO125d, with a short transfer in the right frame of the right stamp. Possibly from the Jamestown, New York, hoard.

catalogs dated back one hundred thirty years, but focus was placed on those published since 1974. Other sources, including a number of old and forgotten articles in the philatelic press, expanded the list even further. Coincidentally, most of these articles were accessed through the enormously useful index to revenue related literature assembled by Riley (1997).

Another source was the fascinating thirtyyear correspondence between Joyce and Perry housed in the American Philatelic Research Library. Joyce employed Perry to help him acquire and arrange his massive collection. In a 1938 letter to Joyce, for instance, Perry positioned several multiples and singles of the V. R. Powell silk paper match stamp and noted in detail vaarious double transfers. Then again, in 1969, Perry unearthed a packet of multiples in the bottom of one of Joyce's vaults containing an entire sheet of the Powell on old paper, less the upper right corner pair (Perry, various). All of these bits of information were incorporated into the listings.

The author also corresponded with fellow collectors and pored over dealers price lists. Some thirty dealers and collectors were contacted for assistance, many responding with invaluable additions and corrections. A few, regrettably, rebuffed invitations to share their expertise.

Whenever there was doubt about inclusion of an item, the task was approached conservatively. Unless the catalog description or illustration proved that a multiple was indeed a different one than that previously listed, it was not included. Pains were taken to list the configuration of large multiples, and to note, when it could be determined through illustrations, those larger pieces which had subsequently been broken up.

As with the previous list, this is not intended as a census. When more than one pair, strip or block of a given stamp is known, the suffix "s," signifying multiple examples, may mean that there are but two recorded, or conversely up to dozens. In few instances, though, are the numbers in the higher range.

This list incorporates over 200 new entries, either of face-different M & M stamps, or of face-same stamps with paper types not previously recorded in multiple. There are hundreds of new entries for previously unrecorded sizes of multiples, as well.

#### Origins and uses of the M & M multiples

A number of the used M & M multiples, particularly pairs and smaller strips and blocks, come to us today due to the sheer tenacity of bygone collectors. For instance, the tantalizing story is told of a Jamestown, New York, man bitten by the stamp fiend bug in the 1880s. He scoured grocery and drug stores in his hometown, and in short order had accumulated 1,600 M & M stamps on their original containers. Specifically mentioned are 275 boxes of Trenton matches and 400 boxes of H. Leigh matches, each with a pair of stamps (Clemens, 1887). This historical sketch earned these stamps an "su" (so used) addition to their listings as pairs. An H. Leigh pair with a previously unreported short transfer in the right frame ornamentation, illustrated in Figure 3, quite likely came from this hoard.

It is not difficult to imagine that this scene was duplicated in towns all across the country during this period, as savvy stamp collectors came to realize the veritable gold mines located in stores just blocks from their doorsteps. Another philatelic writer (Chiffonier, 1887) described a visit to the Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, area where the W. E. Henry & Co. matches were made. He happened to see a couple of their stamps on a matchbox at the house where he was staying. He inquired at the plant and obtained quite a number of boxes, each with three stamps. Again, based on this account, a note was appended to the list that pairs and strips of three of this issue were so used. Figure 4 depicts a vertical strip of three of the red Henry, possibly from this find.



Figure 4. This strip of three W. E. Henry & Co. match stamps, Scott RO108d, likely sealed a box of 300 matches.

Figure 5. This P. Eichele & Co. match stamp strip, Scott RO77b, likely paid the tax on a box of 500 matches. Few so large used match stamps multiples survive.



*Figure 6.* Largest recorded silk paper multiple of the Alvah Littlefield medicine stamp, Scott RS164b. A 15 mm plate scratch is visible in the lower right portion of the central stamp.

In addition, the occasional larger multiple is found with obvious signs of usage. Figure 5 illustrates an unusual strip of five of the P. Eichele & Co. match stamp, very used, that likely paid the tax on a large box of 500 matches. An uncommonly large strip of seven of the one-cent Alvah Littlefield medicine stamp shows reverse stains and a thin, signs of usage (Figure 6). A 15 mm plate scratch is visible in the lower right portion of the central stamp.



A used strip of five of the four-cent New York Pharmacal Association watermarked stamp, mentioned in Holcombe's treatise of this firm (Holcombe, 1941) bears a printed magenta SEP 1 / 1882 cancellation (Figure 7). A multiple this size may have been used on a bulk container of Lactopeptine, the firm's staple product, retailing for five dollars. The author has a January 1884 price list of a wholesale druggist that lists hundreds of patent medicines, mostly priced by the dozen each. Lactopeptine, however, is listed at \$9.60 per pound, evidence of bulk sales.

Even larger unused multiples survive today thanks to the nineteenth century collectors who, saving good shoe leather, preferred to use the mail to acquire their hoards. For example, the Weston Brothers of Rochester, New York, and Boston, Massachusetts, corresponded with any number of firms in often successful efforts to buy their private die stamps. The brothers and their kind surely are responsible for such items as a complete sheet of 210 of the Charles Busch match stamp, a full sheet of 46 of the one-cent J. C. Aver & Co. medicine stamp, and large blocks of the four-cent Javne and eight-cent Swaim medicine stamps, all proudly displayed in the 1930s by renowned philatelist Philip Ward. Figures 8 and 9, depicting a Leigh and

**Figure 7.** Unusually large strip of five of the New York Pharmacal Association medicine stamp, Scott RS187d, possibly used on a bulk container of Lactopeptine, retailing for five dollars.



**Figure 8.** This Leigh and Palmer match stamp block of nine, Scott RO126b, is the second largest multiple recorded on silk paper, likely a remainder.

Palmer match stamp block of nine, and an H. H. Warner & Co. strip of six, for example, undoubtedly are remainders from such purchases.

#### Multiples on cover

Less than a dozen M & M multiples on original wrappers are known to survive, in spite of the hundreds and thousands of original containers bearing multiples which were saved from the dustbin by our philatelic forebears. Almost without exception, the stamps were soaked off and the packages discarded. A mere three medicine wrappers and eight matchboxes or their wrappers have been identified with multiples.

Illustrations in an informative booklet on the centenary history of the Diamond Match Company (Manchester 1935) depict a handful of matchboxes with multiples, but their whereabouts today are unknown; at least we know that they do not reside in the Diamond archives (Lundberg, 2001). A horizontal pair and a strip of three stamps of either the Clark Match Co. or its successor, F. P. Newton, grace a large box of Clark Match Co. parlor matches. (The illustration does not permit us to determine which of the two they are; however, the case can be made for the Newton based on the far greater numbers extant). Elsewhere we see horizontal pairs sealing oversized boxes of matches of James Eaton and one of the Barber match firms; vertical pairs of W. E. Henry & Co. and of William Gates Sons; and a block of the onecent Park City Match Co. The William Gates Sons box is surrounded by a pair of the curious three-cent strip stamp consisting of three one-cent strips, making a total of six cents, to pay the tax on a box of 600 matches. A second version of a James Eaton matchbox, pictured in Perry's reference text on the match stamps (West, 1980), also bears a horizontal pair.

Also pictured in Perry's text is a block of twelve (2x6) of the one-cent perforated Barber Match Co., affixed such that a stamp seals the end of each of twelve individually wrapped blocks of matches, all encased in a cardboard box with lid. Lastly, a horizontal pair and a single of the Swift & Courtney & Beecher Co. stamp seals a large matchbox

depicted in an article written by another devotee of M & M multiples (Holcombe, 1936).

Recent auctions have seen a block of twelve (2x6) of the



Figure 9.

Unused strip

of six of the larger six

cents H. H.

medicine

Warner & Co.

stamp issue,

Scott RS 258d.

with a broken

frame line not

multiple with

the same plate

previously recorded.

Another



Figure 10. This Samuel Hart & Co. pair, Scott RU9a, is one of only three recorded multiples of the private die playing card stamps. Why there are not others remains a mystery.



one-cent watermarked H. Bendel stamp, tied by numerous purple roller cancellations to a B. Bendel & Co. Empire Matches wrapper that enclosed one dozen blocks of 100 matches (ex-Ward and Joyce); a vertical strip of four of the Frank E. Clark match stamp that overlaps the lid of a 4 x 3 x 1 ¼ box; a horizontal strip of three of the four cent silk Newbauer & Co. match stamp tied to a piece of wrapper by a purple hand stamp (ex-Joyce); and a strip of four plus a single of the E. R. Tyler stamp on silk paper, overlapping the lid of a 4  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 2  $\frac{1}{4}$  x 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  box of Bristol's Parlor Matches.

The medicine stamps on cover are represented by a strip of three of the silk Dr. Harter Medicine Co. on a complete box; a vertical pair of the watermarked J. H. McLean, affixed to a wrapper for the firm's Catarrh Snuff (ex-Holcombe and Joyce); and a horizontal pair of the J. H. Zeilen & Co. stamp on pink paper on a piece of wrapper, probably from a box of pills (ex-Joyce).

There is also the instance of the numerous Ives Matches pairs on old paper, used on the firm's bank checks to improperly pay the documentary tax. No less than 37 pairs are identified by their dated pen cancellations, all in the same hand. A number of these have been called ultramarine copies, but since the normal blue color comes in various shades, it is suspected that most are actually pale blues. However, at least one pair has been expertised as the true ultramarine color.

#### The playing cards conundrum

Conspicuous by their nearly complete ab-

Figure 11. This used pair of the two cent Demas Barnes & Co. medicine stamp, Scott RS25a, only recently surfaced, escaping twelve years of intense study of the known M&M multiples.



sence from the checklist are the private die playing cards stamps in multiple. Riley listed but a single entry, the Samuel Hart & Co. pair depicted in Figure 10. A paltry three have been confirmed for this listing, the others being a strip of three of the Hart, and a block of four of the Paper Fabrique Co. from the Joyce sale.

This is indeed puzzling. Prominent playing card manufacturer Andrew Dougherty used private die stamps in four denominations, the inference being that different products required different stamps, based either on retail price, or, later, by the number of cards in a pack. Firms of all of the other categories of M & Ms would occasionally press into service smaller denominations as pairs or strips when faced with a temporary shortage of larger denominations. Or the firms may have simply planned to use but one value for their entire product line, saving the expense of having several dies prepared. We do know from lot 3231 of the Joyce sale that Samuel Hart & Co. used a pair of the twocent regular series revenue stamp to pay the four-cent tax on cards retailing between 18 cents and 25 cents.

