

THE SMOKY MOUNTAIN PHILATELIST



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THE ASHEVILLE STAMP CLUB

WWW.ASHEVILLESTAMPCLUB.COM WWW.STAMPS.ORG/ASHEVILLE-STAMP-CLUB WWW.SEFSC.ORG/ASHEVILLE-STAMP-CLUB

ELECTED OFFICERS

President: Robert Taylor, 828-447-4699 Email: robertt16@bellsouth.net

Vice President: Jim Haxby Email: hax40@morrisbb.net

Treasurer: Stan Kumor, Email: kumorsm@morrisbb.net

Secretary: Jay Rogers Email: jaylr232@gmail.com

Past President: Ed de Bary Email: emdeb@charter.net

APPOINTED POSITIONS

50-50 Fundraiser: Lucille Lamy

Auctioneers: Ed de Bary & Jay Rogers

Membership: Larry Oliver

Journal Editor: Randall Chet Email: randallchet@gmail.com

WHO TO CALL

If you cannot make a meeting, club event, presentation, or have a question or a suggestion, please contact:

Robert Taylor, 828-447-4699 Email: robertt16@bellsouth.net

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Asheville Stamp Club meets at Deerfield Episcopal Retirement Community, 1617 Hendersonville Rd, Asheville, NC in the Blue Ridge Room of the Community Center at 1:30 pm on the third Sunday of each month. Bring stamps and covers to sell, trade, or show. There are Nickel Boxes and Envelopes of stamps with new material being added all of the time. The club's 2017 Scott catalogs will be at the meeting; 2012 World Classics, US Specialized. As always, there will be the 50-50 Drawing and Door Prizes.

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PRESIDENT'S LETTER

A s we move into spring, it continues to be very gratifying to see new faces along with their enthusiasm. January and February produced five new members. How nice is that! Our philatelic hobby is alive and growing!

The Champion Stamp Auction held in our January meeting was a resounding success with all 75 lots sold which was quite amazing. Many thanks to Jay, Jim, Scott, Ed and all others who helped. This certainly kick started our new year.

The February meeting initiated our popular bi-monthly club auction that followed our business meeting. Ed deBary tried out his new head set microphone which worked GREAT and freed up a hand to help in displaying the items for sale. Let's not forget our "runners", Marion & Scott, who's volunteer work is to distribute the winning items to the successful bidder then collecting the money and giving it to the original owner of the item. They definitely get their exercise for the day!

As a note to all our new members, there is NO commission charged for selling (or buying) an item at our club auctions. You can bring anything philatelic to sell. You will be more successful if you start your item at a conservative low opening price. If you are not sure of an opening price, please ask any of us for advice. Items have a tendency to sell at current market demand prices.

Lastly, many thanks to all members who's help and input make our club what it is.

Best regards, Robert

	ASC MEMBERSHIP APPLICATIO
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STATE	ZIP
PHONE	
EMAIL	
COLLECTOR	DEALER (CIRCLE ONE)
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RECOMMENDE	D BY

SMOKE SIGNALS

It is my distinct pleasure to point any philatelist in the direction of an incredible resource: Stamp Smarter (www.stampsmarter.com). This is a wonderful website created and curated by one of our new members: Don Denman. I first met Don on another excellent website: Stamp Community Forum (www.stampcommunity.org). Don has spent thousands of hours compiling information and files into a digital philatelic library. Some say the hobby of stamp collecting is dying, others, Don and I included, contend it is just changing. Turn to our New Member Spotlight to learn more about Don's efforts.

Don't forget to send me info about yourself; I would love each and every one of you to share your story of how you became stamp collectors. It is very important to remind our other members of what you collect and why. I encourage all our new members to participate. Please send your own story to randallchet@gmail.com. Thanks!

Email your articles, letters, classified ads, auction items, and comments for the Smoky Mountain Philatelist to Randall Chet: randallchet@gmail.com Deadline for the May-June issue: April 25th

CLUB NEWS

(LUB ()FFICERS FOR 2018

The following Officers of the ASC were duly elected for the year 2018 at the regular meeting of the ASC on November 19, 2017 as per the ASC Bylaws Article III Sect 4 and Article IV Sect 2.

