

# The State Revenue Newsletter

The Official Organ of the State Revenue Society

Volume 21, No. 3

May-June, 1981

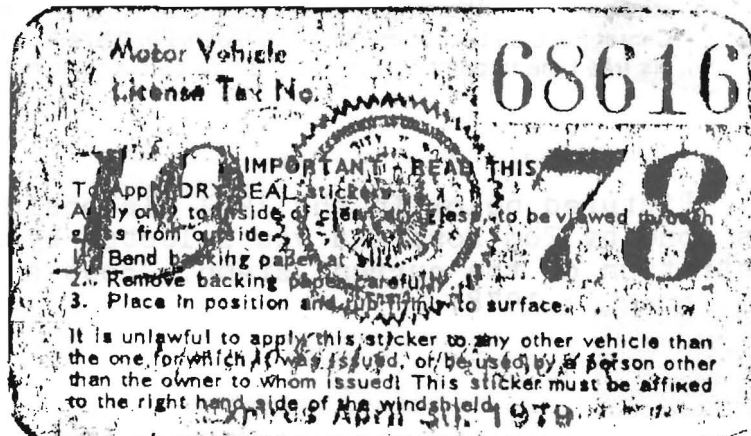
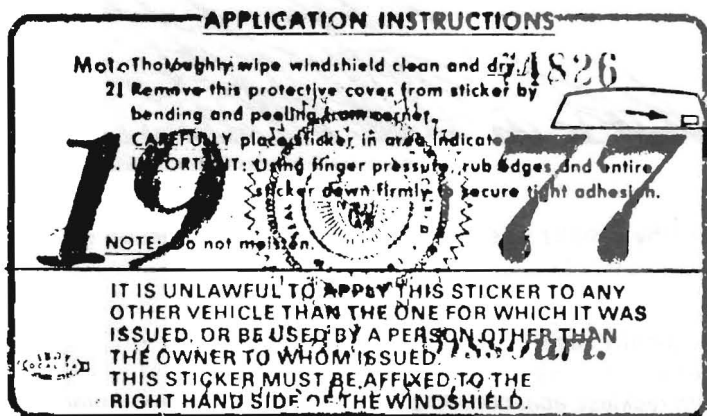
Whole No. 151

## SPRINGFIELD, MISSOURI AUTO TAX

by Ogden D. Scovill

Pictured here are two Springfield, Missouri Automobile License tags. The cuts appear "muddy" because the directions for mounting the tag on the windshield are printed on the opaque cover sheet protecting the adhesive.

The 1977 issue is medium green; the 1978 item is red. The reverse side contains the following "Replacement by original purchaser for another vehicle/ Remove this license with number intact./ Bring to Finance Department, City Hall/ with receipt of purchase and State of MO/ Registration of vehicle to which license is to be issued./ Replacement Fee/ \$1.00 plus difference in H.P., if any on vehicle be issued to."



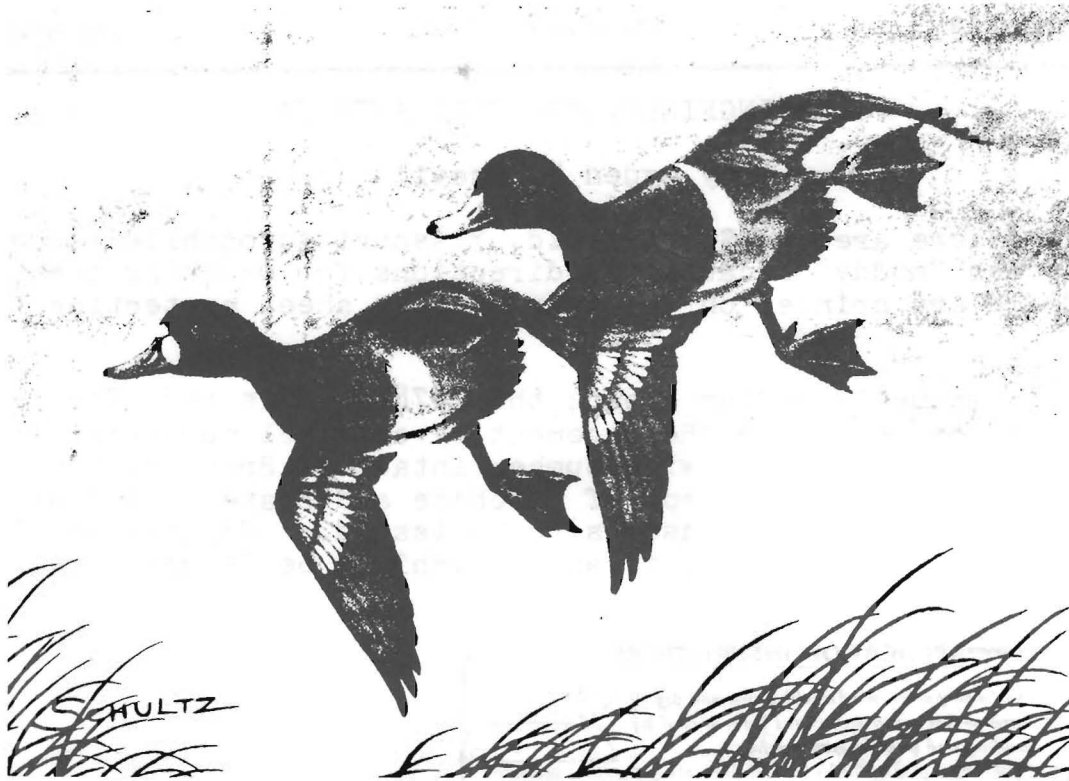
THIS IS THE LAST  
ISSUE YOU WILL GET  
IF YOU HAVE NOT RE-  
NEWED YOUR SRS  
MEMBERSHIP. MAIL  
YOUR \$4 TO THE SEC-  
RETARY TODAY!!