A large supply of M & Ms that had been undisturbed for forty years was uncovered in a deceased stamp dealer's stock in 1932. It contained a considerable number of remainders of playing card stamps. The stamps of five firms were found, including remainders in considerable quantity of the smaller fivecents A. Dougherty stamp (Babcock, 1932). Evidently, though, not a single pair was among these

Some years after he acquired it, renowned philatelist Philip Ward described Senator Ernest Ackerman's extensive M & M collection as having possibly the finest lot of multiples gotten together (Ward, 1935). Many of the match and a number of the medicine stamps difficult to find as singles were present in this collection in good sized blocks. What attracted Ward's special attention, though, was the fact that there was not a single playing card multiple represented. He concluded that either there were no remainders on hand when the tax was repealed, or that the cards were packaged such that there was no need for the use of pairs.

#### A caveat

In spite of the effort to attain as accurate

an updated listing as possible, previously unrecorded multiples still pop up from time to time. Figure 11 shows one of two quite toned pairs of the two-cent Demas Barnes & Co. medicine stamps that were part of an otherwise unremarkable auction lot recently offered on the internet. This stamp was not known in multiple beforehand. This exemplifies the simple fact that no listing, this one included, can ever be considered complete. It is hoped, however, that what follows will serve as a fairly accurate compilation of the match and medicine stamps in multiple format. Additions, corrections, and comments are invited.

#### Acknowledgments

The American Philatelic Research Library, the Bierman Philatelic Library, John Johnson and Henry Tolman II rendered invaluable assistance to this project. This update is dedicated to Richard Riley, senior scholar of the match and medicines.

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# Checklist of Private Die Proprietary revenue stamp multiples

#### Updated November 1,2003.

#### Abbreviations used:

p=pair; lp=line pair; st-3, -4, etc.=strip of 3, of 4, etc; b=block of 4; lm=larger multiple than block; S=full sheet; s=multiple examples; su=so used

#### Match stamp multiples

Scott No.	Items recorded
RO1a	p, sts-3
RO2a	b
RO4d	ps
RO5a	ps, bs, lm (3x2) (2x4, 2 rejoined v sts-4) (6x4,
	since broken up into (6) et al)
RO6b; c	ps, b, lm (3) (5x2); p, b, lm (3x2)
RO7d	ps, lp, st-3, b, lm (2x3) (2x4)

RO8d	ps
RO9b; d	ps, st-3, lm (9x4); p, sts-3, bs, lm (3x6) (8x6)
	(60)
RO10a; b	p, sts-3, b; p, st-3
RO12a	ps, sts-3 (su)
RO14b	p, st-3, bs, lm (5) (3x2s) (3x3) (5x9) (84)
RO15d	ps, bs, lm (3x2) (3x3)
RO16a	p (documentary usage)
RO17a; b; c; d	ps, b, lm (6); ps, st-3 (su), bs, lms (6) lm (8); p, st-3, bs; ps, lp, sts-3, st-5, bs, lm (2x3s), (2x5), lms (12, one being 2x6) (su)
RO19a; b	p; p, st-3, st-4
RO20a	ps, st-3, b
RO21a	ps
RO22a	p (documentary usage)

RO24b; d	p, st-3, bs, lm (3x2s) (2x4s) (3x3) (3x4s) (4x3) (5x5); p, b	RO89b RO90a
RO26b; c; d	ps, bs (su), lm (3x3) (2x6) (su); ps, bs (su), lm (2x3s) (2x5) (2x6) (3x4s) (su) (2 x10); ps, bs (su), lm (2x3s) (su) (2x4) (2x5) (3x4s) (su) (2x6) (su)	RO91b RO92b; RO94b; RO95b
RO29a; e	ps, st-3; st-3	RO96b
RO30b	ps, st-3, b	RO97a
RO31b	ps, sts-3	RO98a;
RO32b	p	RO99b;
RO33b; d	p; ps, lp, sts-3 (su), lm (3x3)	RO100b
RO35b	ps, b, lm (3x2) (8)	RO104b
RO37b	ps, st-3	RO105b
RO38b	ps, b	RO108d
RO40d RO41b	st-3 ps, st-3, lm (4x2)	RO109d RO110b
RO41b	sts-3	norrob
RO43a	p, st-3 (both on doc)	RO113a
RO44a	ps, sts-3, bs, lm (5) (3x2) (4x2s)	R0115a
RO47d	ps, st-4, bs, lm (3x2) (2x3) (8) (4x3) (5x7), S	RO116b
	(210)	RO117d
RO49a; b; d; i	ps; st-3, b, lm (6) (4x2); ps, b; ps, sts-3, st-4,	RO119b
	15, bs, lm (3x2) (2x4) (4x2) (16) (4x5) (5x8)	RO120d
DOCAL	(4x10: since broken up)	DOIOIL
RO54h RO55a	st-3	RO121b RO122a
RO56a	p st-3	R0122a R0124d
RO57c	ps, sts-3 (su), bs, Im (2x3), "part of a sheet":	RO125d
110070	Phila. Stamp News 1/10/1914	R0126b
RO58d	ps, bs, lm (6) (6x5 less one)	RO127b
RO59b	st-4 (su)	RO128b
RO61b	ps, b	RO130b
RO62b; c; d	ps, st-3, b, lm (6x2); ps; ps, b, st-4	
RO64b	p, Im (6) (4x4)	
RO65a	p, b, lm (4x3), S (sheet is 14x15)	
RO66b RO67b	ps ps, bs, lm (6) (8) (26)	
RO69b	p, b	RO131b
RO70d	ps	R0132a
RO71a	p, st-3, b	RO133b
RO72d	p	RO134d
RO73a; b; c; d	p; b, lm (4x2); p; ps (su), b, lm (5)	RO135d
RO74d	ps, bs	
RO75d	ps, lp (die?), lm (5x2)	RO136b
RO75Ad	p, bs, lm (3x2, since broken up) (3x4) (6x3)	RO137a
RO76a	(6x5, since broken up)	RO138b; RO140b;
R070a R077a; b	p p; ps, b, st-5, lm (3x2) (3x3)	RO141a;
RO78b; c; d	ps, bs; p, b, lm (5x5 less one, since broken up);	RO142a;
	ps (su) (paper?), lp, sts-3.	RO144d
RO79d	p	RO146a
RO80b; d	ps, lm (3x3) (5x3); ps	
RO82b; c	ps, bs, lms (3x2) (4x7); st-3	RO148a;
RO85b	ps, st-3, bs	DOICO
RO86c	p	RO152d

089b	ps
090a	p, st-3
091b	st-3, st-4
092b; c; d	p; ps, st-3, st-4 (2 rejoined ps), b; ps
094b; c; d	p, st-3, sts-4; p; ps (su) (paper?)
095b	ps, sts-3, b, Im (5x3)
096b	p
O97a	p
O98a; b	p; b, lm (7x4)
O99b; c; d	p, st-3; ps; ps (su) (paper?)
O100b	p
O104b O105b O108d O109d O110b; c; d	ps, bs, lm (2x4) (4x2) (6x2) p, bs ps (su), sts-3 (su), bs ps (su), st-3 (su), bs, lm (6) ps, st-3; ps, st-3; p, b, lm (13, since broken into (3x3) and b). Also st-3 (su)-paper?
0113a	p
0115a; b; u	ps, sts-3; p, sts-3, st-4 (su); ps
0116b; c; d	ps, st-3 (su), b; ps, st-3 (su); ps, st-3 (su)
O117d O119b; c; d O120d	ps p; ps, st-3, 4; p, b ps, bs, Im (2x3) (3x2s) (2x6s) (17) (likely broken up) (3x6) (4x6)
0121b	p, st-3
0122a	st-3
0124d	ps
0125d	ps (su), bs, lm (3x3)
O126b; c	p, st-3, b, lm (6) (3x3s) (5x2); p, sts-3
O127b	p
O128b; c O130b; c; d	ps; ps (su) (paper?) ps, b, lms (4x4); ps, sts-3, st-4, bs, lm (3x2) (2x3) (2x4s) (4x2) (5x2) (12) (3x8) (4x7) (7x5) (95), S; p (su), st-5, bs, lm (3x2s) (2x4s) (3x4) (6x2) (4x4) (8x2) (5x4) (8x3) (3x8) (9x3) (5x8s) (8x5) (48) (8x6, since broken up), S (sheet is 14x15)
0131b	p
0132a; b; u	ps (su); ps; lm (10)
O133b; c; d O134d O135d	ps, st-3, b, st-6; p, sts; p, sts ps (su) ps (su), sts-3 (su), st-4, b, lm (3x2s) (2x3) (4x2) (3x4)
D136b	ps (su)
D137a	ps
D138b; e	ps, sts-3, lm (6) (7x3) (52); p
D140b; c; d	ps, sts-3 (su); p; ps, st-3 (su)-paper?, b
D141a; b	b, lm (3x2); bs, st-3, lm (7x6)
D142a; b	p; p, b (su) (paper?)
D144d D146a	p, bs ps, sts-3, st-9 (since broken up into 3 ps + st- 3), st-10 (believed broken up)
D148a; b	ps, st-3, bs, lm (2x3s) (8) (12x7) (202) (208, believed broken up); ps, b, lm (4x3) (12x7)
D152d	ps