Robert Taylor: President Jim Haxby: Vice President Jay Rogers: Secretary Stan Kumor: Treasurer With 27 members present representing a quorum, Ed de Bary, without objection, cast one vote for the unopposed slate. The above 4 Officers, along with the Immediate Past President Ed de Bary, are the de jure 5 member Board of Directors as per the ASC Bylaws Article III Sect 3 Jay Rogers, Secretary

NEW ASC MEMBERS

2018 is off to a great start. We are please to annouce three new collectors have joined so far this year. Total membership now stands at 76. So without ado, here are our new additions to the club:

Irene Hebert	US, Worldwide
Don Denman	US, British America, Great Britain, Netherlands and Colonies, WW, Christmas Seals
John Schlotterbeck	US, WW to 1959, esp. Canada, Chile, Iceland, Scandinavia, Romania

Member Dealers: Are you interested in reaching more collectors? Time to take advantage of your free 2.5" x 2" display ad! You editor and designer can even style it for you. It's just one of the benefits available for Asheville Stamp Club members. And if you are reading this but are not yet a member, our membership application can be found on page 2 of this journal. Contact randallchet@gmail.com for your ad.

WHY DON'T I RATE A REAL STAMP?

SEANCE RESPONSE FROM MOLLY PITCHER, 1928, REFERENCE OBSCURE Larry Oliver



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HACHE

Poor Molly Pitcher. At 150 years after she stepped in to "man" a cannon at the Battle of Monmouth in 1778 during the Revolutionary War, she still did not have a stamp honoring her. Of course, at the time - 1928 - there had been only one stamp issued by the US to honor a specific woman, and that was Martha Washington, #306, issued 1902.

The residents of New Jersey also felt slighted, because there had been no stamp issued to honor their state for, well, just being New Jersey. By 1928 many other states, including such newcomers as California and the "wanna-be-a-state" Alaska had had stamps that commemorated events there - but not New Jersey. The esteemed congressman from New Jersey Harold Hoffman took up the battle to promote the pride of his constituents!

Hoffman wrote to Postmaster General Harry New in early 1928 to strongly request a special commemorative stamp to honor the Battle of Monmouth and that identifying Molly Pitcher would have a positive effect by being " a further tribute to the womanhood of the Revolution". That statement alone was quite a progressive comment for 1928. But PMG New would have nothing of it.

Citing budgetary restrictions and the number of commemorative issues already approved for 1928 — one (1!) had been issued by May 1928 — New declined the request. Hoffman responded, playing the bias card, " Our people feel rather keenly what they feel discrimination in this matter". Which New ignored altogether. Enter Hawaii. Congressman Victor Houston from the Territory of Hawaii, a non-voting Congressman because of its Territorial status, wrote PMG New in April 1928 requesting a special stamp be issued for the sesquicentennial of the discovery of the Hawaiian Islands. New's response was negative, citing the same reasons as he had for the New Jersey stamp, using phrases like "there is no appropriation for

commemorative stamps". Houston was persistent in his request, and suggested to New that the cost issue would be dramatically reduced if existing stamps were "surcharged" (Houston used that word, even though it was an overprint, not a surcharge), and pointed out that it would be just like making precancelled stamps. New had the matter researched and his own data showed that the cost of making the stamps was estimated at 1/2c per thousand stamps. He then agreed to produce the requested stamps, which have their first day as August 13, and are Scott numbers 647-8.

That cleared the way for the New Jersians to reopen the battle. Congressman Ernest Ackerman joined in, and was extremely vociferous and even annoying to PMG New. He spared no words in decrying the refusal of PMG New to acknowledge the state's contributions to the Union. Other congressional leaders spoke in support of the stamp and New caved in, by now knowing that the cost would be minimal. The stamp, #646, issued October 20.

Now consider PMG New's arguments objectively. The cost of producing a new stamp from scratch is about \$8.18/thousand stamps in today's dollars. That translates to approximately 32c/ thousand in 1928 dollars. For those who are math challenged, that amounts to a return of \$20 on an investment of \$0.32. Yeah, yeah, the cost of actually delivering the mail has to be factored in...OK. What semi-Congressman Houston of the Territory of Hawaii proposed was that the overprints (yes, he called them surcharges) would cost 1.6c per thousand, (based on the cost of printing precancels) or a return of \$20 on an investment of 1.6c! That got PMG News' attention in terms his administrative mind could understand.

So New Jersey was pacified, even if not completely satisfied. Many people did not know who Moly Pitcher was until the stamp was issued, however. In postal use, it was one of the least popular stamps of the time and had a relatively small print run, see below comments.

