



Philatelic Review Bulletin

Penrith & District Philatelic Society

P.O. Box 393

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Produced in Australia by

Penrith & District Philatelic Society
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Kingswood NSW 2747

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Dear members and collectors,

The contents of this bulletin aims at informing members of pending auctions, stamps issues and other calendar items relevant to our hobby.

As things go, there will be room for errors but I hope I can keep those to a minimum.

The editor

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Meetings

Start: 8:00 pm; first Thursday in the month (except January)

CWA Rooms, Baby Health Centre, Tindale Street, Penrith

Date	Activity
7 May 2009	Exhibition; Trading
4 June 2009	Exhibition; Trading
2 July 2009	Exhibition; Trading
6 August 2009	Exhibition; Trading Election of Office Holders
3 September 2009	Exhibition; Trading
1 October	Exhibition; Trading
5 November	Exhibition; Trading
December 2009	Christmas Party
January	No meeting

Blue Mountains Stamp Club: 4th Friday (ex Dec)
8:00pm Katoomba Public School; PO Box 76,
Blackheath

Parramatta PS: 1st Friday

References

- Australia Post

Stamp Shows

For more stamp shows refer to Richmond:
The Stamp World of NSW & ACT 2009

Events

Where	When	Contact
Katoomba: Katoomba Masonic Centre Civic Centre, Station Street	1 st Saturday 10:00am – 4:00pm	Tel: (02) 9418 9044
Brookvale: Manly-Warringah Leagues Club Unlicensed Premises (first floor Car park Building), corner Federal Parade / Pittwater Road	1 st Saturday (except January) 10:00am – 4:00pm	Tel: (02) 9977 4076
Orange: Quinn's Arcade, Summer Street	1 st Saturday (except January) 9:00am – 4:00pm	Orange Coin & Stamp Club, P.O Box 324, Orange, 2800 Tel: Norm Binns (02) 6362 3754
Tuncurry: Tuncurry-Forster TAFE College, Taree Street	1 st Saturday (February to November) 9:00am – 12:00noon	Great Lakes Stamp Club, P.O Box 717, Forster, 2428
Caringbah: Stamp and Coin Collectors Fair, East Coast City Church, 375 Kingsway (Entrance fee: Gold Coin - all funds donated to the church)	1 st Saturday	Convener – Dave Ellis Tel: (02) 9528 9011
Parramatta: AAA Stamp & Coin Shows	28 March 2009 20 June 2009	Steve 0432 540 760
Bankstown: Masonic Hall, corner of Restwell Street and Greenfields Street	1 st Sunday 9:00am – 3:00pm	Grahame Fudge: Tel: (02) 4455 4011
Corrimal: Masonic Hall, 69 Railway Street	1 st Sunday 10:00am – 4:00pm	
Brookvale: Federal Parade Hall	3 rd Saturday (March, June, August & November only) 10:00am - 4:00pm	Manly-Warringah Leagues Club Stamp Club, 563 Pittwater Rd, Brookvale, 2100
Wallsend: Pioneer's Hall, Cowper Street	3 rd Sunday 10:00am – 4:00pm	Tel: (02) 4946 9121
Epping: Epping School of Dance Hall, 9 Oxford Street	4 th Sunday 10:00am – 4:00pm	
Croydon: Imar Community Hall, 2A Fitzroy Street	Last Sunday February, May, August & November only; 9:30am – 3:00pm	NSW Postcard Collectors Society, P.O Box 426, Newport, 2106

Auctions

ALLIANCE AUCTIONS (UK)

office@allianceauctions.com

Tel +44 1279 758854 Fax + 44 1279 758859

CAVENDISH AUCTIONS (UK)

stamps@cavendishphilauc.demon.co.uk

CHARLES LESKI AUCTIONS

www.leski.com.au

CRAIG CHAPPELL

craigchappell@bigpond.com.au

EDLINS of CANBERRA

www.edlins.com.au

MILLENNIUM PHILATELIC AUCTIONS

www.millenniumauctions.com

MOWBRAYS AUSTRALIA

Melbourne

sgamelb@ozemail.com.au

Sydney

sgasydney@bigpond.com

J.R. MOWBRAY PHILATELIST (NZ)

JOHN MOWBRAY INTERNATIONAL

www.mowbrays.co.nz

PREMIER POSTAL AUCTIONS

www.premierpostal.com

david@premierpostal.com

PRESTIGE PHILATELY

www.prestigephilately.com

19th January 2008 1pm #133

STANLEY GIBBONS MELBOURNE

sgamelb@ozemail.com.au

STANLEY GIBBONS SYDNEY

sgasydney@bigpond.com

STATUS INTERNATIONAL

auction@statusint.com

21st CENTURY AUCTIONS

www.21stcenturyauctions.com.au

info@21centuryauctions.com.au

Useful Links

Name	WEBSITE
A-One Stamps	www.aonestamps.com
APRL	www.stamps.org
APS	www.west.net
Australian Philatelic Federation	www.apf.org.au