## FISH AND GAME ITEMS

by Dean Witt

Below is the publicity on the 1981 Wisconsin Duck Stamp.

### 1981 WISCONSIN DUCK STAMP PRINT

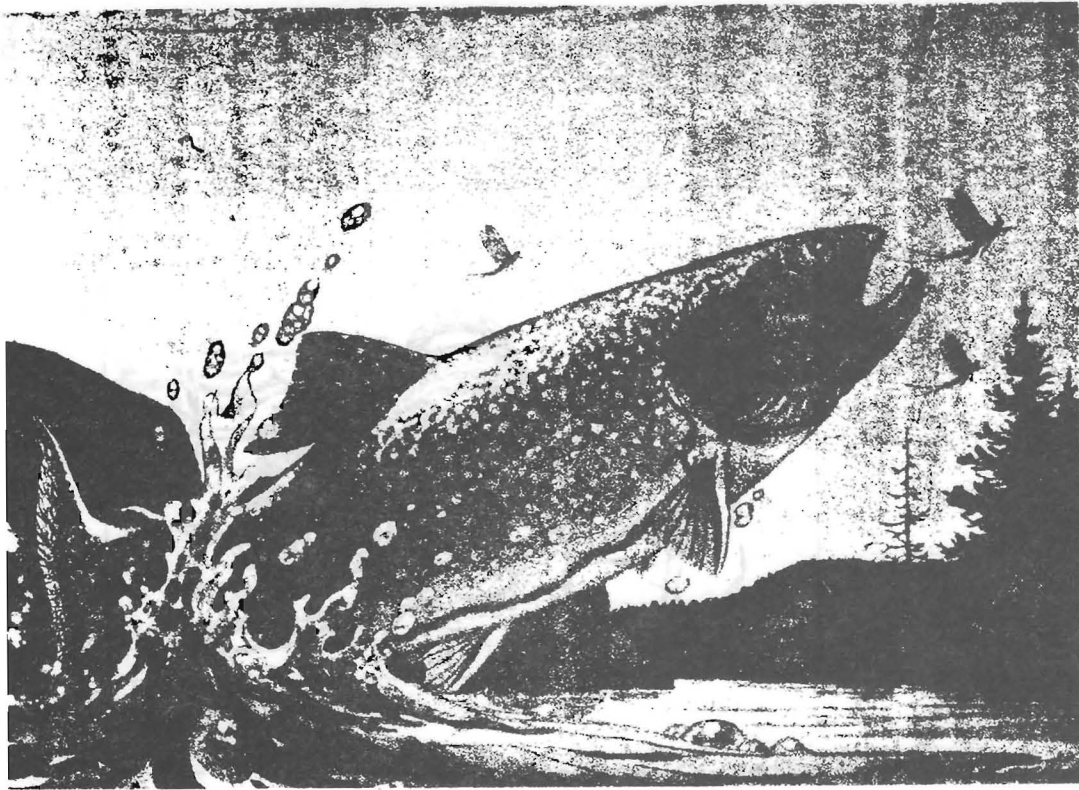


The LESSER SCAUP or "BLUEBILL" by Timothy Schultz was chosen from over 114 entries as the winning duck stamp design for 1981.

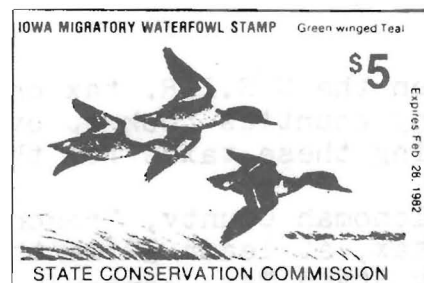
*The Lesser Scaup, or "Bluebill", is a common diving duck that migrates through Wisconsin. Although it breeds in marshes, it is most frequently seen with other diving ducks in large "rafts" in open bodies of water. Popular among waterfowl hunters, the Bluebill is known for its fast flying, tightly grouped flocks which often decoy with reckless abandon. At such times, memorable gunning action is to be had.*

Tim Schultz is a young artist from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Born in 1955, his interest in the outdoors began early as he grew up near the lakes, marshes, and woodlands of east central Wisconsin. He studied art and the natural sciences throughout high school and at the University of Wisconsin Center Fond du Lac. Upon completion of his formal education, he devoted an increasing amount of his free time to painting wildlife and now paints full time.