RO153d	$h m (2 \times 4)$	RS41b	n et 2 etc 4
R01550 R0155a; b	b, lm (3x4) ps; ps	RS410 RS42b; d	p, st-3, sts-4 ps, st-4; p, st-3, st-4
RO158b; c; d	ps; p; p (su), st-4	RS44b; d	ps, st-3; ps, st-3
RO160a; b	p; ps (su) (paper?)	RS46b	ps
RO161b; d	ps; ps (su) (paper?), st-4	RS47b; d; p	ps, st-3; ps, sts-3, st-4, 5, 6, lm (6) (3x3) (2x6)
RO162d	ps		(20) (35, which is 3x10 + st-5 at upper left); ps,
RO164d	ps, Im (2x3) (3x2)		st-3
RO165b	p	RS50d	ps
RO166?; b; c; d	ps, sts, b; ps, b; ps; ps, st-3 (su), b, lm (3x2)	RS51c; d	ps; ps (su)-paper?
RO167b	ps, b	RS53b	р
RO168b; d	ps, sts-3, b, lm (3x6); p, lm (2x3) (18)	RS54b	p
RO170d	ps, b	RS55b	р
RO171a; b; c; d	ps, sts-3; st-3, bs, lm (2x4) (6x2s) (3x8); ps, b;	RS56d	p
DO1702. a. a. d	p, st-3, bs, lm (3x2s) (3x3)	RS57b RS58b; d	b p, st-3, bs, st-6; b, lm (2x4, since broken up)
RO172?; a; c; d RO173a; b; u	ps, sts-3, bs; p; p; p (su) ps (su) (paper?), st-3; ps; p	RS59a	ps (su)-paper?, b
RO173a, b, d RO174b; c; d	ps, sts-3; ps, st-3; ps (su) (paper?), st-3, b	RS60d	ps, st-3
RO175d	ps, sto 6, ps, st 6, ps (st) (paper .), st 6, s	RS61d	ps, st o ps
RO176d	ps (su), st-3, sts-4, bs, lm (3x2s) (7) (4x2) (2x4)	RS62b	ps (su), lm (3x2) (18) (8x3) (4x9)
	(3x3) (4x3) (12:not the same as the 4x3) (2x6)	RS63c; d	st-5, st-7; ps (su), st-7, lm (5x2)
	(6x2) (15) (4x4s) (3x6) (6x3) (4x5*) (7x3s) (7x4)	RS64b; c; d	p; ps, st-3, -5, sts-6, st-7, -8; ps (su)-paper?,
	(5x6*) (36) (47) (irr. 52) (150), Ss (sheets are		sts-4, st-5, bs, lm (3x3) (5x2s) (4x3) (9x2)
	15x14)	RS65b	Im (2x5)
D0177a.h	*these join to form (irr. 50)	RS71d	p pribin
RO177a; b RO178a	ps, st-3, b; ps, st-4 (su) p (paper?); st-3	RS75a; b; d RS78Ab	p; b; p b
RO179d	ps, st-3	RS79b	b
RO180a; b	st-3; p, sts-3	RS81b; d	p, st-3, b; st-4
RO181b	ps, st-3, st-4, st-6, bs, lm (4x2s) (4x3s) (7x3:	RS84b	ps, st-3, bs, lms (2x3) (8) (12) (last two
	since broken up into 4x3 et al) (3x7s)		believed broken up)
RO184b; c; d	ps, b, lm (5x2) (3x4); ps, st-3; ps (su) (paper?),	RS86b; d	ps, sts-3, sts-4; ps, sts-3, sts-4
	b, lm (6)	RS87a; b; c; d	sts-2, st-3, sts-4, sts-7, st-8; sts-2, st-3, sts-4,
RO186b	ps, bs, Im (2x4)		st-6, sts-7; sts-2, sts-3, sts-4, st-7; sts-2, sts-3, sts-4, sts-5, sts-6, st-7, st-8 (all su)
Medicine s	tamp multiples	RS88b	ps, st-4, 5, 6
RS4a; b; c; d	ps, st-3, st-4, sts-5; ps, sts-3, st-5; p; ps, sts-3,	RS89d	b
	sts-5, st-6, 7, 8, 10, S (sheet is 2x23)	RS90b	sts-4
RS10a; b; d	ps, st-3, b, lm (2x3); ps, st-6, bs, lm (3x2s) (2x4)	RS91b; d; i	p, b; ps; ps
50///	(30); ps, b, lm (4x2s) (16)	RS92h	ps, st-3
RS14d	ps, sts-3, sts-4, b, st-5, sts-7, st-8, -9, -10, -12, Im (7) (2x6) (2x7: w/ top pl. no.), Ss (sheets are	RS93d	p
	2x14)	RS94d	sts-4 $(10)$ (0:0) as (au) at 2 $m$ (2:2) as
RS15a	st-4	RS95a; b; c; d; e	ps, b, lm (16) (6x3); ps (su), sts-3, lm (3x3); ps (su); ps (su), bs, lm (6x2); ps (su)
RS20a	p	RS96b; d	Im $(3x2)$ ; ps, st-3, bs, Im $(5x3)$
RS21a	ps	RS97b	ps, sts-3 (su), bs
RS23a	ps (su)	RS98b; c; d	ps, sts-3 (su), st-4, lm (3x2) (3x3) (6x4); ps, st-
RS24a	ps	, , , ,	3; ps, sts-3, st-4, bs, st-9 (likely broken up), Im
RS25a	ps		(7x2) (8x2)
RS26a	ps (su), st-3	RS99b	р
RS29b; c; d	ps (su-paper?); p; p ps (su) sts $4$ (su); p	RS100a; b	p; ps, st-3, st-4
RS30a; e RS33a	ps (su), sts-4 (su); p p, b	RS102b	p
RS35	p-paper?	RS103b; i RS104d	ps; ps ps
RS36b; d	p, bs, lm (2x4) (4x2); ps	RS1040 RS105d	ps ps
RS39a; b	p; sts-3, sts-4, st-5	RS106a	ps, sts-3 (su)-paper?, bs

RS110c	b, lm (3x2)
RS114a; b; d	p (imperf between); p; ps (su), ps (imperf
	between and rejoined)
RS115b; d	ps, st-3; ps
RS117a; d; i	S; st-3; ps, b, S: since broken up. (sheets are
110111/0, 0,1	10x3)
DS1180 brord	,
no110a, D, C, U,	e ps (su), st-3, sts-4; ps (su), st-3, -4 (su), b; p;
DOLLO	ps, st-4 (su)-paper?, bs; p
RS119d	ps (su), sts-3 (su)
RS121d; i	ps; ps
RS124a; e	ps (su), st-3, st-4; st-3
RS125a	ps (su), sts-3 (su), st-4, st-5, st-6
RS126d	ps
RS129b	p, st-3
RS130b; d	ps, b (since broken up); p, b
RS131d	ps, b
RS132a	st-4
RS135b	
RS136b	p p (believed broken up)
RS138b; c; d	p, b, lm (2x3) (3x5) (4x4); p, st-5, bs, lm (8)
DOIOO	(4x5: since broken up); p
RS139a	st-3
RS140a; b; d	ps, sts-3, -4, -5, b, lm (2x3) (8) (2x9); ps, st-3, 4,
	sts-5, b; st-3, bs, lm (6)-paper?, (2x9) (20)
RS141b	ps, st-3, st-4, bs, lms (2x3)
RS142d	ps, bs, lm (2x4) (2x5) (4x3) (4x4) (2x8)
RS143b	p
RS144b; d	p, st-4; st-4
RS146c;d	p; ps, st-3, b, lm (4x8, since broken up)
RS150b	ps
RS151b; d	ps, sts-3, st-6; ps, lm (3x3)
RS152b; d	ps, st-3, bs, lm (2x4) (4x2) (5x2); ps (su)-paper?
RS154d	ps, sts-3, bs, lm (2x3) (3x2s) (8) (4x3) (5x3)
	(6x3) (8x3) (9x3)
RS155b; c; d	ps (su), st-3; ps, bs; ps (su)
RS156b; c; d	p, st-6; ps, st-4; p
RS157b; d	ps, st-5, lm (3x6); ps, st-3
RS158d	ps, st 0, in (0x0), ps, st 0
RS159b; d	p, st-4; st-4
RS161d	
	ps b, st-4 (su)-paper?, sts-5, st-7; st-4, b, lm (2x3)
RS164b; d	
DOJOCH	(3x2)
RS165b	p, st-3
RS166b; c; d	ps, bs, lm (3x2s) (6x2); p, lm (3x4); ps, lp, st-3,
	b
RS167b; d	p; ps, b
RS168b; d; i	ps (su)-paper?; lm (3x5); ps
RS169b	p, st-3
RS170a; b; c; d;	e; i ps, st-3, b; ps, st-3, st-4, bs; ps, b;
	ps (su), st-3; p, st-3, b; p
RS171d; u	ps (su), st-4, b; ps, st-3
RS172b; c; d	ps (su); ps; ps (su)
RS173b; i; j	ps, bs, lm (6) (2x4) (4x2); ps; ps, bs
RS174b; d; i; jb	ps, b (since broken into pr + 2 singles); ps, bs,
·, -, , ,	lms (3x2); ps on b, c, and d papers; p, b

RS178b; d	b; st-3
RS179b	bs, which form (2x4) when rejoined
RS180d	ps, st-9
RS181d	ps, Im (2x3)
RS183d	ps, st-3, st-4, bs, lm (3x3) (3x4)
RS184b; d	p; ps, sts-3, bs, st-5, lm (3x2) (2x5s) (12) (16)
D0107	(46:broken up)
RS187b; c; d	p; p, sts-3; ps, st-4, sts-5
RS189b	lm (irregular 9)
RS190b; d	ps, st-5; ps
RS193a; b; d	ps; ps (su), st-4; ps (su)-paper?
RS194b	p
RS195a; b	p; p
RS196b; c; d RS197b; c; d	p, b; p (su)-paper?, b, lm (2x3) (3x2); ps, b p, b; ps; ps (su)-paper?, b
RS198b; d	ps, bs, lm (4x5) (6x6 minus two corner singles);
1101000, 0	ps, st-3
RS203pb	ps, st-3
RS204b; c	ps, st-3; ps (su)
RS206d	ps (su)
RS207d	ps (su)
RS209d	p
RS211b	р
RS212b; d	lms (2x6); p
RS215b; d	ps, sts-3, b, lm (2x3s) (2x4) (2x6s); ps
RS219d	ps
RS220a; b	ps (su-paper?), sts-3 (su), bs (su), lm (3x2) $(4x^2)$ (16); ps (su paper?), st 4
RS221a	(4x2) (16); ps (su-paper?), st-4 p
RS223b	ps, st-3, sts-4
RS224d	bs
RS225b; d	p; p
RS228d	ps (su)
RS229d	ps (su)
RS234b; d	rejoined p; ps, st-4, sts-7, lm (2x4)
RS237b	b
RS239d	р
RS240b	p, sts-3, st-4
RS242d	ps
RS245a; b RS251b; d	p, st-3; ps ps, sts-3, sts-4, b, lm (3x4) (15) (6x3); ps, lm
102010, 0	(4x2)
RS252c; d	p, st-3, bs; ps, st-3, bs, st-5, lm (3x2) (4x5)
RS253b	sts-3
RS254d	st-3
RS255d	ps, st-3, st-6
RS258d	ps, sts-3, -4, -5, -9, st-10, 12, 13, 20, lm (2x8)
DOOLOH	(21), S (sheet is 3x20)
RS259b; d	b; p p: p, ct 2, b, lm (2x2) (2x2)
RS261b; d RS262c; d	p; p, st-3, b, lm (3x2) (3x3) b; b
RS264b; c; d	ps; p, st-4; st-4: die?
RS264Ad	p, st-4
RS265b; d	ps (one rejoined), sts-3, st-4; ps
RS267b	p