Name	WEBSITE
Bilby Stamps & Covers	www.bilbystamps.com.au
British Library Philatelic	www.portico.bi.uk Collection
Burpengary Stamps	www.burstamp.com
CDDSTAMPS	www.cdddstamps.vom
Collections Plus	www.centurynova.com.au
County Philatelic	www.stampauctions.co.uk
FIP	www.f-i-p.ch
French postal history	www.esil.univnirs.fr/Eleves/P98/incio/index.html
Ideal Solutions	www.philately.com
James Bendon	www.jamesbendon.com
Kennedy Stamps P/L	www.kennedystamps.com.au
Kevin Morgan Stamps and Coins	www.kevinmorgan.com.au
Leonard Hartman USA	www.pbbooks.com/index.html
Malta Philatelic Society	http://www.maltaphilately.org/
Michael Eastick & Associates PTY LTD	www.michaelestick.com
NRG Philatelics	www.nrgphilatelics.com
Pacific Stamps	www.pacificstamps.com .au
Phil Bansner	www.philbansner.com
Phillips	www.phillips-auctions.com
Provincial Philatelics	www.proyphil.demon.co.uk
Renniks Publications	www.renniks.com
Royal Mail	www.royalmail.co.uk
Sotheby	www.sothebys.com
Stamp Shows	www.stampshows.com/#international
Stamp World	www.stampworld.com/index.html
STAMPS4COLLECTORS	www.stamps4collectors.net
Stanley Gibbons	www.stangib.com
Stanley Gibbons Australia	www.stanleygibbons.com
Status International	www.statusint.com
Sydney Stamp Centre (WCS)	www.sydneystampcentre.com.au
Webzine, NetStamp	www.netstamps.com
Yvert & Tellier	www.yvert-et-tellier.fr/

Stamp Issues

Australia Post

www.auspost.com.au/philatelic/stamps/intro.asp

2009 STAMP PROGRAMME

1 April: Indigenous Culture

15 April: Queens Birthday

Great Britain

<http://www.royalmail.com/portal/rm>

Invitation

Dear guests and readers of this bulletin,
You are invited to join our club as stamp collecting has provided many of us with deep insights into past and present cultures of countries we may never visit. As a guest you may find the behaviour of existing members a bit overwhelming. Do not be afraid to ask questions. If you do, please do not be overwhelmed with the answer as you usually get more than you asked for. Some of us have been collecting stamps for such a long time that we have forgotten what it feels like to be a beginner.

Join in and enjoy a pastime that need not be expensive. If you have inherited a stamp collection we will provide you with information (free of charge) about the value of that collection. Again, we may make comments you may not like (there is rust in the collection; not worth much but interesting enough to expand; etc). We are human and we have our little errors. However, if you do not like the information received, by all means, get a second opinion.

Looking back and ahead

Our treasurer Charles reported that the finances of the Club are sound and we are in the black.

Last meeting I raised the issue of business cards to promote us at Stamp Fairs and Shows or just to introduce ourselves to non-members. The production has been halted due to printing problems but not forgotten.

In this issue I continue 'Difficult to find stamps' but I have not forgotten the request to put something together for the British Regional issues.

Uwe Krüger
President

Difficult to find stamps

Norway



Local stamp. Trondhjem (Norway) #35 (1887). This stamp was printed by lithography, but using 2 stones. The distinction is a break in the circle round the numeral at west (using the compass!) on stone 1. I can't see on the scan whether the break is there or not (as it's under the postmark). The stone 1 printing was in May 1887 in brownish-yellow and the stone 2 in May 1891 (lemon-yellow) or May 1893 (mustard-yellow - whatever that's meant to mean!).

Source Jurgen Tiemer (1984) in the German Scandinavia Study Group newsletter.



Norwegian fund-raising label for cancer-research.



A Norwegian stamp that was used to raise money for a small "union or corporation of shops" (outside the main areas) in Nordland (part of Norway). "Til Indtægt for den Nordlandske/Handelstands Understøttelseskasse". The text means something like "For the Benefit of the 'Northlandic'/Trade Union Support Fund".

Madagascar



In the Stanley Gibbons British Commonwealth 2000 you find on page 65 (Madagascar British Inland Mail #62) this info: the stamp shown was used from March 1895 to 30 September 1895 on Madagascar during the war of this island with France. The printing was done by typography in London (John Hadden & Co). A number of British merchants (including the British Vice-Consul) agreed with the local authorities to set up a mail

abroad via Durban. The "Ariary" inscription varied in the different values, which were 2, 4 and 6 pence and 1, 2 and 4 shillings. The stamp, should have perforation 12. There's only one problem: the 4 shilling value was issued in bright purple! This can however be caused by fading under influence of water or light, as this is well known of contemporary inks. Stanley Gibbons: "British Inland Mail: In January 1895 the Malagasy government agreed that a syndicate of British merchants at Antananarivo, including the Vice-Consul, should operate an inland postal service during the war with France. Mail was sent by runner to the port of Vatomandry and forwarded via Durban where Natal stamps were added. Nos. 50/62 were cancelled with dated circular postmarks inscribed "BRITISH MAIL". The above stamps is the last stamp in a set of 6 from the second series. The post was suppressed when the French entered Antananarivo on 30 September 1895. The inscriptions in the lower label varies for each value. Unfortunately there is no listing of inscriptions, the example given (6d) having SIKAJY the meaning unknown. However, the above Ariary is the synonym name for 5 Francs Malagasy. The Ariary is / was a coin worth 5 Francs. (= 4 shillings in 1895) The Sikajy is / was worth 60 centimes (= 5.76d or nominally 6 pence in 1895).

Manchukuo



S1

This is a complete set of the Manchukuo Postal Savings issue. Face value of 10 cents. Was issued on the 1st of March 1943 (S1), and was used until January 1945 when it was replaced by (S2)



S2

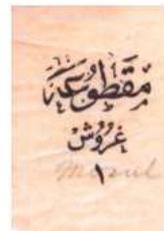
These postal savings stamps are listed in the Japanese Sakura Catalog as numbers S1 (issued 1.3.1941) and S2 (issued sometime 1945). Value JPY 300 and 120.