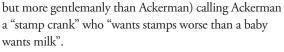
As for Postmaster General Harry New, he retired from the PMG office in March of 1929 and never held any public office after that. He spent the next 8 years until his death as a private citizen, holding only one honorary post as commissioner to the Chicago Exposition of 1933.

Some interesting sidelights to the story:

The Hawaii overprints were first catalogued by Scott under the Hawaii section of the catalog. It was five years later that Scott conceded that they should be listed under the US section. That is why the Hawaii stamps, issued earlier, have higher Scott numbers.

The Hawaiian stamps were also considered "foreign" stamps by many local postmasters, and covers exist with the stamps crossed out and a notation to the effect that these are not legal for postage. The POD had to issue a bulletin in October of 1928 specifically telling postmasters that the stamps were indeed valid!

PMG New got so fed up with New Jersey Congressman Ackerman's insistence that New wrote to the Majority leader of the House (who supported the issuance of the stamp,



"Molly Pitcher" was a nickname, and it was probably a composite of women who carried water to the men on the battlefield during the Civil War. It is often ascribed to Mary Ludwig Hayes whose husband, William, was working a cannon during the Battle of Monmouth. Mary took his place at one point as her husband collapsed in the 100 degree heat.

There are minor varieties of the overprints. One example, with a short "M" in "Molly" is shown in the figure as the lower right hand stamp.

The numbers issued for the Molly Pitcher stamp and the Hawaii overprints were much fewer than any commemorative stamp issued around the same time.



Postmaster General Harry Stewart New, in all his grumpiness

#643 Vermont: 39.9M (current c.v.= \$2.00)

#C11 Beacon airmail: 106.9M (c.v. = \$10.00)

#647 Hawaii 2c: 5.5M (c.v. = \$7.25)

#648 Hawaii 5c: 1.5M (c.v. = \$21.50

#646 Molly Pitcher: 9.8M (c.v. = \$1.60)

#649 Civil Aeronautics 2c: 51.2M (c.v. = \$1.75)

#650 Civil Aeronautics 5c: 10.3M (c.v. = \$7.25)

lower right stamp.

DON DENMAN AND STAMPSMARTER.COM

Stamp Stamp Smarter

y journey into stamp collecting began back in the 1970s; my coin collecting had slowed to a crawl since the remaining empty holes in my collection exceeded my merger young income. Stopping by a stamp shop in Biltmore Forest, I drove head long into what would become a lifetime passion. I quickly joined the APS and became VP of the Hendersonville stamp club where I was the youngest member. My collecting interests was primarily the US but like many stamp collectors I could not resist any stamp that came my way, I purchased a set of Scott 'Big Blues' which to this day remains my the 'fun' part of my collection.

As I entered college and started a family, stamp collecting took a bit of a back seat. Philately was also competing with a new found hobby, collecting and restoring Studebakers. Upon finishing college, I joined the family business in the 1980s and became the 'computer guy'. I enjoyed working with the dBase (database) that was the company's business system. After a bit of self-teaching, I took a contractor job at a technology company writing software where I worked my way up the ladder to become VP of Engineering and partner in the company. We designed, developed, and manufactured embedded devices like kiosks, laser scanners, and motor controllers. My stamp collecting had evolved into more specialized collections including US, Great Britain, British America, Netherlands and Netherlands Colonies, and Christmas Seals.

Combining two things that I loved, philately and technology, was a natural progression for me. This pairing lead to my friendship with Bill Weiss and other professionals who were willing to trade their expertise for my technology knowledge. Bill and I became fast friends; I developed his website and digitize the books he authored in addition to several books for Paul Schmid. Bill and I often talked about the role that technology might play in our changing hobby, neither he nor I believed that the hobby was dying but instead was undergoing a paradigm shift. This sweeping change, called the internet, has forever changed the way that people interface with their hobbies. Bill was also very active in combating fraud and deception in our hobby and we discussed the need to better educate hobbyists in making informed buying decisions. I also feel that one of the greatest attributes of philately is the thrill of identifying your stamps and the learning opportunities uncovered along the way.