RS268b; d RS270b RS272d RS273d RS274d RS276b RS277a; b; c; d	ps, st-4; p p ps, st-5, b ps, st-4 rejoined pair ps (su) ps (su); ps (su), st-3, sts-4, st-5, b, lm (2x3s) (3x2s: one since broken up into 1 p and b) (7); ps, lp (su), bs, lm (8) (55); ps (su), lps, st-4, b
Medicine s	tamp multiples of 1898–1901
RS278	p, bs, lm (6) (3x4)
RS279p; r	p, bs, lms incl. (24) (5x6), S (sheet is prob. 6x21); st-3, bs, lm (2x3)
RS280-283	p, bs, lm (6) (4x2s), S (sheets are 20x10). (280: 3x2)
RS284p; r	ps, bs, st-5; ps, bs, lm (2x3) (12)
RS285	ps, sts-3, -4, -5, bs, lms incl. (10), S (sheet is 2x25)
RS286pr	ps (su), sts-3, -4, bs, lm (3x2:r) (2x4) (12) (16) (40s) (5x10:r) Ss (sheet is 10x20) (also reconstructed S)
RS287p	p, st-3, bs, lm (3x2) (3x6) (4x5) (28) (54)
RS287r	st-3, bs
RS288pr	ps, bs, lm (8:p) (4x7) (36:p) (40) (70: perf type?)
RS289p	bs, st-10 (perf type?) lm (2x4) (4x4) (6x5) (40: perf type?)
RS290-4	ps, lp, bs, lm (4x2) (3x3), S (sheets are 20x10)
RS290 RS291	lm (16) st-3, lms (4x3) lm (54)
RS291	Im (12) (18)
RS293	Im (6)
RS294	st-3, lm (3x2) (10)
RS295–301pr	bs, Im (3x3s) (12: perf type?) (295p: plate no. ps) note: at one time, 295-301 Im (32) per
Deones	Holcombe p. 360
RS295p RS297	q
RS298	p
RS300	p
RS301	p
RS303pr	ps, bs, Ims incl. blk 104 (perf type?), Ss (sheets

are 6x21)RS304p; rps (su); ps (su), bsRS305p; rbs; ps, bs, lm (3x2 pl. no.)RS306p, bs, lm (size?), S (sheet is 20x10)Three stamps plus a blank cliche in blocks of four are known forRS279pr, RS284r, and RS303pr (bs). RS303p is also known in aIm (12) w/ blank cliche. RS303 (perf?) is also known as a pair w/blank cliche.

#### Perfumery stamp multiples

	-	
RT3d		р
RT4d		ps, bs
RT6b; c; d		p, b; p, bs (one since broken up); ps, bs
RT8d		ps, bs
RT10b; c; d		b; p, bs, lm (4x3); p, bs
RT12d		ps (su), bs, lm (3x2) (3x3) (4x3) (4x4) (4x5)
RT13d		ps (su), st-5, bs, lm (3x2s) (2x3) (10) (12) (3x7)
		(4x7)
RT14b; c; d		st-5, b, lm (5x2); ps, b (broken up), S; ps, sts-3,
111110, 0, 0		S (sheets are 5x4)
RT16b		p, Im (3x2)
RT18d		ps, st-3, st-6, bs, lm (2x3) (2x4s) (2x5) (4x3)
11110a		(15) (4x4) (5x4) (56)
RT19d		ps (su)
RT20b; c; d		ps, b; p, bs, lm (3x2: since broken up); lm (3x2)
RT21d		p
RT22b; d		ps (su)-paper?; p
RT23d		p
RT24a; d		p; p
RT25a; d		st-3; p
RT27b; c; d		p; ps (su)-paper?; ps
RT28b; d		p; ps (su)-paper?, sts-3
RT29b; c; d		p, st-3; p; ps, sts-3
RT30d		ps (su)-paper?, lp
RT31b; c; d		p; ps; ps (su)
RT32d		ps (su)-paper?
RT33b; c; d		p; ps, st-3; ps (su), sts-3 (su) (paper?), sts-4
	-	
Plaving (	Ca	rd stamp multiples

#### Playing Card stamp multiples

RU9a	p, st-3
RU15b	b

# Atalaya—Winter 2003-4

The Winter 2003-4 issue of *Atalaya* continues to report on the world of cinderella stamps—those stamps not always found in stamp catalogs. The auction report contains mixed news, some stamps selling well, others failing to sell due to high estimates. Several books are reviewed including a newly published handbook of Rattlesnake Island. Many

short items cover stamps not normally written about in other philatelic literature.

Atalaya has been published by Christer Brunström (Kungsgatan 23, SE-302 45 Halmstad, Sweden) for over 28 years. A sample copy of this not for profit publication can be obtained for three US dollar bills.

# Finnish revenue forgeries of 1991 surface

#### by Jukka Mäkinen, ARA

A massive forgery of Finnish revenue stamps came to light in September 1991. This was the largest case of revenue stamp forgery ever in Finland. By conservative estimate, forged stamps totaling 10-12 million Finnish marks were used on documents before their discovery. [While the Finnish mark as been the equivalent of 15–25¢ US, an average of 20¢ allows easy conversion.]

A stock of forged stamps worth about 4.0 million marks was confiscated by the Central Criminal Police of Finland in connection with their investigation of the case. However, the total value of the printed forgeries is still unknown, and perhaps, will remain an everlasting mystery.

The sale and use of revenue stamps ceased in Finland due to this case. The use of all revenue adhesives from 100 marks upwards was prohibited after December 1, 1991. Revenues were totally withdrawn at the end of 1993. Although their sale ended immediately, their use was permitted until the end of February 1994.

A quantity of forged stamps came into collectors' hands for the first time in the autumn of 2003. They were the forgeries of three denominations of the 1982 documentary issue, those being the 500 mark, 1,000 mark and 5,000 mark stamps. All stamps were offered and purchased as forgeries and not as genuine revenues.

For ten years then, these forgeries and the genuine revenue stamps they imitated have not had any fiscal value. But they do have value of their own as collectibles just like interesting postage stamp forgeries.

#### Identifying forged stamps

According to Björn-Eric Saarinen's Finland and Åland Revenue Stamp and Revenue Stamped Paper Catalog of 1998, no examples of the forgery were known in the hands of collectors at that time.

In 2000, Juhani Olamo showed and described all the three forged denominations in his *Finland Reference Manual of Forgeries, part II.* However, his illustration was wholly from the confiscated material held by the Central Criminal Police.

All this supports the contention that these forgeries had never before been in the hands of collectors.

This recently discovered lot consisted of all three denominations as perforated full sheets of 50 unused stamps, without margins. Two sheets with a double perforation have been recorded. This lot is supposed to be the material which—for some unknown reason—was not confiscated in 1991.

So far there are only two complete sets of all three denominations in full sheets available to collectors. This is due to a very limited quantity of the 1,000 mark stamps. In addition to the two mentioned sheets there is a third incomplete sheet of 44 stamps. Perhaps the missing six stamps were used for fraudulent purposes. This lot was a little bit more rich in 500 mark and 5,000 mark stamps.

The whole forgery story, as a criminal case, including the details of the printing method used was published as *Poliisi kertoo* 1996, in Finnish. The same article was published in *Poliisi kertoo—Suomalaisia* rikostapauksia I in 2003.

Offset negatives for the forgeries were prepared using a scanner and a process camera. These negatives were then used to make the printing plates. Colors of the forged stamps were quite accurate, however, they are duller and more messy than the genuine stamps. Lines and inscriptions of the forged design are wider than the originals.

The best way to identify the forgeries is by the watermark. Genuine stamps were printed on watermarked paper with a rose



Last autumn, for the first time, forged revenue stamps of Finland surfaced in the collectors' market. Three denominations of the 1982 revenue issue are known: 500 mk, 1,000 mk and 5,000 mk (illustrated). All are in full unused sheets of 50 stamps, without margins. They belong to a 1991 forgery case which was uncovered in September 1991. The sale and use of revenue stamps ceased in Finland due to this case.

figure similar to several Finnish postage stamps. As usual, a genuine watermark can be seen as lighter areas in the paper when viewed by transmitted light. A genuine watermark is invisible in ultraviolet light.

The watermark on the forged stamps has been printed in color on the front of the stamp. Thus the forged watermark is invisible by transmitted light but is clearly visible in ultraviolet light. Therefore, it is easy to distinguish a forged watermark. Furthermore, the paper used for the forgeries fluoresces completely while the genuine paper just has scattered special fibers that fluoresce.

The genuine 1982 stamps were perforated 11  $\frac{1}{2}$  and 14. The latter is very rare. This perforation was put into use possibly as late

as 1991 just a couple of years before the revenue stamps were eliminated in 1993.

The forgers were skillful perforators. They used the same two perforations as the genuine stamps. According to Juhani Olamo, all of the forgeries are recorded with perforation 14; additionally, the 500 mark denomination is also known perforated 11 ½. In the recently surfaced lot, all 500 mark sheets were perforated 11 ½ while all 1,000 mark and 5,000 mark sheets are perforated 14. For some unknown reason the sheets of the 500 mark forgeries are clearly smaller in size compared to the others.

#### Revenue stamps—exercise for banknote forgery

The 1991 revenue forgery was quite a colorful criminal case. It employed the Central Criminal Police all over the country. The case was widely reported in the Finnish mass media.

The forgery idea was created by four persons one of whom was a professional in the printing industry. Offset negatives were prepared in Lahti, a middle sized town in southern Finland. The actual printing work was done in a printing house in the area of Northern Ostrobothnia.

The criminal activities were uncovered by tax authorities in the Provincial Inland Revenue of Vaasa. In September 1991 within an interval of just a few days, they received two account applications for refunds for unusually valuable lots of unused revenue stamps. Both applications stated their stamps were purchased for a deal which was later canceled. These applications raised a doubt in the mind of an official in Vaasa. The first application had already been approved and fully credited. However, the stamps attached to the second application were sent to a specialist for inspection. Setec Ltd., the printer of Finnish revenue stamps, immediately confirmed that all of the stamps were forgeries.

Much wider criminal activities showed up during the police investigation. The same group of forgers were prepared to print US \$100 notes as well as 1,000 mark Finnish notes. Revenue stamps were intended to be just the beginning. The plan was that the stamps would serve as a test in organizing a group of about 200 persons formed mainly for the distribution of the planned notes. It was their goal to distribute Finnish 1,000 mark notes at the Olympic Games in Barcelona, Spain, in 1992.

A large group of persons entangled in this crime received their sentences in the early 1990s. The main criminals received an average prison sentence of two years. Between the trials in the lower courts in 1992 and the Court of Appeal in 1994, part of the group was still able to continue their business by engaging in the great and widely known "dollar forgery case."