Manchuria



The original stamp was issued by Manchuria (man-chu-kuo in Japanese), the design was without nations title, because Manchukuo had not been recognized by Chinese postal authorities during WWII. Thus, an orchid emblem was placed at top as the token of nation. The postage like these were served for the connection fees between Manchuria and inland China. After WWII, some of these postage were surcharged with four Chinese characters chu-hua-min-kuo (the Republic of China); the font types were checked out over 25 kinds, usually been distinguished by each major cities of Manchuria.

Mesopotamia



From Mosul in Mesopotamia The inscription on this stamp translates into excise - 1 piaster. Presumably an excise tax stamp.

Mexico



The following is from Nicholas Follansbee's "Catalogue of the Stamps of Mexico 1856 - 1900":
THE DISTRICT OVERPRINTS
 Mexico was divided into numerous postal districts, each with a main post office known as an administraci3n. The administratively dependent post offices are called "sub-offices." Stamps were produced in Mexico City and issued to the various administraciones in batches known as consignments, and careful records of the quantities issued in these consignments were kept, as was an accurate accounting of their subsequent distribution to the sub-offices, sales and returns. These administrative structures and procedures were not at all unusual in themselves but are rarely reflected in a country's stamps. However, during much of the 19th century, Mexico was an unstable

country, and the postal system was prone to disruption by bandits and anti-government factions. The overprinting of stamps with district names and/or numbers was an unusual but effective measure taken to counter some of these difficulties.

The issues of 1856 and 1861 were distributed to the administraciones without overprints, but upon arrival and before being distributed to the sub-offices or sold to the public, they were handstamped with the district name (though some of the smaller districts did not follow this practice, and there were occasional instances where stamps were used without overprint from even some of the larger districts). Some districts used very few stamps; examples today are either rare or, in some cases, entirely unknown. Stamps from the "rare" districts are eagerly sought by collectors and worth far more than those from the "common" ones.

The Eagle and Maximilian Issues were distributed to the administraciones overprinted with the consignment number and year. Upon arrival, these were usually overprinted with the district name as well. Sub-consignments were sent from the administración to sub-offices, often with a handstamped number added and in some instances, the name of the sub-office was applied instead of the district name (AGUASCALIENTES, COCULA, TEPIC, and ZAPOTLAN are "subs" rather than district overprints).

Starting in 1868, stamps were issued to the districts overprinted with a number corresponding to the district in addition to numbers indicating the year. Upon arrival at the district administración they were additionally overprinted with the district name. The practice was generally discontinued in 1884.



Mexican stamps of 1856 to 1883 are overprinted with district names, numbers and occasionally dates. This one (Scott #106) looks to be from Mazatlan.



Mexican Documentary Revenue of 1924. The 5c is the commonest stamp of that year. The overprints indicate the state that used the revenue, and can be collected that way.



Mexican obligatory child welfare tax stamp, Stanley Gibbons #459 1c violet, issued in 1929.



This is a Mexico Renta Interior Revenue stamp of 1920 without the talon. Used in the state of Vera Cruz.



Mexican Renta Interior stamp of 1898. The overprint therefore will probably be one of the Mexican states such as: Distrito Federal, Carmen, Vera Cruz, La Paz, Zumpango, Monterey, Compostella, Pagado or one of the other states.



Renta Interior means Internal revenue. The Jalisco overprint is the name of a state in Mexico. These overprints occur on almost every Internal Revenue stamps of Mexico.



1896 Renta Interior stamp. These stamps were perforated through the middle. One half was used on the document and the other half (the talon) was affixed to the stub. Starting from the 1892-93 issue all Renta Interior stamps have talons. RAVON is probably part of the name of a Mexican state or a private company overprint. The overprint on top and bottom (line) are probably cancellations.



Mexican revenue stamp of the "Departamento de Salubridad Publica" of 1928; at the moment 3 values are known to me 2c yellow-green, 5c brown and 10c black.

Montenegro



This stamp was issued by the Montenegro government in exile in central Italy, in the city of Gaeta (Lazio) where was Montenegro's refugee camp during World War I. There are 19 different values, 12 "regular", five porto stamps and two AR (confirmation of delivery) stamps. Chapier indicates they were issued in 1921. They exist imperforate and the set of 12 is said to exist without overprint.



This stamp was issued by Montenegro government in exile in central Italy, in the city of Gaeta (Lazio) where was Montenegro's refugee camp during World War I. There are 19 different values, 12 "regular", five porto stamps and two AR (confirmation of delivery) stamps. The Queen Milena is a private issue for Red cross (four values). These stamps were never issued.

Morocco



This is a bogus pictorial issue of Morocco. It is listed by Alnis Guide to the local Posts of Morocco (printed in U.K. 1993 edition).

It's a set issued in 1907, consisting of 5 different stamps (5c 10c 20c 30c 50c), and also 5 more stamps surcharged with extra value, plus one variety of 20c. (imperforated at right).

They exist with 3 different cancels:

Casablanca/Maroc and Tanger/Maroc, plus another not clear.



Stamp of a curious Jewish Court from Tangier, Morocco. The whole story is given in Donald Duston's catalogue of French Colonies revenues, 2nd edition, July 2000.