Pictured below in the 1981 Wisconsin Trout stamp art work. It was done by Tom Rost and was selected by a panel of judges for the illustration of the current stamp. Rost also executed the first Wisconsin stamp in 1978.

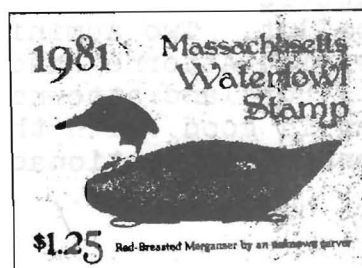


The 1981 Illinois State Waterfowl stamps may be obtained for \$5.50 from the Illinois Department of Conservation, 605 William G. Stratton Building, Springfield, Illinois 62706. The Department will not accept personal checks and be sure to enclose a SASE. The 1981 Illinois Trout Stamp is also available for \$2.50. Duck stamps from 1975-1980 are available at the price listed above as are Trout stamps from 1976-1980.

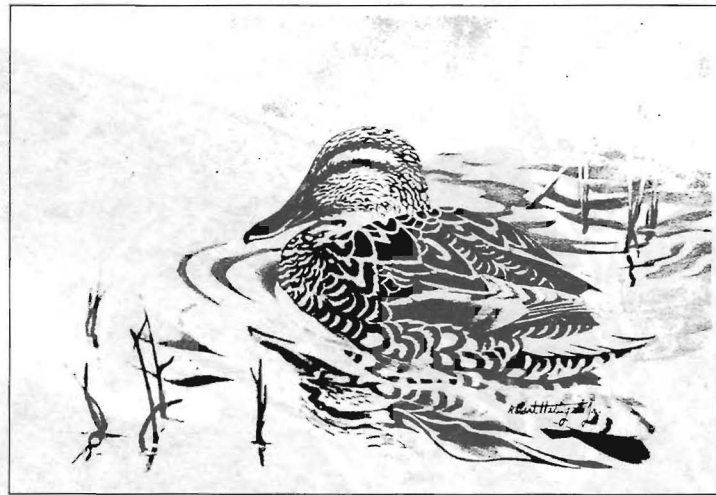


The 1981 Iowa Waterfowl stamp features Green-winged Teal.

Randy Julius' rendering of the Red-breasted Merganser features the current Massachusetts Waterfowl stamp.



Finally, an unofficial issue for conservation purposes produced by the Long Island Wetlands and Waterfowl League, Inc. Pictured here is the 1980 print used for the stamp.



(Editor's Note: Mr. Witt also provided information about purchasing New Jersey and Missouri fish and game stamps which noted the availability of issues which appeared in the last issue of the NEWSLETTER as items the State Revenue Society has for sale. Prices are the same.)

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## MULTNOMAH COUNTY TRANSACTION TAX

by John B. Norton

When the U.S.I.R. tax on real estate transfers ended on December 31, 1968 many counties took it over in the 1969 to 1971 period as a means of collecting these taxes for their own benefit.

Multnomah County, Oregon was somewhat late in enacting their version of the tax, at least 30 months seems late to me. The Real Property Documentary Stamp Tax, commonly called the Transaction Tax, was enacted by Ordinance to become effective on July 1, 1971. It had a rate of \$1.10 per \$1,000 or fraction thereof in value of the property transferred. It included an emergency clause that, supposedly, would remove the possibility of a public referendum.

As some land owners within Multnomah County objected to this "tax", a petition was begun, with the initiative and referendum being completed prior to the 90-day pre-election requirement making the issue eligible for the November 7, 1972 ballot. Two administrative officers of the county the Chief Civil Deputy District Attorney and the Director of Records and Elections cooperated with a Portland attorney on the referendum. While these officials were acting in good faith the county's hierarchy viewed the validity of the referendum as questionable.



Meanwhile, on July 31, 1972--about 13 months after the ordinance was passed and about three months before the election vote--an individual submitted a \$16 million deed for recording. The recording was done, but the individual refused to pay the tax. The county sued for the \$17,600 due, plus interest and costs.

The cause was tried without a jury. The court entered a judgment in favor of the defendants upon the ground that the County through the participation of the two officials in the referendum proceedings had waived the application of the emergency clause of the ordinance which would have normally prevented the referendum.

The county took the case to the Court of Appeals which heard arguments on November 21, 1975. The decision on February 3, 1976 reversed the lower court decision and upheld the ordinance.

The defendants then appealed to the State Supreme Court. On July 15, 1976 this court reversed the Court of Appeals decision saying that no "home rule" county could legally declare an emergency with an ordinance imposing new taxes which would thus prevent the voters from instituting a referendum of such an ordinance. The state legislature could do this said the Court, but not the county commissioners. In essence, the Supreme Court found in favor of the defendants, with instructions to the Court of Appeals to correct their records accordingly.

Meanwhile, the voters of the County had voted the Transaction Tax down by an overwhelming majority.

The Supreme Court's decision had no bearing upon the collection of the tax as the county has ceased the collection on January 31, 1973.