Towards that end I began Stamp Smarter in 2013, a non-commercial website dedicated to helping hobbyists acquire knowledge free of cost. Over the last few years, Stamp Smarter has grown into one of the largest philatelic websites online with over 2200 pages content and 85,000 files. The site is organized into two main sections, 'Features' and 'Library'. Some of the popular features include: **1847usa -** Excellent resource for identifying and learning US stamps. Has many tools for finding and distinguish varieties

US Stamp Pop-up Tool - Complete online catalog of US stamps

1851-57 US 1C and 3C Plating Initiatives -Plate Reconstruction, High Resolution Images for all Plates/Positions

1870-2017 Fancy US Cancellations – Over 10,000 illustrated fancy cancels

US Plate Block Tool – Lookup over 57,000 plate numbers covering all US stamp including most back of book

Pointing Hand Census – Excellent Reference for these fascinating axillary markings

US Registered Cover Labels Census – Most complete 1549a census available

US Postal Forms database – Great postal history resource, over 1500 PO forms

Washington/Franklin ID Tool – Easiest, fastest way to identify 1908-1922 Washington Franklin stamps

Schermack Control Perfins Census – Incredible Control Perfin census for all known stamps and covers

US Registered Cover Census – Census of 1855 to 2017 Registered covers

US Postal Rate Tool – Lookup 1847 to 2016 postal rates

US Revenue Cancels Census – 2000 illustrated 1862 to 1874 Revenue Insurance Cancellations

Zip Code Lookup Tool – Search all US Zip Codes includes Latitude/Longitude and map links

Illustrated Philatelic Glossary – The largest, most complete illustrated philatelic glossary

Stamp Mount Cross Reference Tool – Online tools for hobbyists to look up and compare stamp mounts from the major manufacturers

Catalog of Stamp Catalogs – database of 100s of stamp catalogs

Philatelic Links Tool – 100s of searchable philatelic links

Stamp Games and Puzzles – Fun for kids (or anyone) who likes to play games

Canada Stamp Pop-up Tool – Complete online catalog of Canadian stamps

World Stamp Identifier – Powerful and searchable illustrated database of difficult to ID world stamps

The Stamp Smarter Library contains hundreds of books, articles, and videos that showcase our hobby. It is arranged into the following categories;

'How To' – Large selection of 'How To' articles and videos on stamp collecting

Stamp Manufacturing – Technical articles on paper, perforations, watermarks

General Philately - General articles and resources

Topical Collecting – large group of articles and videos on Topical Collecting

United States Stamps – Books and other resources covering US stamp and covers

Albums & Collections – Online displays of albums, exhibits and collections

There has been over 4000 enjoyable man-hours invested in the website. After receiving grim cancer diagnosis, my interfacing with this great hobby turned decidedly digital. Technology and it's digital confluence has allowed me to stay involved with stamp collecting and give back to a hobby that has given me a lifetime of enjoyment.

THE GREAT AMERICAN ICE HOUSES

Randall Chet





Figure 3: Above: R52c with Nov. 1865 Addison Gage & Co. circular date cancel.

Left: Addison Gage, Ice "Magnate"

Under various names Addison Gage's company carried on an extensive trade, gathering ice from Fresh pond (Cambridge), Spy pond (Arlington) and Sandy pond (Ayer), as well as from Wenham lake. Output from these several places for the year 1856 was 146,000 tons. In 1859 it became Addison Gage & Co. For three decades they continued the business, rebuilding the Lander ice houses as early as 1862, and erecting five more structures in 1866. Steam, instead of horse power, also began to be installed, and everything seemed favorable, the years

1871 and 1872 being perhaps the busiest and most prosperous of all. On November 9, 1873, the Gages' great natural ice plant was destroyed by an incendiary fire, and was not again rebuilt. When artificial ice thus came into the market, Mr. Gage retired from business. He was not only a leading ice man, but a leading citizen, serving at different times as alderman, market commissioner and director of various commercial, financial and charitable institutions. He died September 12, 1896, at bis summer residence in Saluda, N. C²

The first ice houses were root cellars; by shoveling ice and snow into the cellar before the last thaw, then packing meadow grass with it, farmers found the ice could be made to last well into summer. By 1830 ice houses were standard on the farm, they usually consisted of a "house built within a house" with the cavity between the walls stuffed with straw or sawdust.