#### Addition to forgery collections

This 1991 revenue forgery case is now passed the statute of limitations. Twelve years had to pass before the first examples came to light and were made available to collectors. These stamps probably have a status similar to that of postage stamp forgeries. They belong in specialized revenue stamp collections as well as in collections of Finnish stamp forgeries.

It is easy to imagine that it was a highly tempting idea to forge these stamps in light of their high face values. The highest face value of the 1982 issue, the 5,000 mark, was five times the value of the highest value banknote in use, the 1,000 mark. The stamps were much smaller in size with simpler design and security characteristics. While money is handled generally on a daily basis, just a few users or officials would have any contact with revenue stamps. Thus theoretically there would be few opportunities for anyone to detect the forged stamps. But greed spoiled the idea.

A complete collection of Finnish revenue forgeries is, unfortunately, impossible. Just one other forgery case is known, that being in 1982. At that time, the highest denominations of the 1963 issue, those from 250 mark upwards, were replaced by the 1982 issue. At that time the green 100 mark denomination was replaced with one in yellow. The 1982 forgeries are not recorded in collectors' hands. The vast archives of the Central Criminal Police might be more complete for that case as well.

#### References

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# Piso cough syrup

#### by Scott Troutman, ARA

While researching cancels on the 1914– 1916 black proprietary stamps, I found some information on "The Piso Company" which I thought the readers would find interesting. Piso was a proprietary medicine company that made "cough syrup." The cough syrup "Piso's Cure for Consumption" went into manufacture in 1874 by the E. T. Hazeltine Company of Warren, Pennsylvania (Griffenhagen, 1969). This product had been trademarked in 1865, so a smaller company may have made it before that or developed the formulation. In 1878, Hazeltine introduced "Piso's Throat and Chest Salve."

These products were taxed under both the



E. T. Hazeltine's Civil War private die stamps were all of this design. The engraved facsimile label was used from 1883 to 1894 when the firm changed its name.

Civil War and the 1898 proprietary revenue laws. Hazeltine created their own proprietary stamps. The Civil War stamps were issued under E. T. Hazeltine and are known used during the following time periods.

RS101d	1¢ black	1878 - 1883
RS102b	2¢ blue	1873 - 1876
RS103a,b,d	4¢ black	1870 - 1883

Under the 1898 laws they issued both their own private die, RS303 a <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>¢ blue stamp with "Piso Company" name and also overprinted RB23 <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>¢ revenues with "The Piso Company."

The product was also taxed under the

1914–1916 laws as a mouthwash/cough medicine and I believe they used a mimeographed precancel "T. P. C. Inc." on the black proprietary stamps. RB45 ¼¢ stamps are known with these cancels from February 1915 through March 1916.

But let me get back to their key product, the socalled "Piso's Cure for the Consumption" The name "Piso" is a Spanish word meaning floor, as in "drink this and you will be on the floor." This hidden joke was something of which founder Ezra Hazeltine would have been well aware (Garrett. 2003). The reason is that the ingredients included "cannabis indica, chloroform, morphine sulfate and other valuable ingredients." Oh yeah! Marijuana, chloroform and morphine, that will put you on the floor. Of all the quack remedies known, Piso's product is the only drinkable remedy that used marijuana according to "The Great American Fraud" by Sam Adams (Adams, 1905).



Many used tincture of cannabis, especially in salves.

By chance in college I knew people who brewed beer from marijuana. The beer, often referred to as "Kiss of Death," was a dark black liquid and a single bottle would give the average person a delirious buzz they would never forget and they usually spent the night on the floor out cold. It never left a hangover.

When the 1906 Pure Food and Drug Act



A package of Piso's Remedy for Catarrh with a typographed Cure for Consumption facsimile label placing this just before 1898.

1899 newspaper ad.



Above: Facsimile labels used 1894 to 1898; left engraved with printer's imprint, right typographed. Right: Piso private die stamp first delivered in fiscal year 1899. Below: Lithographed facsimile labels used after the Spanish-American War tax period; left label reads "Piso's Cure" while the right label reads "Piso's Remedy."









1914 black proprieatry with Piso Company printed cancel. went into effect, the food and drug people quickly took a dim view of the product's claim as a cure for consumption or tuberculosis. Clearly it wasn't. The company was quickly pressured into changing the name to "Piso's Cure" and later to "Piso's Remedy." They appear to have dropped the morphine at this point.

Having switched their advertising to claiming the "Cure" or "Remedy" was a cough syrup, there was little else the Food and Drug Administration could do with them. Lord knows it made a cough feel better. It wasn't until 1937 and the passage of Marihuana Tax Act of 1937 that Piso dropped the use of cannabis.

This law, enacted at the height of the great depression, placed a \$1 per ounce tax on all medical marijuana, thus making it financially impossible to use it in cough syrup.

Amazingly the adaptable folks at Piso just changed the formula and kept on making it. Apparently without the marijuana kick it just wasn't the same and sales faded. I once owned a bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption with the 1898 stamps still on the box. It was a green nasty looking stuff that would have looked more at home in a potions class from a Harry Potter novel than in a medicine cabinet.

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#### An update

# Modern facsimile revenue stamped paper



#### Figure 1. This is the check from Liberty Bank of Glendale, Arizona.

#### by John Semeniuk, ARA

The subject of modern facsimile revenue stamped paper was explored briefly in a short article which discussed two withdrawal slips of EastBank in New York City (Semeniuk, 2002). In that article the question was raised about whether the particular facsimile imprint found on the two slips has appeared anywhere else.

That question can now be answered in the affirmative thanks to the confirmation of six additional items. Five of these items (four personal checks and one withdrawal slip) were brought to my attention by fellow ARA member Roger Patterson, whose generous assistance in this regard is gratefully acknowledged here.

The checks are all of the same basic design (Figure 1) and size (70 x 153 mm). They are all essentially of the same light blue color. They were all printed by Deluxe and are all coded MMCH-l (the "CH" element of the code clearly standing for "check").

The four banks represented by these checks are: 1. Liberty Bank of Glendale, Arizona; 2. Union Federal Savings Bank of In-



Figure 2. This is the withdrawal slip from Century Bank of Sun City West, Arizona.



dianapolis, Indiana; 3. Security State Bank of Bemidji, Minnesota; and 4. The Chase Manhattan Bank (USA), N.A., of Wilmington, Delaware.

The facsimile revenue stamp imprint on these checks is the same one found on the two withdrawal slips of EastBank. There are slight color variations, from a light blue on the checks to a light bluish-gray on the slips. And the image itself is somewhat larger (69 x 37 mm) on the checks than on the withdrawal slips (63 x 33 mm).

The withdrawal slip (Figure 2) brought to my attention by Mr. Patterson is from the Century Bank of Sun City West, Arizona. It too was printed by Deluxe Check Printers and is coded MMW-1 (the "W" element of the code apparently standing for "withdrawal slip").

In design, this withdrawal slip is essentially a hybrid version of the two EastBank slips illustrated in the article from 2000, incorporating elements of both in an individualized format.

In addition to the above five items, the following two withdrawal slips can also be added to the roster of verified items.

The first is a withdrawal slip from The Bank of East Asia, Limited, of New York City (Figure 3). This slip is coded MHMW-1 and is of the twentieth century variety (i.e., with a dateline reading "19\_"). Like the other slips and checks, it too was printed by Deluxe.

A feature which makes this particular slip





Figure 5. Compare the position of the bank name and logo on this slip with the position of the same elements on the slip in Figure 4.

triply interesting is the fact that it is a triplicate form, with carbonless pink and yellow inner copies. The facsimile revenue stamp imprint appears on all three copies.

The final item under discussion in this update may be said to be a variety (Figure 4) of the new millennium withdrawal slip from EastBank (Figure 5) discussed in the article from 2000.

Generally speaking, it is identical except for a pronounced rightward shift of the overprint with the bank name and logo, so that it now overlaps the facsimile revenue stamp imprint. That this may simply be a printing error is excluded by the different code desig-

#### by James W. Busse, ARA

As many of you are probably aware, Martin Erler wrote and published many catalogs on the revenue stamps of Germany, totaling approximately 50 volumes and two linear feet of shelf space. One of the very few areas not published by Martin, is the tobacco tax paids of Germany.

I am now in the process of filling this void. Starting with material and notes of Mr. Erler, I have begun to compile a catalog of the tobacco tax paids. The catalog will comprise at least the following categories of tax stamps: cigarettes, cigarette tobacco, cigarette paper, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, and chewing tobacco. I may or may not include also some non-tobacco tax paids, such as coffee, tea, sparkling wine, and airport use fee. nation found in the upper right-hand corner of the slip.

One conclusion which may be drawn on the basis of these newly reported items is that the motif in question constitutes a stock design used by the printer (Deluxe) for at least some of its financial forms. The prospect thus exists that many more items of this nature may have been issued by various banks around the country.

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## German tobacco taxpaid revenue catalog

I am asking for the assistance of all the members of the ARA. In order to make the catalog as complete and comprehensive as possible, I would appreciate receiving from any member who has any of this material, to send me descriptions, scans, or photocopies of the material. It makes no difference if you have only one or two pieces. They might be values that are missing in my compilation.

If anyone wishes to help, please forward your information to: James W. Busse, Box 2428, Elk Grove, CA 95759-2428, U.S.A. Email <Jimb1997 @aol.com>.



# The American Revenue Association

# **President's Letter**

I would like to wish all of you a very Happy and Prosperous New Year and hope that you find that special stamp or document this year. 2004 promises to be very exciting.

#### 2004 Dues Notices

These are being mailed as I write this letter. As they are going out late, please be prompt in making payment. It makes the task of our secretary, Georgette Cornio, much easier.

#### National Postal Museum Proposed Stamp Sale

In a press release dated Jan. 6, 2004, the SmithsonianÕs National Postal Museum announced that they will sell some of the revenue stamps transferred to them by the Internal Revenue Service between 1954 and 1977. The holding comprises approximately 7.8 million stamps of which there are nearly 1,900 distinct revenue stamp varieties. In many cases, there are up to 50,000 copies of a stamp.

In the transfer to the Smithsonian, the IRS stated that the National Postal Museum utilize the revenue stamps for its collection and for such exchange purposes as it may deem proper and that any surplus copies may be destroyed. Proceeds gained from the sale of the revenue stamps are to be used to add to the National Postal Museum collection.