With the Supreme Court's decision the county's Comptroller/Treasurer was directed to determine how to pay the tax monies back. Much of the problem revolved around the method by which the stamps had been distributed. They had been sold to title companies, lawyers, savings and loan associations and others who affected land transactions. No record had been kept of the purchasers. The solution hit upon was that the individuals who had paid the tax could bring their closing documents, plus their deed with the stamps affixed, in order to get a refund. Since the stamps already affixed to legal documents could not be recovered they were cancelled and returned to the rightful owners. As of January 22, 1979 most of the \$585,000 in back taxes had been reimbursed.

In early 1979 all the remaining mint stamps in the county's stock were sold at public auction; with all the stamps going to a well-known dealer in these items.

It was reported by the Comptroller's office on January 22, 1979 that the values ranged from the .10 to \$500 denominations. In my opinion the existence of the \$500 is suspect and it appears these stamps were issued in .05 to \$100 values.



1971. Black with seal over colored circle; perforated 12; 22 3/4 mm. x 23 1/4 mm. (July 1, 1971 to January 31, 1973).

5¢ yellow  
10¢ orange  
50¢ blue  
    (a) vertical pair imperf. between  
    (b) horizontal pair imperf. between  
\$1 turquoise  
\$5 orange-carmine  
\$10 yellow-green  
\$20 blue  
\$50 brown  
\$100 lavender

1972(?). Smaller, perforated 12 1/2; 17 mm. x 19 1/2 mm. Same colors.

5¢ yellow  
    (a) yellow circle background inverted  
10¢ orange  
    (a) vertical pair imperf. between  
    (b) inverted perforation.  
25¢ magenta  
    (horizontal pair imperf. between  
50¢ blue  
    (a) horizontal trio, perforated top, bottom and  
        ends only  
\$1 turquoise  
\$5 yellow green  
\$20 Blue  
\$50 brown  
\$100 lavender

Note: Various imperf. between, inverted background and inverted perforation varieties have been reported by Hubbard within two undated issues of ICAR. These varieties were found in unused remainders and there is no evidence that any were sold or used during the period of validity of the tax.

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#### PENNSYLVANIA REAL ESTATE STAMPS

The late Charles Hermann provided the following additions and changes to the handbook of PENNSYLVANIA LOCAL REAL ESTATE STAMPS published in 1969 by the SRS. As in the handbook B = Borough, T = Township and S.D. = School District.

##### Allegheny County

Castle Shannon B.	\$20.00 purple
Elizabeth T.S.D.	\$5.00 brown with black "\$5"(listed as green)
Hampton T.	\$50.00 red brown, hyphen hole perf 6 1/2 (listed only as roulette 9 1/2)
Jefferson B.	My Jefferson stamps read "Borough" not "Township" as listed
Monroeville B.S.D.	\$100.00 hyphen hole perf. 6 1/2

(Editor's Note: The following article was provided by member R. L. Hyzy of Dearborn, Michigan. The item originally appeared in the Detroit Free Press on March 15, 1981. It is reprinted here with the permission of Neal Shine, the paper's Managing Editor.

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PASSBOOK SYSTEM ARRIVES  
by Tom Opre  
Free Press Outdoor Writer

A complicated new "passbook" structure for hunting and fishing licenses goes into effect April 1, along with price increases for most tags.

State legislators approved both the new system and the increases last year in a license changeover law that established fee increases for two years in a row.

Sportsmen will get a new license passbook free. They're to buy stamps for various hunting and fishing activities, then affix them to the passbook. The package includes a single buck tag, two deer tags and a spouse fishing permit, none of which are valid unless the proper stamps are also bought.

The state's 2,400 license dealers will be receiving the packages in the next two weeks. Department of Natural Resources district offices are selling them already.

"There's no doubt this new approach will take some getting used to", admitted Frank Opolka, the DNR's assistant law enforcement division chief, "both for the public and for our conservation officers."

Sometimes in the past, outdoorsmen found without their licenses and ticketed would not have to pay a fine if they could later prove they had, indeed, purchased the right licenses and simply forgotten to take them afield.

Now, though, the law demands that the hunter or fisherman carry the new credentials or get a citation. And you can't get a cut-rate duplicate license to replace one that's lost.

"Lose it and you pay for another complete set of tags," Opolka said.

But don't buy more than one license on purpose. All license buyers will be computerized, either by their driver's license number or, if they have none, by name and address. Duplicates will be noted by the computer and officers sent to check.

"Buy two tags now," Opolka said with a smile, "and we'll catch you."

Officers will have to stop hunters individually to check their passbooks, too, because of the single buck tag. Under the previous system, various licenses--small game, archery deer or rifle deer--were provided with color-coded back tags. Officers could check for the right color from a distance.

Only daily daily fishing licenses and camp deer permits (for either archery or firearms) will not be issued as stamps for the passbooks. . . .

Deer, bear, put-take pheasant and state waterfowl stamps won't be issued to license dealers until August, the DNR says. Sportsmen must produce their passbooks to buy additional stamps later in the year. Dealers must affix the stamps.

There's space, also, to affix federal waterfowl stamps in the passbooks.