Jewish Court Fee issue for Tangier refer to Duston's catalogue (110 Kb)

JEWISH COURT FEE ISSUE FOR TANGIER

These stamps were first listed by Fauriol in his CHRONIQUE FISCALE. He stated that prior to 1912 an Israeli Tribunal judged their co-religionists and processed their petitions. These stamps paid the fiscal tax on documents issued by that tribunal. Although originally considered very rare, a quantity of 40 values except the 10 pieces has become available and the prices reflect this situation. Never have been seen or reported on documents. The time-date coincides with the enactment of a special statute allowing the city of Tangier to issue its own stamps.



סניטוריום	מסגרת	מסגרת	מסגרת
sanatorium	border	border	border
1. 20c	20c	20c	20c
2. 30c	30c	30c	30c
3. 50c	50c	50c	50c
4. 1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
5. 2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
6. 3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
7. 4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
8. 5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
9. 6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
10. 7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
11. 8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
12. 9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
13. 10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
14. 11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
15. 12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
16. 13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
17. 14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
18. 15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
19. 16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00



The writings read: Empire Cherifien - 1927 - 1927 - Sidi-Mohamed - Sultan du Maroc. One of a large

series of poster stamps prepared for the Syndicat d'Initiative du Maroc in the late 1920's. Most of the stamps featured touristic views of French Morocco, but a few such as the one illustrated, depicted political figures of importance in French Morocco at that time. A listing of all known varieties of these poster stamps appeared in *Le Rekkas* #21, 1998. *Le Rekkas* is the official bulletin of SPLM, a society dedicated to the study of all aspects of Moroccan philately.

Pakistan



From 20 December 1971 various Pakistan issues were overprinted by local Postmasters, mainly using handstamps. Their use was permitted until 30 April 1973. The Tornow catalog lists 118 different handstamps in this format (capital "B" for Bangladesh); together with handstamps in all caps, in Bengali, and combinations of English/Bengali, there must be 600+ different. If you can provide the width of the overprint in mm, I can possibly determine the town, although there are many that are difficult to distinguish. Max Smith has done a full listing of these in *Head Offices of Bangladesh* which ran in 27 parts in *India Post* from Jan 1989 to July 1997.

Palestine



The Palestine O.P.D.A. Devair overprint is a revenue. "Devair" was a Customs Duty. The stamp is in Barefoots British Commonwealth Revenues nr. 1 for that overprint. It's from 1918. overprinted O.P.D.A. (Ottoman Public Debt Authority) or H.J.Z. (Hejaz Railway) or DEVAIR ("Devair" = Customs Duty) with or without new value surcharge. It says these are fiscals but: "They are known used as postage stamps ... and were passed by the postal authorities, although they were not definitely authorised for postal use".

Persia (Iran)



Without the overprint this is SG128, Michel 106, issued 1898. In 1899 this set was overprinted with various scroll-like control marks in attempt to prevent stolen stamps being used postally, the 4 kran being SG144. According to the Michel catalogue, such stamps overprinted "PP" (Postes Persanes) were not issued.



This is one of a series of so-called unissued stamps of Persa. They date from before 1914 and are very similar to the lovely Coronation stamps with gold and silver edges of this period. The first set has ten values with portraits of various Shahs, each bi-coloured with gold edges. These low values (1ch to 24ch) are upright and have the same frame designs as your illustration. The nine high values (1Kr to 50Kr) are horizontal, bi-colored and show various views, and have gold edges. This same set also appears with "SERVICE" overprint in red. They also exist with inverted centres. The second set comprises ten values (1ch to 26ch) in this design and eight values in horizontal format but similar design (1Kr to 30Kr), all bi-colored with gold edges. For a "SERVICE" set, the first ten values were overprinted in red and the edges made silver instead of gold. The horizontal frames of the eight high values were used but with a building for centre instead of the lion. They also had silver borders and red "Service" overprint. All values again appear with inverted centres. At best, these can only be described as a speculative issue but they are superbly printed and form an attractive addition to any collection.



This is a famine relief 1 chahi obligatory tax stamp from March 1918. One of these stamps had to be affixed to every letter or newspaper, the proceeds going to famine relief. It is not in Gibbons simplified catalogue but is in the Central Asia specialized catalogue. In Michel it is no.9 under "Zwangszuschlagsmarken".



Charity tax stamp (possibly hospital tax), pre-1932 (when the currency changed). The face value (in the circle above the lion) is 10 chahi.



Teheran local post stamp, which dates from World War I.



Iran, as deduced not only from the currency "rials" in top left circle, but also the remnants of the "Teheran" postmark. The top right circle presumably gives the value. It is most likely "panj" = 5. It seems to be a charity label rather than a revenue stamp as it seems to have been used on a cover. It could be from the early years of the Islamic Republic when the rial started its downward slide in value.



There is a note in the Michel Asia catalogue that other values of this set (2.25 R and 2.50 R) were for telegrams and for that reason are not catalogued. The 50 D tax was levied on letters and the 2 R on parcels to raise funds for the fight against tuberculosis. The above overprinted stamp will be a provisional 2.50 R on 2.25 R, issued when the tax on telegrams was increased.



Iran, revenue of 1910/1920s. The cancel year number 1307 is illogical. The original stamps were overprinted for the provisional airmails of 1928, Michel Mittel- und Ostasien 1999, #569/580.

Peru



The writings are "CORREOS" on both sides, "PORTE FRANCO" at top and "UN DINERO" as facial value at bottom. Scott Peru 14.

Philippines



The yellow cloud is an overprint. This stamp is the Philippines (during the Spanish Period; Scott Philippines #120) and it is from the Era of the Surcharges, 1880 - 1890 on a signature stamp.