Figure 1: Ice Harvesting by S.A. Scranton , Crystal Lake Ice & Contractor, Madison, CT from a calendar circa 1903

Figure 2: Ice Coupons for 100lbs ice each. Circa 1901 E ach cancel tells a story, and can lead you in unexpected directions. One of my favorite Americana author/artists is Eric Sloane (February 7, 1905 – March 5, 1985), an American landscape painter and author of illustrated works of cultural history and folklore. Many many years ago I read his book "American Yesterday" and was intrigued by his description of the nineteenth century American natural-ice business:

In 1799 ice was cut from Canal Street in New York City and sent to Charleston, South Carolina by boat; it was welcomed with fife and drum and chopped up in drinks for city officials. It had melted considerably by the time it reached the dock down south, but the experiment was a success and the idea of exporting ice was born. In 1805, a man named Frederic Tudor from Boston sent one hundred and thirty tons of ice in the brig Favorite to Martinique in the West Indies. In 1815 he contracted to supply the Cuban government and by 1833 he had contracts with Madras, Bombay, and Calcutta.

To hint at the size of the American naturalice business, as early as 1847, we find Boston records showing 51,887 tons sent to coastal ports and 22,591 tons sent abroad. The returns for that year in Boston were far above the half million-dollar mark. Multiplying this by the hundreds of other ice businesses, you may see that the industry was a major one for America.¹

An Industry Emerges

While ice caves, ice pits and ice houses and other structures have a long history, the commercial development of ice cooling is peculiarly American. Even in colonial America drinks would be served with a block of ice. In Europe, wealthy home owners had their ice shipped in from Norway, but New Englanders dominated the global ice trade, providing ice to much of the rest of the world.

Frederick Tudor, who developed the New England ice trade, garnered monopolistic trade agreements and constructed port ice-houses on what became prime property. By the middle of the nineteenth century he was shipping ice to every major port in Asia, Australia and South America in addition to the Caribbean and the South. His ice was insulated with sawdust from the New England timber industry. Tudor would cover his shipping cost by shipping barrels of fruit or other perishables on top of his ice shipment. Depending on where he delivered his ice, residents could purchase ice for from four to six cents per pound, less than half the cost of "manufactured" ice in India. By 1880 the average urban dweller in the United States consumed a ton of ice each year.³

Not much remains of the memory of the Great American Ice Houses. The giant structures have long since been dismantled for valuable lumber. *Only a foundation or an abandoned railroad track marks their location. Icehouses were sometimes so big that clouds formed and rain fell within*





FOR 1,000 LBS. IC. F

them. Often the railroad's busiest tracks were the ones which serviced the great icehouses. The electric switch that starts your refrigerator in less than five years blasted forever one of America's major industries and sent the ice cutter into an oblivion of Americana.⁴

One can find the tools of the early ice cutter in antique shops and on eBay. Tongs, ice saws and other paraphernalia can be found. Copper or tin-lined ice boxes are popular as repurposed cupboards. Not often written about is the paper ephemera of the natural-ice industry, including covers, billheads, stock certificates, coupons books, and yes, cancels on US revenue stamps.

When refrigeration became more common, ice houses generally disappeared but not in all places or not completely. In Texas, for instance, ice merchants also sold groceries and cold beer, and worked as early convenience stores and local gathering places. In time, they converted into full convenience stores. For instance: famous US 7-Eleven convenience store chain developed from ice houses that were owned by the Southland ice manufacturing company in Dallas and San Antonio in the 1930s.⁵ *Who would've known!*

References:

- 1, 4. Sloane, Eric, American Yesterday, 1956, Wilfred Funk, Inc
- 2. Journal of Ice and Refrigeration, July 1901, p 9
- 3. www.historyofrefrigeration.com/refrigeration-history/history-of-ice-houses/
- 5. www.ultimatehistoryproject.com/ice-house.html

WW1: IT'S IMPACT ON POSTAL HISTORY IN BELGIUM'S UNCONQUERED TERRITORIES

Edward de Bary



Belgian machinegunner in 1918 guarding trench.

From August 1918 edition of "The War Pictorial" magazine

Note that the set of t

The historical context is that of World War I. Germany attacked Belgium when the German army was denied free passage so that they could attack France. Led by King Albert the Belgium army became a block against the much larger German forces who expected to vanquish Belgium very quickly and so move on to France. The German attack began on August 4. Brussels did not fall until August 20. Ghent did not come under German control until around September 20 and Antwerp was not abandoned until October 10, 1914. They managed to load the Belgium army on boats and moved to what became known as the "unconquered territories." They flooded the fields to deter German mechanized units. With the support of British and Canadian units the Belgians held off the German forces for the duration of the war. But many small towns in the area were shattered by the fighting. Best known battles are the three attacks on Ypres. When the allied forces still held the lines at the end of the Spring of 1916 the Germans moved the attack to other areas further south and east.