Angelo Fata, in charge of DNR licenses, said all dealers will have their packages by March 27. All will be valid from April 1 through March 31 of the following year--and will continue that way in years to come.

Although at least 12 different licenses have been eliminated by the new approach, it has proven more expensive.

Last year, the DNR spent \$142,000 printing licenses and tags. This year's passbook system cost \$239,000 plus \$89,000 for full computerization.

"We hope the ongoing costs won't be that high each year," Fata said.

A special DNR pamphlet called "Understanding Your Passbook" is now available from district offices or by writing the DNR's Information Services Center, Box 30028, Lansing, Mich. 48909.

#### FEE INCREASE SCHEDULE

	1980	1981
<u>Small Game</u>		
Resident	\$6.25	\$7.25
Non-resident	35.25	35.25
Junior	2.00	3.75
Duck stamp	3.25	3.75
S. Mich. Access Stamp	1.00	1.00
Turkey	6.00	7.25
Non-resident turkey	20.25	20.25
Senior turkey	1.00	1.00
Shooting preserve	7.50	7.50
<u>Deer-Bear</u>		
Firearms	\$8.75	\$9.75
Non-resident fire.	75.25	75.25
Archery	8.75	8.75
Non-resident arch.	50.25	50.25
Junior archery	4.50	5.00
Bear	10.25	11.25
Non-res. bear	100.25	100.25
Camp deer	none	15.00
Trapping	10.25	10.25

<u>Fishing</u>		
Fishing (incl. spouse)	5.25	7.25
Non-resident (incl. spouse)	10.25	20.25
Senior fishing	.75	1.00
Trout-salmon	5.25	7.25
Daily	1.25	3.75

<u>Sportsman's</u>		
Sportsman(residents only, covers small game, bow and fire arms deer and fishing only)	27.75	31.25

<u>Passport</u>		
Passport	none	free

#### OREGON HUNTING AND FISHING STAMPS

by John B. Norton

Odd as it may seem in this day of a philatelic deluge, Oregon has never issued stamps to be applied to their hunting and fishing licenses. They are one of the few states to follow this procedure.

Mr. Diggin Costelloe of Oregon Outdoors wrote that "to my knowledge there has never been an Oregon stamp such as you describe. Of course I've only been here 64 years so won't know about the 1870 period."

As of January, 1975 there was one general form used for all the hunting and fishing licenses, and there is every indication this procedure was generally the same prior to, and since, then. Terry Hines wrote that "the fee paid and the type of license is filled in and checked off, respectively, when you buy a license. Deer and salmon tags are extra but are not stamps. They are just additional forms. Incidentally, these tags must be returned to the State Fish and Game Department at the end of the year so that data on what was caught(or killed) where it can be tabulated. You have to enter your catch or kill on the tabs."

So to date Oregon has never issued any of these items. Will they use them at a future date? This, at the moment, is a moot question.

# The State Revenue Newsletter

The Official Organ of the State Revenue Society

The STATE REVENUE NEWSLETTER is published bimonthly as the official organ of the State Revenue Society. Information on Membership may be obtained from the Membership Chairman. Dues are \$4.00 per year.

Articles, information on new issues and news of interest to the Society's membership are solicited. Send such items or other editorial correspondence to the Editor.

PRESIDENT: Terence M. Hines  
Department of Neurology  
525 East 68th Street  
New York, New York 10021

VICE PRESIDENT: Edwin C. Kettenbrink, Jr.  
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3840 Lealma  
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EDITOR: David L. Drury  
3919 Enola Court  
Fort Wayne, Indiana 46809

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## Address Changes:

- #445 LTC Thomas D. Parkinson  
PO Box 1465  
Bowie MD 20716
- #162 John Drzazga  
Route 2, Box 106  
Westville, FL 23464
- #600 John C. Slater  
5031 Sears Court  
Columbus, GA 31907
- #179 Mack E. Matesen  
19805 78th Place West  
Edmonds, Washington 98020
- #231 Ford E. Wilson, Sr.  
PO Box 772  
Brewster, Washington 98812

## Thanks for Donations to:

- #527 Harry L. Borkowski  
#448 Kenneth Pruess

Previous Total	242
New Members	1
Reinstatement	1
Resignations	3
Total	241

## SECRETARY'S REPORT

### New Members:

- #642 Daniel R. Smith  
2414 Missouri Avenue  
Granite City, IL 62040

Interests: most state duck stamps. Proposed by Richard Houk and Mickey Stewart.

### Reinstatement:

- #542 John P. Dalmas  
Apt. 1-1  
145 West 12th Street  
New York, NY 10011

### Resignations:

- #471 Charles Kemp  
#266 Hugh Montgomery  
#264 Leroy E. Moss

## DID YOU KNOW . . .

that the SRS is the 93rd largest philatelic society according to the Encyclopedia of Associations. Our membership total places us just behind the Society of Philaticians and just ahead of the Meter Stamp Society. The American Philatelic Society is, of course, No. 1. The American Revenue Association is 12th.

In all, 146 organizations appear on the list and an additional 75 members would put us in the top 50%.

Thanks to Lou Alfano for providing this information.