Many of these overprints are forged.



Sutton's The Stamp Collector's Encyclopdia reads: "Aguinaldo: Local stamps stamps of doubtful status issued by the Aguinaldo revolutionary government of the Philippines in 1898." 'Aguinaldo' means an extra emolument, generally given in Christmas. 'Requete' was the name for Spanish phalange soldiers(national-socialist-like party of the 30s).



The stamp was issued in 1898-1899 by the Aguinaldo Revolutionary Government



Overprint SNV stands for "Specimen, No Value" or equivalent.

Poland



They are listed under Zarki. The writing says "1917 Labels issued "for the poor" – used for sealing the flaps of envelopes, no postal status." Beneath the picture of the single stamp reads "The above stamp was overprinted O.K.O.P. and used as a provisional revenue stamp. Provenance uncertain". ("Poland Locals" by A. Hall (European Philately 6)).



Polish local part of a set listed in Michel but this one is likely to be a fake as 99%+ are. The name of the town is Zarki (dot over Z).



This particular overprint reads "10 halerzy 10" in a rectangle which was hand-stamped over two adjoining stamps. The original was issued in early October 1918 by the Local Post organized by the officer in charge of Civil Affairs of the District of Dabrow. It was overprinted on Oct 18, 1918 when postal charges doubled. The overprint comes in both red and dark violet and had a printing of only 5,000. The value of an legitimate copy was 10 Pounds Sterling, back in 1981. There are three values in the set: 6h on 3, 10h on 5 and 24h on 12. The paper in the originals is white under ultraviolet light.



This is a Poland fiscal surtax stamp. The use of these stamps on the fiscal acts was obligatory. For the purchase of gold and silver to improve the national economy. Issued in 1920. About 30 different stamps/values. Listed in the catalogue of

the adhesive revenue stamps of Poland by John A. Norton and Tadeusz Gryzewski, partially revised by Martin Erler. The inscription roughly translates to "National Treasury / To Purchase Gold and Silver".



Charity label to raise funds for the Polish Legions in WWI. This is the high value of a set of 4 (several shades for each value). There is also a series denominated in groszy. These stamps are listed in Alan Jacksons catalogue "For God Kaiser & Fatherland" as charity labels. They exist perforated and non perforated



Poland local issues for Przedborz, number 17, issued 27 July, 1918 Known in perf 10, perf 11.5 and imperf. J. Barefoot on pg 28 of his book, "Poland 1918 Locals" as "posthumous issue #3".



A philatelic issue from Checiny with a favor cancel. This series was issued on June 17, 1919. The 12h was issued in perf 10 most commonly, but also perf 11 ½. The color should be blue & pink. Values in Pounds Sterling from 1981 were 2.50 for the perf 10 and 3.50 for the perf 11 ½.



A fantasy stamp of Poland, 1918, one of a set of 5 listed by Chapier.



"Deutscher Wert, gleich 140 Pfg. Wählt Deutsch!" means ("German Value / Equals 140 Pfg. /Vote German!"). One of a set of seven. Listed in Ruch's Poland specialized Vol. 2, of 1990 on page 440.



Regular issue commemorating Bennet's flight. It is from a set of three and is listed in Sanabria's air post catalog.



The stamp shown is a municipal revenue issued in 1925. You can find it in the J. Barefoot's catalogue Poland Revenues under Dubno (Powiat).



Early post-WWII charity labels from Poland. "Liga Morska" is "Maritime League".



Early post-WWII charity labels from Poland. "Pomoc Zimowa" is "Winter Aid".



This is a charity label to raise money for the reconstruction of health resorts for Polish post & telegraph workers. Frequently seen on early post-WWII covers.



Polish Red Cross stamp. The words for PCK would be something like Polski Czerwoni Krzyz. Something close to that. It pictures the very beautiful town hall of Wroclaw in Silesia (Breslau, Germany until 1945).



This miniature sheet is from a Displaced persons' camp in Germany that the US liberated at the end of World War 2. It had mainly Polish inmates. The sheet was issued 1 Aug 1945 (5 month after liberation). It shows the Polish (white) eagle in a shield with the legend "Polish political prisoners out of gratitude". Generally printed on greyish paper. Issued both perforated and more rare imperforated. These were issued as singles and as souvenir sheets. There are 15 souvenir sheets differing for the arrangements of the stamp value on the sheet (and some are imperforated; 4 are single stamp souvenir sheets in different colours). This sheet is block #5; 45,000 were issued. All as singles their value would be about \$4.00 each. (In case you have the rarest of these s/s, it's the one with the values in this order 25 pf. blue, 50 pf. red, 10 pf. yellow 25 pf. green -- value "1.10 + 3.90" watermarked, white paper -- 500 printed, value today is \$110). Not all the souvenir sheets consisted of 6 stamps.



A red on cream stamp with the nice mansion or inn with what look like tree size lily plants "1000 Szkól na tysiac lecie" and at bottom: "KIELCE TPBS". "1000 Szkol na tysiac lecie" would mean something like "1000 schools for 1000 years". I assume this would have been a drive to build 1,000 new schools connected with Poland's 1,000 year anniversary of statehood celebrated in 1966. Kielce is a city in Central Poland south of Warsaw.

Portugal



This is a bogus/phantom stamp originally reported from Lisbon in 1897, according to Melville's Phantom Philately. It is rare today and of some value to cinderella collectors.