Although the towns were largely abandoned some people remained to support the fighting forces. Furnes/ Veurne was the Belgium military center where the king remained in command. La Panne on the coast was a beach front relief center. Poperinghe became known to the British as "Pop Town" since it was a location where they could obtain a beer along with fish and chips.



SHOWS & EVENTS

• March 10th & 11th Nashville, TN Stamp & Postcard Show 2017 Fifty Forward Senior Center 301 Madison Street Madison, Tennessee 37115 Sat: 10 - 5, Sun: 10 - 4 Contact: Tom Tribke show@nashvillephilatelic.org 615-833-5161

April 14 & 15th Asheville NC Stamp & Postcard Show Comfort Suites Outlet Mall
890 Brevard Road Asheville, North Carolina.
Sat: 10 - 5, Sun: 10 - 4 Contact: Cary Cochran, 800-560-5310 • May 5th & 6th Charlotte, NC Charlotte Stamp Show St. Sarkis Armenian Church 7000 Park Road Charlotte, North Carolina Sat: 10 - 5, Sun: 10 - 4 Contact: Cary Cochran, 800-560-5310

• May 11th & 12th Johnson City, TN HOLPEX 2018 Holston Stamp Club and Bill Vance Best Western Hotel & Conference Center 2406 N. Roan Street Johnson City, TN, 37601 Fri: 10 - 5, Sat: 10 - 5 • May 19th & 20th Marietta, GA Stamp Dealers Association of GA Bourse Mansour Center 995 Roswell Street Marietta, GA, 30060 Sat: 10 - 5, Sun: 10 - 3 Contact: Len Curtis, 404-593-6838 collectemall@bellsouth.net

A PHILATELIC RESOURCE LIST FOR ASC MEMBERS

Two years ago, member Bob Bouvier created a spreadsheet listing philatelic resources in his possession that is intended to encourage and facilitate the sharing of published philatelic knowledge among our membership. Entries are categorized as books, periodicals and clippings. Each owner codes each entry for several sharing options that include lending and for how long, bringing to meetings [only], copying and/or scanning (with page limitations), and look-ups. Larry Oliver added his holdings that brought the totals up to 62 books, 7 periodicals, and 13 clippings. Bob is confident that other members have materials that would be of interest to our members and would welcome additions. The file is available to any current member with an email address and Bob will print off a copy for anyone who does not have an email account. Bob's contact information is found in our membership list. Thank you.

In addition, Bob has been collecting past issues of Asheville Stamp Club publications that he is sending to the American Philatelic Research Library in Bellefonte, PA to augment their holdings. He has accounted for all newsletters published since 2011 and is missing only one issue for 2010 (assuming it was published): The January-February 2010 issue of the Smoky Mountain Philatelist. If you have a copy of this issue, or know for certain it was not published, please contact Bob at bouv1946@gmail.com or 828-713-0270. His efforts for locating issues from 2006 on back have been largely unsuccessful. A mere handful have been located, dating back to 1970. If you know of any, please contact Bob.

STAMPS - WANTED, FOR SALE OR TRADE

Wanted! WWII US patriotic covers - especially with cachets that are "politically incorrect", humorous, or feature women. Top prices paid - which ain't much, frankly! Larry Oliver stamper707@gmail.com

Wanted! US First Issue Revenues. Large accumulations as I am looking for shades, paper types and cancellations. randallchet@gmail.com

Wanted! Philatelic Literature related to US revenues, especially any back issues of the American Revenuer, and Weekly Philatelic Gossip 1936 - 1957. Also any general periodicals 1880 - 1950. randallchet@gmail.com

For Sale! US Proprietary Die Stamps (Match & Medicines), first-third issue revenues, albums and pages. Visit MatchandMedicine.com

For Sale! USPS Commemorative Yearbooks. Mint. Few to no stamps. Years: 1998, 1999, 2001, 2002, 2004, 2005, 2007. \$5 each. randallchet@gmail.com

If you are a member of the ASC and have something of interest to list, feel free to email your classified ad to randallchet@gmail.com. As space allows, I'll do my best to include it in the next issues of the Smoky Mountain Philatelist.