The current proposed sale of the stamps is to take place in three phases. The first phase, scheduled for 2004, will comprise 51 different stamp varieties considered to be of "higher value." Twenty-seven of these are known to exist in private hands and will be offered in quantities ranging from six to 50 copies of each. The most valuable stamp on this list is the 1 7/10¢ Wine stamp, Scott #RE182D, of which there is only one recorded used example. The press release of January 6 initially proposed that six mint copies be sold. With no explanation as of January 10, I note that the Smithsonian has reduced the number of copies to be offered to three.

The other 24 stamps to be offered are items said to not exist in private hands. These will be offered in quantities ranging from ten to 500 copies of each. This includes 10 wine stamps that are footnoted in the Scott Catalogue as having been delivered to the Internal Revenue Service but are not known in private hands. The  $67\phi$  wine stamp, Scott #RE192, was initially proposed for sale and was in the section of the items not listed in the 2004 Scott Specialized. As of January 10, it has disappeared from all the lists. I assume that this is the 6 7/10 $\phi$  wine stamp of which they have 50,000 copies.

The other thirteen stamps to be offered are the Marihuana Transfer Tax of 1937 issues. These are overprints on the 1917 and 1954 Documentary issues. Some of these items are imperforate and with specimen overprints, items that are not normally released from government files. Interestingly, the one dollar stamps from both the 1917 and 1954 issues with the marihuana overprint do exist in private hands. I am aware of two used examples of the of the 1917 stamp and have seen a photocopy of a document that has twenty examples. Also, a block of four of the 1954 issue was illustrated in color on the front cover of the American Philatelist a few years ago.

Furthermore, in the 1980s, about forty of the marihuana stamps were illegally removed from the Smithsonian. To the best of my knowledge only three of these were recovered, so once these are sold it will be difficult to distinguish between those that are legal to own and those that were stolen.

The second sale of approximately 123 varieties is scheduled for 2005. The third sale will begin in 2006. Details are not available at this time.

Goals of the deaccession are also stated in the fact sheet. Two of them are to sell an appropriate number of duplicate stamps and to not adversely affect the marketplace. I would like to know how they arrived at the quantities of each stamp to sell as it appears to be arbitrary. There is no question that the market value of some stamps will be impacted. Personally, I find the sale to be both exciting and disgusting. New material on the market is always exciting; destroying the remainders of the material is philatelic vandalism. Another goal of deaccession is to donate some of the stamps to other museums and non-profit philatelic organizations. They state that this material is never to be sold, but one way or another much of this material ultimately finds its way into the marketplace. This is an area of concern, especially if they give away some of the rare stamps in which they are selling only a small number of copies.

Interestingly, one goal of deaccession that I would expect to find is nowhere to be found. I would think that maximizing the total dollars achieved in the sales is important, but it seems to have been lost or not even addressed. Obviously, selling more stamps will achieve higher sales figures.

Personally, I would prefer to see the entire archive sold. Some, especially those who may own items that are being sold, of which I am one, may disagree. However, I think the opportunity to expand the philatelic marketplace and revenue stamp collecting with a holding such is this is unlimited. Unfortunately, it seems as though that opportunity is on a fast train to the incinerator.

Details on how the material will be sold have not been released at this time. The press release, fact sheet and additional information can be found at: <http://www.postal museum.si.edu/revenuestamps/>. Given the changes in the press release between January 6 and January 10 that have been noted above, you will want to visit that site often and read carefully to get the latest information.

I am certain that we will be visiting this topic many times in the next year or so. It promises to bring a lot of excitement to revenue stamps.

#### 2004 Annual Convention

We will meet in conjunction with the Philadelphia National Stamp Exhibition on Oct. 1-3 at the Valley Forge Convention Center, King of Prussia, Pennsylvania. Please make your plans to attend and/or exhibit now. It will be a great show.

Eric Jackson

## Secretary's Report

#### Applications for Membership

In accordance with Article 4, Section 2(c) as ammended 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.

**BAILEY, HAROLD 6820.** 1646 McPherson St, North Bend OR 97459-3518. Canada-Federal, US-Scott Listed.

DAUGHERTY, RICHARD 6822. US-1,2,3 Issues, US-1898, US-Documentary, US-Future Delivery, US-Literature, US-Playing Cards, US-Proprietary, US-Stock Transfer.

DEPASQUALE, JOSEPH M 6826. 120 Darren Dr, Brockton MA 02301. Proposed by Eric Jackson. 1563 US-Non-Scott Listed, US-Scott Listed. JACKS, T R 6823. 202 E Broadway, Danville IN 46122. Proposed by Eric Scott 2896. United States.

KNAPP, JOHN J 6828. 1362 Deverly Dr, Lakeland FL 33801-0302. Proposed by Martin Richardson 1507. United States, US-Special Tax Stamps, US-State, US-State Fish & Game, US-Taxpaids. MANCHESTER, MILES B 6827.

NOLL, ROBERT E 6825. 1608 Pot Spring Rd,

Lutherville MD 21093. Proposed by Martin Richardson 1507. US-Beer, US-Cinderellas, US-Revenue Stamped Paper, US-Scott Listed, US-Special Tax Stamps.

**ROWAN, MURIEL 6821.** 17160 Kinzie St, Northridge CA 91325-1939. US-Private Die Match, US-Private Die Medicine, US-Scott Listed. **SCHWEZ, VICTOR 6824.** 10519 Casanes Ave, Downey CA 90241. Proposed by Roger Forsyth 5485. Cinderellas, Local Posts, US-Revenue Stamped Paper, Worldwide.

#### Deceased

2512 KISNER, JACOB 4751 POLAKOFF, PEDRO P III

#### Resigned

5493 FLETCHER, DR WILLIAM P5676 GRAETER, RAYMOND G5586 TAYLOR, JOHN L

#### Address changes

BRANDT, JOHN L 1091. 604 804 3rd Ave SW,Calgary, AB T2P 0G9 Canada.

**GREENBERG, KEN 4949.** I/C of Collector's Gallery (dealer), PO Box 630323, Simi Valley CA 93063-0323.

**LENOX, NESTOR 6810.** HC-5 BOX 50271, Aguadilla PR 00603.

LIDDLE, JEFF 5731. 18526 Culross Cir, Eagle River AK 99577-8605.

MARSHALL, ARTHUR R JR 4882. 2930 SW West Point Ave, Portland OR 97225-3377.

MEHMOOD, MAZHER 5739. 127 Bahadurabad Housing Society, St #11, Karachi 74800 Paki-

## New York Chapter September meeting

The highlight of the September meeting of the New York City area chapter was an engraved, perforated, canceled counterfeit \$3 Manifest that was brought by Brian Bleckwenn. This is apparently the only known perforated and canceled copy of this counterfeit and only the third example known in any form. It bears a November 10, 1869, cancel of the "General Transatlantic Co." which appears to be genuine. The Boston Revenue Book (pp. 30-32) mentions this counterfeit and gives interesting leads to further investigations about this stamp. The book notes (p. 32) that a story appeared in the New York Tribune of November 5, 1869, reporting the arrest of a fellow named Pearce who had the plate for "a counterfeit \$3 revenue stamp." No further details are given in the book but it would be interesting to follow up in later issues of the Tribune and other New York papers to see if more philatelic details on this case were given. In regards the stamp itself, it appears to be an excellent counterfeit when viewed with the naked eye. Under a glass, however, the differences between the fake and the real stamps are obvious. The engraving on the real stamp consists of patterns of short lines, especially obvious in Washington's face. On the fake,

stan.

ROBU, VALENTIN 5660. Str Prof Ciortea 1, BL H, SC 2, AP 18, 400 317 Cluj-Napoca, Romania. TROUTMAN, SCOTT 3995. 5111 W Chestnut Ave, Altoona PA 16601-1139.

TSAGATAKIS, ANDREAS 5797. 20 Rue Elisee Reclus, Saint Etienne F-42000 France.

the design consists of hundreds of tiny irregular dots.

Alan Hicks, who is working on a book on the pre-special tax stamp Civil War license forms brought several items. First was an 1868 license showing a territorial usage. Specifically, it was from Utah and was a \$10 license for a "manufacturer." Alan also showed a stunning 1891 "Licence for Sugar Producer" from Louisiana, beautifully engraved in black. Finally, he also showed an 1814 receipt from Rockingham County, New Hampshire for a \$1 tax on a "two wheel carriage." This was a federal, not a state tax.

For my own contribution, I brought a dozen Indonesian immigration documents from the early 1960s, all with large (26 x 63 mm) "imigrasi retribusi" revenues affixed. Some of the documents in the group were unusual in showing usages of multiple copies or different denominations on the same document. I have yet to figure out the rate structure that determined the tax rate for a particular document.

The New York Chapter of the ARA meets at 7:30 p.m. the first Thursday of each month at the Collectors' Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.

**Terence Hines** 

## **U. S. Sales Circuit notes**

I recently reviewed the last nine years that I have served as the manager of the ARA United States sales circuit program, and share with you some interesting points.

Over 400 circuits have been formed during my tenure. Nearly 40% of the net value contained in these circuits was sold, representing material with a six figure dollar amount that changed hands. This is clear evidence that the sales circuits are an excellent venue for disposing of your unwanted material.

If you have not used the circuits, you are missing out. Why not join the other 50members who have successfully sold their duplicates? I will see to it that your material circulates amongst thirty or so fellow members who expressly desire to see it. As a plus, the ARA garners financial support by way of the 15% commission which pays for the circuit program expenses, and adds to the general fund to boot.

I have mailed a complimentary sales book to every member. Additional books are 50 cents each. Specify which format you prefer: 1, 4, 6, 9 or 12 spaces per page. An 8 1/2 x 11 inch book for oversized material is also available at the same price.

Over 300 ARA members have received circuits. Are you on this list? If not, complete the request form on the inside mailer cover and send it to me; I will make sure that you get on the next circuit formed.

If you have already requested circuits, but haven't received one in a while, this may be due to one of three things. First, there is insufficient material in your collecting interest category to form many circuits. Second, you asked me to hold off sending you circuits for various reasons, and forgot to let me know that you once again want to receive them Or third, you were dropped from the list for a rule violation.

There have been a few members who habitually retained circuits longer than the seven days allotted, and who failed to pay the requisite late fees. They have been dropped from the roles. A surprising number fail to use the required individualized rubber stamp to denote their purchases. I send a reminder to these folks giving them an opportunity to acquire their rubber stamp to avoid dropping them too.

If in doubt as to your status, drop me a line (my mailing and e-mail addresses are listed on the masthead page) and I will be happy to verify your standing. While you are at it, let me know if your collecting interests have changed since you first requested circuits. I will update your category want list accordingly.

Please remember to notify me of any extended absences so that a circuit does not languish in your mailbox for weeks on end. Neglecting to do this will result in the assessment of late fees.