# STATE REVENUE COLLECTING: A PERSEPCTIVE

by I. L. Pfalser

Just what are the limits of state revenue stamp collecting? It surely isn't limited to purely collecting the individual stamps. There must be collateral material and specialized fields, just as there is in postage stamp collecting, which can be considered a part of state revenue stamp collecting. Some of these may be considered as being way out in "left field" by many. In revenue stamp collecting as in stamp collecting, one must consider the two distinct groups of collectors involved. There is the "collector", whose only efforts is to hunt out the stamps and place them in the album. Then there is the "philatelist", who pursues the entire field of special items, research, related fields of collecting; a real student of the art. With this in mind, let us explore some of the various branch avenues of state revenue collecting.

The first that comes to mind is "perfins". As we all know, many state revenue documentary-type stamps are cancelled by perforations. The stock transfer stamps of New York are probably the most plentiful of this type. Several members of the Perfins Club are pursuing this field. They are trying to prepare a listing of all the companies involved in these stock transactions and what type of perforating devices were used in cancelling the stamps. Unlike normal perfins found on postage stamps, the device used on revenues were usually considerably larger so that only a portion of the pattern fell on the stamp. Anyone who would like to pursue this further could contact Floyd Walker, Perfins Club Secretary, Box 82, Grandview, MO 64030 and he will be able to put you in contact with the members who are directly involved.

What about pre-cancelled state revenues stamps? There are, undoubtedly, some. First day of issue do exist but they are few and far between. I have seen some hunting stamps from Guam recently which were attached to covers and postmarked on the first day of sale. This shouldn't be too hard to do as most states make known the first day of availability of their hunting and fishing stamps.

No collection would be complete without some examples of documents showing actual usage of the stamps. I recently obtained a medicine revenue stamp which was still attached to the end flap of the box which contained the product. To me, this was much more interesting than the stamp alone.

Similar document would be copies of the actual laws or legislation which authorized the tax and the issuance of the stamps as a method of collecting it.

Autographs of the designers of the stamps would also be a collectable sideline and would add interest to a collection.

Do federal(U.S. Government) revenue stamps used on documents which can be readily identified to a specific state fall into the state revenue field? This is probably about as far out in "left field" as one can get and he might be sitting right on the top of the fence at that. But, consider all of the bank checks which were printed in the late 1800's on paper with a federal revenue stamp imprint. These can be readily identified to specific state usage. Likewise, there are the checks which had the revenue stamp affixed to them. Another example is the large federal beer revenue stamps that were used in the late 1800's. I have one in my collection imprinted for exclusive use in

the State of Kansas and is signed by the federal Tax Officer of Kansas. The list could go on to include land deeds and any other documents that would have been required at one time or another as a payment of a federal tax.

Is there any examples of foreign documents or documents from other states which show payment of a tax in another state? This question is the result of a Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad stock certificate which I have in my collection. It is imprinted with a revenue stamp of Great Britain.

I would hope the above commentary would spark further discussions from some of our other Society members about their feelings on State revenue stamp collecting. This might include other related collecting fields which they have found to be of interest.

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Moon T.S.D.	50¢ orange, \$20.00 yellow, \$50.00 purple, values appear in black
Rose T.S.D.	\$1.00 hyphen hole perf 6 1/2
Shaler T.	\$10.00 orange, value in black
Shaler T.S.D.	\$20.00 yellow, value in black, hyphen hole perf. 6 1/2
Upper St. Clair T.S.D.	\$50.00 orange, value in black
Upper St. Clair T.	Type II stamps with values in black. \$5.00 green, roul. 9 1/2; \$50.00 gray, hyphen hole perf. 6 1/2
West Mifflin S.D.	\$20.00, hyphen hole perf. 6 1/2

#### Dauphin County

Conewago T.S.D.	50¢ green, value in black
Harrisburg S.D.	\$2.00 blue, \$5.00 orange, \$100.00 purple
Lykens B.	\$1.00 green, perf 12 1/2
Susquehanna T.	\$5.00 carmine, \$20.00 brown

#### Lehigh County

"Carasauqua" should read "Catasauqua"

#### Philadelphia

My magenta \$100.00 has serial number at the top of the stamp

WHAT COUNTY??

Susquenita S.D.	50¢, \$1.00 black on yellow. Coils perf. 12 1/2 vertically
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If you are a member of the American Philatelic Society you undoubtedly noticed SRS President Terence M. Hines' article in The American Philatelist issue of April, 1981. Testimony to the growing appeal of state revenues is the fact that this research was featured on the magazine's cover and was the lead article for the month. The definitive study of New Hampshire Tobacco Products Tax Stamps is a fine example of solid research in our area of interest. Those not members of the APS can purchase reprints from the American Philatelic Society, State College, PA 16801.

by W. J. Majcher

The eyes of Texas are in need of a donor or two to help fill in the vacant pupils(see opposite page). Is there anyone out there? All this started the other day when I got to looking at some Texas duplicates in my stock. When I saw how many there were I said to myself, "Hey! Maybe I could reconstruct a sheet of something." So I looked in Hubbard, under Texas, and the first listing shows Documentary, 1938, D1 10¢ green. So I thought to myself, "Well, lets have at it."