Puerto Rico



It is one of the Second Aerovias air mail issues of Puerto Rico. The complete set is 8 stamps, denominations from 1 c (10,000 issued) to \$1 (only 1500 issued). They are listed in "Triangular

Philatelics' by Chris Green as OA 1100. Also listed in Sanabria's Air Post Catalogue.

Romania



This is a Romanian obligatory stamp, issued in 1943/44, Michel #31.



The overprint means "The Service of the Prisoners of War / Postage Free". These stamps were issued in May 1946 and were distributed by the Romanian Red Cross to POWs interned in Romania. They are listed in Michel under Portofreiheitsmarken as III-IX.



One of a set of six issued in 1956 by the Romanian Government in Exile. Many other stamps were issued according to the catalogue by Popescu and Strejnicu.



Romanian postal tax stamp, Scott RA35, from 1948.



"Ajutorul legionary / Ajuta-ti Fratele Cazut in Nenorocire Nu-l Lasa! "The Iron Guard Help / Help Your Brother Fallen into Misfortune / Do not Abandon Him/Her!" The Iron Guard was a totalitarian party, and the above slogan was a part of their political philosophy. - This shows the murdered Romanian fascist leader Codreanu. This stamp is listed in the Romania Revenues catalog by Andrew Hall-European Philately 10. It is listed

under the "Ajutor"- "Charity surcharge" section. In this section are also listed the postal tax stamps listed in Scotts and Michel. He notes that he has mixed postal and non- together. This issue is listed as #79, "Legionary issue" issued in 1940. There is also an unissued brown version of this stamp and a different design for the 1L stamp in the set of 2.



Must be pre-WWII. It shows the University of King Carol II at Cernauti. The king was deposed around 1947.

Russia



Siberia. It was issued during 1920 by the regime of the Ataman Semyonov, ruler of the Transbaikalian Province, with headquarters at Chita. The government lasted between 20 January 1920 and 21 October 1920.



This isn't an overprint, but a cancel from imperial St. Petersburg. There were originally eight post offices, each with its unique cancel. They were designed so the office could be identified by the shape of the cancel even if the number was not legible. These cancels can be found in "Russian Postmarks, An Introduction and Guide" by Kiryushkin, A.V. and P. E. Robinson.



The whole red overprint, which covers 4 stamps, is shown in the Michel Europa-Katalog Ost under Russia, note above #105, where it states that the overprint on this "Romanov-type" stamp of Russia is made privately and was not an official issue.



This isn't a stamp, probably a postal stationary cutout. The double headed eagle is (was) the symbol of the Romanov Russian Royal Family. The stamp is Russian, as is implied by the double headed eagle and the Cyrillic writing (no Czarist era stamps identified the country). Note that the Cyrillic is in "old Russian" Cyrillic rather than in modernised Cyrillic, and includes a letter no longer used (after the "P" in kopeek. The Cyrillic says "ten kopeek per lot" - a lot was a measure of weight and is about half an ounce. looks very much like the Austrian eagle, but this eagle has a sceptre in its left foot, so it's the Russian eagle. The first words "desjat kopek" must mean "ten kopek".



"Alnis Guide to Russian Revenues and Cinderellas":.A fund-raising stamp: "Viatka Government for the Families of the Conscripted" (1914), one of five.



Listed under Russia as #4-10 in Chapier's "Les Timbres de Fantasia". According to the Michel catalogue, this is a private Russian fake stamp, known as "1922 Odessa starvation issue".



Russian semi-postal for Volga Famine relief. It was issued in February 1922 and is listed in Scott as B21.



1921 Wrangel Army issues, listed in Scott under Offices in the Turkish Empire.



Wrangel Army 1921; Underlying stamp is Russia 78 (Scott). Overprint is Offices in Turkish Empire 343.



Scott South Russia #55. "Issued at Sevastopol during the occupation by General Wrangel's army."



Some bogus issues do exist but THIS isn't one of them. This was issued by the Cossack government which held the Don area from about 1919-1920. Being anti-Bolshevik they were approved of, but not commanded by, General Denikin, the commander of the White Armies in South Russia. The overprint on these are quite big. If you find them with a smaller overprint, about the same size it is South Russian Army, but without the black bar, they are probably bogus issues supposedly produced for the area of Novocherkessk.



South Russian Army. 1918-1920 issue for the field post office service of Kuban Cossack forces.



The stamp is from a set of seven, showing portraits of Russian National Heroes of Civil War, fighters against communists: Kolchak (two different stamps), Alekseyev, Kornilov, May-Mayevsky and Denikin. Issued in 1919 as a propaganda stamp. Very small circulation. Almost all of them have been destroyed in Russia for fear of KGB. Now these stamps are in a big demand in the world and especially in Russia.



OKCA stands for Osobiy Korpus Severnoy Army (Special Corps Northern Army)



Speculative issue Western Army - The "man who breaks the chains" is a speculative issue year 1919, supposed to be of West Russian Army. It exists also with different overprints. It is listed in many different Russian and German specialist catalogues and articles.



Russian RSFSR, 1924, Tax Duty stamp 12 July 1899.



Russian fiscal stamp, this one is certainly Czarist. Both "gerbovaya" and "marka" can mean "stamp" (postage stamp is "pochtovaya marka". Stamp-duty

is "gerbovaya poshlina". The inscription below the double-headed eagle translates as "fifteen kopeks".



Revenue from 1888 for Russia probably Forbin nr. 10.