Some members have individually listed the stamps purchased from each sales book. This is more than I need. The report sheet calls only for the total number selected from each book. You should include your report sheet with the circuit books if you are the last on the circuit; no need to mail it separately.

Feel free to contact me any time you have questions regarding the circuits. I am here to serve you.

Paul Weidhaas, Circuit Manager

Jacob Kisner, professional philatelist, writer and historian, and frequent contributor to the philatelic press, died in New York City on Monday, November 17 at the age of 77. He had been a member of the ARA since 1977.

The son of Russian Jewish immigrants, Kisner became fascinated with stamps as a child after receiving them in the mail from his Ukrainian grandmother. His repugnance for wartime atrocities, anti-semitism and abuse of those with disabilities let to a special interest in Finnish and Israeli stamps, was well as activism for peace and civil rights through his lifetime writing career. Kisner was a member of numerous philatelic societies, including the American Philatelic Society, American Revenue Association, Scandinavian Collectors Club, Society of Israel Philatelists, Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Society and the Perfins Club.

Born in Chelsea, Massachusetts, Kisner began his career in journalism, working as

# Jacob Kisner, philatelist and writer

writer and editor for the Boston American, Boston Globe and Jewish Advocate (Boston). A poet and playwright, in 1956 he was chosen to participate in the NBC Comedy Writers Development Project, writing scripts for the Sid Caesar show. In the 1960s, he began to turn his attention more fully to poetry, compiling several volumes of work, contributing to literary journals and anthologies, and founding and leading several poetry societies and events. His work won numerous awards, including a World Peace



Award from the Kentucky State Poetry Society and Special Commendation from the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for a poem commemorating the death of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Condolences may be sent to his wife, Gladys Kisner, 254 Park Avenue South, PHF, New York City, NY 10010.



# **ERIC JACKSON**

Post Office Box 728 • Leesport, PA 19533-0728 610-926-6200 • FAX 610-926-0120 •e-mail eric@revenuer.com

MAIL & INTERNET AUCTION #178

#### CLOSING DATE: March 16, 2004 at 11:00 pm EST

Mail, Phone and Fax bids must be in our hands by 3:00 pm

Bid online on our website www.ericjackson.com until 11:00 pm EST closing time 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 or online. Mail, Phone and Fax bids must be in our hands by 3:00 pm on closing day so that they may be entered into the system prior to closing time. 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 \$2.00. All payments are due upon receipt of invoice. I accept American Express, Discover, Mastercard, and Visa. Pennsylvania residents will have 6% sales tax added to their purchases.

1

All stamps are in used cond UNITED STATES - Scott Catalogue Numbers

1	First Issue Revenue Stamps R1a vertical pair, VF		67
1	crease in bottom stamp PHOTO	150.00	68
2	R5a block of four, F PHOTO	150.00	00
3	R11b F-VF short perf PHOTO	240.00	
4 5	R17c F short perf R19c on an American Telegraph Co. telegram. 1864. F sn	150.00	69
2	faults		70
6	R27a horizontal pair, VF R27a block of six, F-VF several creases, tiny tear and	37.50	70
7			71
0	scissor cut at bottom between stamps	147.50	
8	R27b vertical pair, F crease in top stamp R34c tied by embossed cancel to a Philadelphia, Pa., Hote	26.00	72
/	or Tavern. 1863. F-VF		72
10	R36c tied by blue h/s to a Delaware Mutual Safety Insuran	nce Co.	73
	policy on the Brig Herald. 1869. VF		74
11	R44c tied by blue h/s to a Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.	stock	
12	certificate. 1871. VF R47c tied by black h/s to a Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co.		75
	stock certificate. 1864. VF		76
13	R50c tied by black h/s to a Chicago, Burlington and Quine	cy	10
14	Railroad Co. stock certificate. 1866. F-VF	77.00	77
14 15	R59a horizontal strip of three, VF vertical crease, tiny cut R65a black h/s, F-VF PHOTO	77.00 450.00	78
16	R66a on a Guardians bond, Garland, Penobscot Co., Me.		79
	F-VF		80 81
17	R68a black h/s, F-VF	80.00	82
18	R81a F-VF tiny tear	160.00	83
19	R86a horizontal pair, close at top, o/w F-VF small cut and tear PHOTO	300.00	84
20	R86c and R78c on a vellum deed, Phila., Pa. 1869. VF	40.00+	85 86
21	R95c and R89c, R24c on an indenture for property in Perr	у	87
~~	County, Pa. 1870. F-VF	38.50+	88
22 23	R98a on a vellum deed, Philadelphia, Pa. 1864. VF 1 Second Issue Revenue Stamps R126 F-VF thin spot PH	40.00+	89
24	Documentary R159 mint, F PHOTO	450.00	90
25	R177 used, F-VF thin spot	125.00	91 92
26	R183 mint, F-VF thin spot PHOTO	175.00	93
27	R290 sensitive ink, mint, F-VF	24.00	94
28	R302 sensitive ink, used, F	87.50 95.00	95
29 30	Beer REA51 (46B) F creased REA153 (191A) F creases, small abrasion PHOTO	450.00	96
31	REA177a (197) large punch hole, VF	7.50	97 98
32	REA178a (198) large punch hole, VF	10.00	99
33	REA178Ab (199) large punch hole, VF	4.50	100
34	REA188a (214) large punch hole, VF	10.00	101
35 36	REA190a (216) large punch hole, VF	15.00	102
37	REA191a (217) large punch hole, VF REA192a (218) large punch hole, VF	22.50 12.50	103
38	REA193a (219) large punch hole, VF	15.00	104
39	REA194a (220) large punch hole, VF	12.50	100
40	REA195a (221) large punch hole, VF	27.50	107
41 42	REA197a (223) large punch hole, VF REA198a (224) large punch hole, VF PHOTO	10.00 60.00	108
42	Playing Cards RF5 variety,1917 and 1918 h/s surcharges,		109
45		600.00	110
44	RF9c violet surcharge, two examples on a Military Fortune		112
		23.00+	113
45 46	RF18 carmine surcharge, F-VF usual crease	62.50 25.00	114
40	RG39 mint, VF RG72 used, staple holes, VF	97.50	115
48		250.00	117
49	RG120 used, F-VF	21.00	118
50	RG125 used, F-VF	35.00	119
51 52	Consular Service Fee RK1 F-VF small thin RK11 embossed cancel, F-VF few nibbed perfs PHOTO	70.00	120
53	RK13 embossed cancel, F-VF corner crease PHOTO	175.00	121
54		140.00	123
55	RK23 F PHOTO	110.00	124
56	RK25 F PHOTO	85.00	125
57 58	RK27 F-VF RK28 s/e at right, VF	30.00 70.00	126
59	RK32 F-VF	85.00	127
60	Embossed Revenue Stamped Paper RM46 sharp strike o		120
	1800 promissory note, Norwich, Ct., ms. on stamp, VF	125.00	130
61	RM111 sharp strike on a 1799 Charlestown, Mass., promis		131
63	note, fold affects stamp, F-VF small faults	50.00	132
62	RM163 sharp strike on an 1800 promissory note, light foxi F-VF	50.00	133
63	RM177 sharp strike on a 1799 promissory note, fold affect	s	134
	stamp, VF	27.50	136
64	RM181 sharp strike on a 1799 promissory note, ms. affects		137
65	stamp, VF PM188 sharp strike on a 1799 South Kingston promissory	75.00	138
65	RM188 sharp strike on a 1799 South Kingston promissory VF	35.00	139 140
66	RM240 bluish paper, clear strike on a 1799 inland bill of		140
		1	171

/0 5d	les tax added to their purchases.	
ditio	n unless noted as mint.	
	analysis fold offerty stores F.V.F.	15.00
67	exchange, fold affects stamp, F-VF RM260b die 1, 1A, clear strike on an 1801 promissory r	15.00
07	VF	15.00
68	RM275b clear strike on a General Post Office, Washing	
	City, inland exchange. 1815. Signed by Seth Pease, Assi	
69	and prominent surveyor. F sealed split along one fold	15.00
09	Revenue Stamped Paper RN-A9 New York, N.Y. Jam Place & Co. receipt. 1865. F creases, light soiling	1250.00
70	RN-B10 New York, N.Y. Fourth Nat. Bank, C. S. Sloan	
	check. 1866. VF	22.50
71	RN-B13 New York, N.Y. American Exchange Nat. Ban	
72	Ransom, check. 1866. VF	40.00
72	RN-B24 Burlington, Vt. Merchants Nat. Bank certificate deposit. 1868. Stamp printed at center. VF	90.00
73	RN-K8 Philadelphia, Pa. Western Nat. Bank, J. H. Sidda	
	Son check. 1875. VF	350.00
74	RN-M3 New York, N.Y. Bowery Nat. Bank check. 1876	
		475.00
75	RN-Q1 New York, N.Y. Citizens' Insurance Co. certification insurance. 1872. VF some splitting along folds	ate of 150.00
76	RN-T3 Boston, Mass. Boston & Worcester Rail-road Co	
10	stock certificate. 1866. F-VF	100.00
77	Private Die Match Stamps RO2b F PHOTO	80.00
78	RO19b VF light creases, thin spots PHOTO	100.00
79	RO34a F small thin PHOTO	125.00
80 81	RO37b F-VF light creases PHOTO RO53 VF light creases	125.00 135.00
82	RO54 VF light creases	45.00
83	R072d VF thin PHOTO	70.00
84	RO85b F-VF short perf, tone spots PHOTO	90.00
85	RO96b F filled thin	100.00
86	RO100b F filled thins PHOTO	110.00
87 88	RO102a black h/s, F-VF small faults PHOTO RO111a F PHOTO	140.00 85.00
89	RO113e F short perf PHOTO	175.00
90	RO126c VF	60.00
91	RO126d VF	37.50
92	RO137a F-VF filled thins	75.00
93	RO139b F thin, small margin nick PHOTO	1500.00
94	RO143a F light crease	50.00
95	RO144d F	40.00
96	RO147a VF light creases	85.00
97	RO159b F PHOTO	75.00
98 99	RO167b F	50.00 50.00
	RO179d F RO181b F-VF	45.00
101	Private Die Medicine Stamps RS36d F	75.00
102	RS37b VF couple filled thins	37.50
103	RS38b F-VF	65.00
104	RS53b F PHOTO	90.00
105	RS56d F PHOTO	140.00
106	RS67d F small filled thin PHOTO	100.00
107	RS68d F small thin and rounded corner PHOTO	240.00
108 109	RS70b F thin spot PHOTO RS73b F few short perfs PHOTO	125.00 200.00
110	RS79b F	85.00
111	RS99a F-VF couple small sealed tears PHOTO	325.00
112	RS99b F-VF pulled perf PHOTO	65.00
113	RS100b F-VF PHOTO	225.00
114	RS112a F small thin, stain and rounded corner PHOTO	400.00
115	RS117d F creases	40.00
116	RS128d F-VF filled thin, pulled perf PHOTO	200.00
117 118	RS138c F small stain on back RS154d VF	50.00 27.50
119	RS1556 F PHOTO	190.00
120	RS174jb F couple filled thins PHOTO	110.00
121	RS178a F filled thin PHOTO	225.00
122	RS184d VF light soiling	27.50
123	RS223b F PHOTO	110.00
124	RS225b F	50.00
125	RS230c F light crease PHOTO	110.00
126	RS250d red S.R.V.D. p/c, F-VF large thin RS255d F-VF thin spot PHOTO	75.00 80.00
127 128	RS264Ad VF small repaired tear, tiny faults PHOTO	350.00
120	RS266a F small thin	50.00
130	RS270b F	75.00
131	RS277a F thin PHOTO	175.00
132	Private Die Perfume Stamps RT10c VF light creases Pl	
133	Motor Vehicle Use Tax RV5 mint, VF	19.00
134	RV10 mint, F-VF	40.00
135	RV19 mint, F-VF	50.00
136 137	RV20 mint, F-VF RV24 mint, F-VF PHOTO	62.50 87.50
137	RV24 mint, F-VF PHOTO RV36 mint, F-VF	40.00
139	RV40 mint, VF	27.50
140	RV41 mint, VF	24.00
141	Distilled Spirits Excise Tax RX3 punch cancel, VF	17.50