It took about 2-3 hours and the sheet shown on the opposite page in the result. A close look at the stamps reveal they came in sheets of 100. Apparently they came in a pad and were torn out of the pad on the left side. The stamps are numbered sequentially from 1 to 100 starting at the lower right hand corner. They go from right to left across and then up the page until number 100 ends the page at the upper left hand corner. Also it appears that the sheets were serially numbered. The highest number on this sheet is a block of four--3, 4, 13, 14. We now know that there were at least 33641 sheets used. By the way, I checked with the State Office and no one seems to know anything about these stamps.

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#### OKLAHOMA UPDATE

by William A. Smiley

This year marks the end of the use of tobacco, wine and liquor stamps in yet another state, Oklahoma. This state was unusual because it continued to use until only recently wine case stamps, tobacco and cigar stamps and distilled spirits bottle stamps. In November, 1980, the use of tobacco stamps(which were also used for cigars) was discontinued. The use of wine case stamps and liquor bottle decals was discontinued at midnight, December 31, 1980.

The following is a list of the different denominations and colors of the last series of tobacco stamps:

1¢ brown	24¢ brown
5¢ yellow	25¢ dark blue
10¢ green	50¢ black
11¢ gray	60¢ orange
13¢ green	75¢ light blue
15¢ brown	\$1.50 carmine(also light carmine)

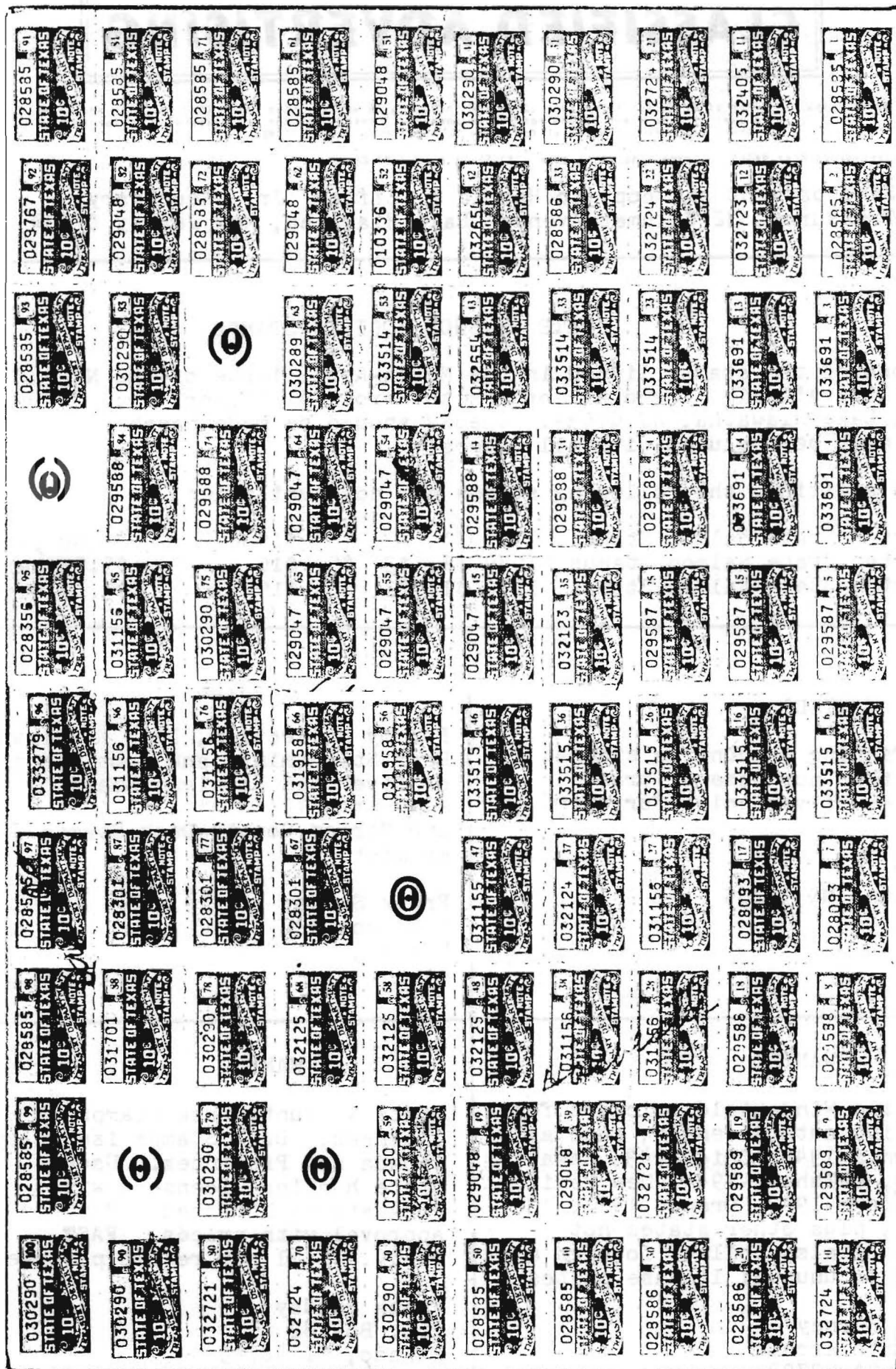


Apparently the left-overs of an earlier series of tobacco stamps was also used concurrently with the stamps listed above. There were the following

2¢ light blue	3 1/2¢ brown
3¢ purple	\$1.00 light brown



Continued on Page 51





# CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

ADVERTISING: MINIMUM of \$1.00 for insertions up to and including 25 words. Five cents (5c) for each additional word over 25. Name and return address no charge. 3 insertions for the price of 2; 5 for price of 3. Short ads offering material for trade accepted FREE FOR ONE TIME.