Provisional stamp issued in St. Petersburg. Unlike most such productions, it has been listed in a Stanley Gibbons catalogue update; however it is not listed in the most recent Simplified Catalogue.



The stamp shown is a subscription fee stamp for the usage of Wire Radio (or Cabel Broadcasting). There was a set of stamps with different face values issued during the 1960's. Around the value are two writings, the upper one reads 'Ministerstvo Sviazi CCCP' (Ministry of ...? of the SSSR), the lower one reads 'Abonementnaja plata'.



Fiscal stamp from St. Petersburg City Office (Gorodskaya Uprava, on the stamp it is the genitivus [...oy ...y], of course) with a value of 3 silver kopeks. it's from 1865, it's one of a serie: imp: 1,2,3,5,10,15,20,25,30,40 perf: 3,5,15,30,40.



This is Russian Red Cross Society membership fees (10k for school children). Date of issue 1970. The previous 1961 issue had "196.." for year on the reverse which was changed for "19.." in the 1970 issue. Also both issues exist for adult members at 30k rate

Ryukyu Islands



This is a postage stamp from Ryukyu Islands, issued in 1952, Michel #30.

Sardinia



According to Billig's Philatelic Handbook (Volume 15, p. 140), the Sardinia 5 cent stamp was unofficially "reprinted" from 1855 through 1861. The "reprint" has the same design, but the centerpiece is embossed. To quote Billig's, "there are no official reprints. The firm which printed the original stamps used the plates for reprints. The colors differ greatly from the colors of the originals, and the sizes of the design are not the same as in the originals. Reprints were also made from Usigli, Rome; and from Cohn, Berlin". Billig's provides the following description of the 5 cent "reprint": "yellow-green, emerald, blue-green, olive-green, bronze-green. The inner upper frame line is broken in the right corner. The bottom cross bar of the letter "Q" is connected with the upper part and appears slant to the right".

Scott lists these green shaded varieties as later printings issued from 1855 to 1863. The colors start as Sardinia #10 (green, 1862-63) 10a (yel grn, '62-'63), 10b (olive grn, '60-'61), 10c (yel grn, '55-'59), 10d (myrtle grn, 1857) and 10e (emerald, '55-'57). Earlier printings are on smooth thick paper with sharp embossing, while later printings are usually on paper varying from thick to thin and of inferior quality with embossing less distinct and printing blurred.

Sedang



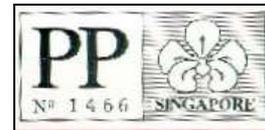
The Sedang stamp shown is from the 1889 second issue. A full catalogue of all Sedang issues from 1888 to 2002 can be seen on the Sedang website, <http://www.sedang.hm>. All Sedang issues are cinderellas, and their recent issues are most

attractive. Their philatelic service is happy to supply used covers as well as mint stamps to anyone who sends a donation.

In a danish book about Stamps from all countries (Alverdens Frimaerkelande) by Kyllings Filatek, you can read that Kingdom of Sedang was made about 1880 by a man from France name David de Mayrena, who under an expedition to river Mekong came to Sedang. In 1888 came the first stamp. And in 1934 started publication, and until 1989 there were 49 issues.

There have been two different prints, that I know, the first I believe should have been from 1888. These are also distinguishable from the 1889 Paris print by the hand on the right of the Coat of Arms of Sedang, which should not touch the inner left frame line of the right vertical rectangular casing (which contains the word "Sedang") and by some details on the background of the inscriptions "Deh Sedang".

Singapore



Not a stamp in the conventional definition of a stamp. The "PP" stands for "Postage Paid". Government organisations, quasi-government organisations, government-linked companies or large companies (in effect, any entity that generates lots of outgoing mail) will have their own postage paid envelopes. The number below the words "PP" refers to the organisation to which the envelope belongs.



Embossed Duty Stamp of Singapore, a revenue. These are collectibles in and of themselves, normally affixed to documents to represent a tax payment. There is a catalog of these, recently published, The Impressed Duty Stamps of The British Colonial Empire (A Preliminary Lisitng), by William A. Barber, 1998. The item above is listed as Singapore # 431 as an 1883-1896 issue. Description states: " Direct embossed and also over-embossing dies on adhesives in vermilion".

South Africa



The South African DOUANE stamp is listed in the Barefoot revenue catalogue. This type (with full stop) was in use approx. 1926 to 1940.



South African Entertainments Revenue from 1956. Barefoot no. 27. Cape Province. It was issued about the 1950s, and was used to pay the tax on cinema and theatre tickets, etc.



Postmark: 'Cape Colony/Ocean Post Office'

As far as I know this office was in Capetown and handled incoming and outgoing (international) mail. This cancel was also used on PAQUEBOT mail, so it is found not only on South African stamps, but those of other countries, [A 2002 auction offered a 1908 cancel strike on a GB ½d King Edward VII series]. Different cancels have different letters under "Cape Colony" and above the date. These ocean post offices existed in a number of British Colonies.

Note: Union Castle Shipping line served South Africa.

See Proud "British Maritime Postal History" series volume 3 by Cattell (the Union Castle Ocean Post Office).



These are listed, but not illustrated, in the Robson Lowe encyclopaedia. They are attributed to the South African Republic (Transvaal). The monogram is for Zuid-Afrikaansche Spoorweg-Maatschappij.



This is one of a set of postage labels designed by South African artist Sue Dickinson.

Spain



Fiscal stamp from Spain. Special issue for invoices and receipts in the early '50s. Described in Paolo Barata's catalogue of fiscal (revenue) stamps from Spain.