	142	2 RX4 punch cancel, VF	15.00
	143		15.00 7.25
	144	RX8 punch cancel, VF	15.00
	145	RX11 punch cancel, VF	9.25
	146		5.00
	148	RX15 punch cancel. VF	21.00 10.00
	149	RX1/ punch cancel, VF	40.00
	150		15.00
	151	RX20 punch cancel, VF RX21 punch cancel, VF	16.00 22.50
	153		75.00
	154	RX28 punch cancel, VF	40.00
	155	RX29 punch cancel, VF	4.00
	156 157		15.00 12.00
	158	RX33 punch cancel, VF	22.50
	159	RX34 punch cancel, VF	25.00
	160		10.00
	161		25.00
	162 163		7.00 30.00
	164	RX41 punch cancel, VF	6.00
	165	RX43 punch cancel, VF	70.00
	166	RX45 punch cancel, VF	50.00
	167	RX46 punch cancel, VF Rectification Tax RZ1 sheet of ten, mint, VF	80.00 75.00
	169		9.00
	170		7.50
	171	RZ15 punch cancel, VF	7.00
	172		15.00 VF
		punch hole at upper left	
	174	Series of 1940, 10c blue, used, VF	
	175	Distilled Spirits for Exportation Without Payment of T Series 1955, blue, used, VF	ax
	176	Wholesale Liquor Dealer's Stamp Series of 1950, used,	F-VF
		small hole in center, thin	
	177	Special Tax Stamps Retail Dealer in Liquors (At large),	
	178	1949-50, VF small stain at lower left First Issue Revenue Essays 59-A green & red, F-VF PHO	
1	179	First Issue Revenue Proofs R16P4 VF	38.00
1	180	Third Issue Revenue Proofs R136P4 VF	15.00
1	181	Proprietary Proofs RB2P4 VF	12.00
1	182 183	RB4P4 VF RB5P4 VF	$12.00 \\ 12.00$
1	184	RB6P4 VF	12.00
1	185	Private Die Medicine Proofs RS1P3 VF light crease	
1	186	RS85P1 on india, 38x98mm, pencil numbers at bottom, F-	
I	187		250.00 100.00
1	188	Private Die Playing Cards Proofs RU6P1 on india, 36x4	
ł			
I	189	VF thin PHOTO Second Issue Trial Color Proofs R104TC5 block of four, VF	240.00
1	190	Proprietary Trial Color Proofs RB1TC5 orange & ultran	narine
I	.,.	on granite bond, VF light crease	60.00
I	191	Express Company Stamps & Labels WFCX-F4 mint, VI	
I	192	pinhole	35.00 300.00
I	192		300.00
I	194	10T5 mint, F-VF PHOTO	140.00
I	195		160.00
I	196 197	15T41 mint, VF 15TO2 mint, F-VF	20.00
I	198		700.00
I	199	15TO18 mint, VF	25.00
I	200	15TO28 mint, F	250.00
I		STATE REVENUES	
I		Hubbard, Hines, Matesen & Wooton Numbers	
I	201	Arizona Tobacco T11-12 both with SPECIMEN ovpt. &	
I	202	security punch, VF	
I	202	Georgia Cigarettes C29-31 each with red SPECIMEN ovp security punch, VF	pt. 62
l	203	Idaho Fishing License Validating Stamp 27 mint, VF	25.00
I	204	Indiana Intangibles Tax 1965 10c light green, mint, VF	
l	205	Massachusetts Stock Transfer ST1-2, 4-8, 10 each with r	ed
	206	SPECIMEN ovpt. & security punch, VF Montana Punchboard PB9 used, VF PHOTO	
	200	Fort Peck, Montana Tribal Fishing License Stamps\$4.0	0
l		black on orange, mint, VF PHOTO	
	208	New Hampshire Liquor Seals LS6 blue SPECIMEN ovpt	. &
	209	security punch, VF New York Stock Transfer ST162 red SPECIMEN ovpt. 8	
L		security punch, VF	
I	210	ST167 red SPECIMEN ovpt. & security punch, VF	••
L	211	ST168 red SPECIMEN ovpt. & security punch, VF	
l	212 213	ST169 blue SPECIMEN ovpt. & security punch, F-VF ST170 red SPECIMEN ovpt. & security punch, VF	
L	214	Processed Trout & Game 1 mint, VF	
L	215	North Carolina Fishing Stamps 1-19 mint, VF	52.00
I	216 217	Common Fee Hunting & Fishing Stamps 1-21 mint, VF1	147.00 147.00
L	217	22-42 mint, VF South Carolina Business License Tax BL18 red SPECIM	
I		ovpt. & security punch, VF	
L	219	BL66-70 each with red SPECIMEN ovpt. & security punch	,
L	220	VF Texas Controlled Substances\$100,000 black on silver foil	
I	220	marked VOID, mint, VF	
l	221	Utah Cigarettes C30 sheet of 50, mint, VF	12.50
l	222	Liquor Seals LS6 blue SPECIMEN ovpt. & security punch	
	223	Flaming Gorge Special Fishing Stamp 13 booklet pane of three, mint, VF	10.50
I	224	Lake Powell Special Fishing Stamps 21 booklet pane of the	
		mint, VF	10.50
I	225	Virginia Big Game Hunting Stamps 1 complete booklet	00.00
l	226		80.00
l	226	National Forests Stamps 1 complete booklet containing or pane of 15, mint, VF	ne 80.00
	227	U.S. Occupation of Veracruz, Mexico Cigars US60 mint,	
l		F-VF irregular margin at lower left PHOTO	12.50
E	228	Union Dues Stamps United Brewery Workmen of America	a

228 Union Dues Stamps United Brewery Workmen of America membership book, 1909-18, contains 229 various stamps, F-VF –

# **Member's Ads**

ARA members: send your request for free ad to Editor. The American Revenuer, Rockford, Iowa 50468-0056 USA. Send on a postal card, one ad at a time, limit 20 words plus address, must be about revenues or conderellas. First come, first served, space available.

Wanted Mint: CA '00 Abalone, Bass, Ocean Enhancement, 2nd Rod; CO '95 2nd Rod; KS '98-'00 HIP w/tab; WY '97-'00 Goose.. Ira Cotton, 9939 Broadmoor, Omaha, NE 68114 <cotton@novia.net>.. \*1735\*

**Beer Stamp Album** for sale. 125 pages on bright white 65 lb card stock with image of first stamp in most series. Modeled after Priester. \$75.00 prepaid. David Sohn, 725 Carlyle Court, Northbrook IL 60062. Phone 847-564-0692. \*1736\*

**Buy/Sell/Trade:** especially any plate #s, blocks (mint and used from R159 thru RZs), and strips of 4 (\$30 thru \$10,000 denominations). I look forward to hearing from you! <Swittig@mchsi.com> Stephen Wittig, Box 2742, Springfield MO 65801 \*1737\*

Rare M&M for sale: Green Eugene A. Jones &

## The American Revenuer publication schedule

The American Revenuer is published six times per year. The following schedule indicates anticipated deadlines for the years 2003 through 2005. Advertisers having any special space needs for any issue should make your needs known as soon as possible. Reservations for advertising space must be received by the deadline indicated below; electronic ad copy,\* camera ready ad copy or copy for small ads needs to be received at least three days prior to mailing to the printer. Copy may be submitted by FAX. If a proof copy is desired for approval it will be Co. match essay, reduced, toned; only one in Joyce collection. \$275. Paul Weidhaas, 7705 Lakeside Ave, Manhattan, KS 66502. \*1738\*

Wanted: Playing Card 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, Tuscon AZ 85737. \*1738\*

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Advertisers or authors having any questions, please contact the Editor by mail, phone, FAX or e-mail. A style guide is available to authors that answers the most common questions and describes the styles and conventions used in *The American Revenuer*.

> \*Electronic copy is preferred over camera ready material. Preferred formats are Adobe PageMaker (versions 5, 6 or 7), Adobe PhotoShop (versions 5, 6 or 7), encapsulated postscript format (EPSF) or tagged information file format (TIFF). Be sure that copies of all fonts are included or imbedded. Illustrations should be imbedded at 300 dpi or in the case of PageMaker files included as separate TIFF files (use the "Save for service provider" option). Electronic files may be e-mailed (small ads only) or sent on floppy disk, Zip 100 disk or on CD rom. Please ask if you have any questions.

Publication schedule for 2004–5		
Cover I Date	Final copy & ad reservations must be received	Camera readies mailed to printer by editor
March-April '04	March 1, 2004	March 15, 2004
May-June	May 3	May 17
July-August	July 5	July 19
September-Octol		September 20
November-Decer	mber November 1	November 15
January-Februar	y '05 January 3, 2005	January 17, 2005
March-April	March 2	March 21
May-June	May 2	May 16
July-August	July 4	July 18
September-Octob	ber September 5	September 19
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