SPECIAL DISPLAY RATES: 1 page - \$6.00; 1/2 page - \$3.50; 1/4 page - \$2.00.

Send payment and copy to Harold A. Effner, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer, 32 Calumet Avenue, Lake Hiawatha, New Jersey 07034

## STATE REVENUE SOCIETY STAMPS

Most of the stamps listed in the March-April issue of the NEWSLETTER are still available. Send all orders to Harold A. Effner, Jr., 32 Calumet Avenue, Lake Hiawatha, NJ 07034. Checks should be made payable to the SRS. A SASE must be included with all orders.

In addition, the following stamps are now available:

Washington State Salmon Stamps, 1978	\$1, \$3, \$5, \$10	\$5.00 per set
Washington State Salmon Stamps, 1979	\$1, \$3, \$5, \$10	\$5.00 per set
Washington State Salmon Stamps, 1980	\$1, \$3, \$5, \$10	\$5.00 per set

### WANTED!

State fishing or hunting stamps. Will either purchase or trade stamps or silver coins for them.

Rog Beals  
Box 210  
Montevide, MN 56265

### WANTED

For my collection, 1961 Michigan Bear Stamp(mint) and complete set of five used Michigan Bears. Also pre-'70's Ohio, Illinois and Marion County Duck Stamps used or mint.

Frank Sunday  
P.O. Box 82  
Mikado, MI 48745

### WANTED

Automobile Windshield stickers for validating auto licenses; such as California-1944, Ohio-1943, Hawaii-1943-44, Oklahoma-1944, New Mexico-1943, Idaho-1943, Oregon-1931, '32, '43-'44; plus other states not listed. I also collect foreign and any old or unusual license plates

Carroll Kerney  
1540 North Archie  
Fresno, CA 93703

### WANTED

State & County Duck Stamps or licenses. Duck Stamps issued by Canada and Provinces. Used state hunting licenses, with duck stamps attached. Mail on approval with prices. **FAST** reply. I'll pay return postage.

Frank Sunday  
P.O. Box 82  
Mikado, MI 48745



WANTED--U.S. REVENUE STAMPS

Premium paid for stamps with company name printed on stamp. i.e. McR Co. July 1898", "St. Ar. C", etc. Buy or swap.

W.J. Majcher  
P.O. Box 14744  
Austin, TX 78761

WANTED!

Automobile Windshield Stickers.  
License Plate Validation Stickers,  
Sample Stickers

Old or Unusual License Plates,  
Chauffeurs Badges, DAV Key  
Chain Tags.

Dr. Edward H. Miles  
888-8th Avenue  
New York, NY 10019

THIS IS THE LAST ISSUE OF THE NEWSLETTER YOU WILL RECEIVE IF YOU HAVE NOT RENEWED YOUR SRS MEMBERSHIP. SEND IN YOUR \$4 TODAY!!

Oklahoma was also unusual because it issued a series of wine case stamps in metric denominations. The following were noted.

Wine 14% alcohol or less  
9 liters blue  
12 liters blue

Wine over 14% alcohol  
9 liters brown  
12 liters brown

Sparkling wine  
9 liters orange  
(a 12 liter stamp may also exist)



The following English denominations were in use prior to the introduction of the liter stamps:

Wine 14% alcohol or less  
4.0 gallons red  
3.0 gallons red  
2.4 gallons red

Wine 14% or over  
4.0 gallons green  
3.0 gallons green  
2.4 gallons green

Sparkling wine  
2.4 gallon purple  
(the 3.0 and 4.0 gallon stamp might also exist)

Earlier wine case stamps were of the same colors and denominations as the last series of English measurement stamps but also showed a dollar amount as well as the tax paid quantity.

The liquor decal stamps were issued in both English and metric denominations. The following denominations and colors were used for the English measurements:

1/2 pint	aqua blue
1/10 gallon	green
1 pint	orange
1/5 gallon	red
1 quart	green
1/2 gallon	green
1 gallon	green



The following liter denominations were used:

200 ml	
500 ml	<b>brown</b>
750 ml	grey
1 liter	violet
1.75 liter	yellow or dark yellow

With the discontinuation of liquor bottle stamps in Oklahoma, only 6 states are now believed to use liquor bottle stamps. These are Wisconsin, Maryland, Georgia, Iowa(taverns only), Texas(used only at border crossings with Mexico)and Kansas(identification).

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