The 1980 Edifil Unificado catalog lists a set of overprints for Huevar (Sevilla), #1-14 (1937), of which this would be #5. However, the overprint shown in the catalogue has no italic letters.



This is a postal tax stamp from Huevar, one of many hundreds of towns that issued local postal tax stamps during the Spanish Civil War. This is one of a set of 6 issued in 1938.



A Spanish sheet listed in the Danish 1982 AFA Vesteuropa Frimaerkekatalog under the category "Postvaesenets Velgorenhedsmaerker" which is to say "charity stamps" in favour of mail workers. It was issued in 1937 by the Spanish Republic. A twin issue can be found under Spanish Morocco in Yvert et Tellier, its legend specifies that they were issued in order to help orphans of the mail workers. The above sheet is listed as #35. The same sheet, with no perforation also exists.



Valentin Berrio-Ochoa was a Spanish Dominican bishop who proselytized Christian beliefs in mid-

19th century Viet Nam (then East Tonkin). Many who did so were subjected to torture, imprisonment and death. This was Berrio-Ochoa's fate in 1861. In the early 20th century he and 116 other martyrs of the period were beatified in Rome. This stamp calls for the next step: his canonization to sainthood. That ultimately did occur on 19 June 1988 by Pope John Paul II.



Badajoz one of six diff. colours all with 5 cts, July 1937 from Spanish civil war.



Local postal tax stamp from Logrono (Spanish Civil War - Nationalist), issued in 1936-7 (Galvez 408).



Pro Sevilla, December 1936, from the civil war in Spain.



Union General de Trabajadores. This is a political label issued by the Republican side of the Spanish Civil War in 1937; non-postal.



Lineas Aereas - Iberia stamps: they are called airmail labels, manufactured by Rieusset in Barcelona. There should be at least 9 different ones.



Spanish stamps from 1854 to 1882 cancelled with three parallel horizontal bars are remainders and

sell for much less than postally used examples. This stamp was part of trial sets of king Amedeo 1872-1873 which were never approved to be issued by the Spanish government. They are perf. and imperf. and are cancelled with 3 bars.



Spain, Edifil Cruzada Contra el Frio #6, 1937 - a postal tax issue for the benefit of those suffering from winter cold



This stamp was a sort of post free label (or duty free label) to be used by mail personnel only.



Spanish Telephone & Telegraph charity seal (College of the Orphans of Telegraphers", i.e. to support a school for them with "voluntary contributions"). No postal validity.



This stamp is Spain "Mutualidad de Correos" #129 in the Galvez catalog. The use of this stamp was considered 'voluntary' to raise funds for those less fortunate. I use quotes because there was certainly a degree of social pressure to use fund-raising stamps like this during and after the Spanish Civil War. It is not specifically known what the funds from the sale of this stamp were used for, though the numbering of the "Mutualidad de Correos" stamps is a continuation of the numbering used for the orphan stamps and would suggest that is what the funds were used for. This stamp was issued in 1956, making it one of the very last of the Spanish 'charity issues' to be issued.



This is a publicity / fund raising label issued by the Spanish Federation of Philatelic Societies. This was probably connected to a philatelic exhibition held at the time of the 5th International Fair of the Field, in 1962.



In the Catalogo Hevia de España 1972-73 under "Beneficiencia" is listed a set of 13 of this set, #s 103 to 115, "Asuntos alegóricos al Correo. 1944-45, in 1946 they were overprinted and revalued as in the second stamp pictured as #319. "Selos anteriores. Sobrecargos"... there are different colours to the overprinted 5 stamps. Under this is written: "A partir de 1946, los sellos de Beneficiencia están sujetos a determinadas condiciones para no confundir su uso con los sellos de franqueo, y puede ya considerarse supermida su utilización postal"... These issues end the category, none followed.



Charity seal for the Province of Cadiz, Spain. No postal validity.



Non-postal fund raiser for orphans of telegraph workers. There are quite a few different ones and they are listed in Unificado, the Spanish catalogue.



Spanish charity label issued in 1898 at the time of the Spanish American War.



Spanish civil war and was issued in 1937. La Coruna issued 11 stamps from 1936 to 1938, 3 of which were not used as postage stamps (25 c., 50 c. and 1 pta.). So this is not a postage stamp. You can find this information in the catalogue "OFILMA" by Armando Gómez Cepeda.

Sweden



Swedish label advertising for the "society Swedish-Navy". Guess 1950-1960.



According to 'Triangular Philatelics' it is issued between 1911-1920 and is indeed a Swedish COD-label. They also exist imperf. Without the number it is issued in 1911, French or Swedish text only and imperf is from 1907. It is a label (therefore not a postage stamp, but a 'Cinderella'). It belongs to the same category as registered, priority or express labels. The inscription is actually 'Cash on Delivery' in Swedish & French (of course, the international language of the post). Similar can be found from other countries, although never from GB.



"Sveriges Allmänna Verkmästareförbund...Broderskap-Hjälpssamhet...Hvildhemsfonden" This is a Swedish charity stamp. SAVF could be translated into "Swedish Public Supervisor Association". Nothing is known about this organization. It is not mentioned in the Swedish Encyclopedia. It probably doesn't exist any more. "Broderskap-Hjälpssamhet" means "Brotherhood-Helpfulness" "Hvildhemsfonden", It should be "Hviloheimsfonden", which means "The Sanatorium Fund". The spelling is old fashioned (pre 1925), today it would be "Vilohemsfonden".

To be continued