



Philatelic Review Bulletin

Penrith & District Philatelic Society

P.O. Box 393

Kingswood NSW 2747

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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
2 April 2009	Exhibition; Trading
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

Refer to Richmond Club Booklet

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

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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

The year has started well with new stamp issues and auctions to watch out for.

I have attended Parramatta and Petersham stamp fairs and talking to the dealers at both fairs got the impression that the stamp trade is healthy and alive. No one talked about a recession or doom and gloom. On the contrary, most dealers indicated that their takings were within the normal range of turnover in previous years. At both fairs I noted a healthy sprinkle of younger collectors.

For the British collectors there is good news and also bad. British Post will introduce slitted stamps. (the slot will fall out after the stamp is (or can) be removed from the envelope – backing paper. We better get used to stamps with parts missing.

For the USA collector: forget about new stamps off paper. The new glue now being used does not dissolve in water. Better get used to stamps stuck onto paper. May be the collector of envelopes – postal stationary had a point after all.

Uwe Krüger
President

Difficult to find stamps

China (Taiwan)



Taiwan, Black Flag Republic local stamp issued in 1895. This appears to be the 5 cash value (as listed in Hurt-Williams), also listed in Stanley Gibbons as 50 cash. There are three values to the set; four printings (based mainly on the kink in the tiger's tail); and forgeries exist.

In 1895, China ceded Taiwan to Japan. Local Chinese inhabitants objected and proclaimed an independent republic. This rebellion was soon put down by Japanese troops. Between August and October 1895, eight locally printed stamps were issued.

The central design is a sitting tiger, with its tail at top right; this was the emblem of the Republic. As stated this is the main feature distinguishing the four issues, your stamp is clearly not from the first (July) or second (September) issue; if it is genuine it may show part of the papermaker's name as a watermark "DORLING & CO / LONDON". The third issue was also in September, while the fourth type (unissued) is very like the third, differing mainly in the characters of value in the right-hand tablet. Your example reads 50 cash, for which only one value type is listed for the third issue. The 50 cash third issue is known only in vermilion (perf.12 or 11½) or deep red (perf.12 only). The copy may be a forgery in a fancy colour, or could it have faded to its present colour, or is it a totally unknown specimen. The information was taken from the Colour-illustrated Stamp Catalogue of China (1878-1949) edited by Shiu-Hon Chan, 1992. The Michel Asien Katalog recognizes types I and II (the first two issues) under China / Provinzen / Formosa / Schwarzflaggen-Republik, but not the third issue.



This is a revenue stamp from Republic of China (Taiwan). It was issued before the government of the Republic of China moved to Taiwan. All the stamps issued in Taiwan since 1949 have a new currency called "Tai Be" which is printed before the denomination, the stamp doesn't have it.

Therefore the issue of this stamp should be late 1930 and early 1940, which is before the inflation hit China; that is why it has only 20 cents face value. It was used as a Revenue stamp in mainland China. Not used as a postage stamp.



The stamp is the first in a set of nine overprints issued by the Chinese Government for Taiwan (Formosa) November 4, 1945. Listed in Ma's Revised and Supplemented 1998 Edition, page 355; Chan's Stamp Catalogue of China, page 271.

Crete



Revenue stamp from Crete. The 20 lepta stamp from 1901 is mentioned in Forbins under nr. 27 and is one in a set of 9 stamps all coloured bistre with the exception of the 5 drachme which is bistre and black.



The issue is a precancel of the 1898/99 issue as listed in the 1997/98 Michel Stamp Catalogue on page 1579, top right hand corner of the page. This one is the most common of the ten existing cancels from different towns, they are all in simple block form like this. Described and listed in detail in Vlastos.

Croatia



Croatian occupation of Italy in 1944. To be more precise they occupied Split (Spalato) and its surroundings, which had been in turn attached to Italy a couple of years before. A set of stamp was prepared by overprinting the Italian definitive issue but never put into use.



Issued by the Croatian Government in Exile in a set of six birds and six flowers, each in two versions.



The "bird" is the sign from the printer. It is listed in MICHEL as #47 II (the normal one is #47). The "large bird" variety (Michel 47 II) is from position 59 in the sheet. The "small bird" variety (Michel 47 I) is from position 43.

Colombia



One of several Colombian issues from Cartagena at the turn of the century (Scott 179) that exist only overprinted.

Cuba



Cuba, Timbre Municipal. The set goes up to \$10. The \$5 and \$10 seem to be very rare and they are not listed by Johnson/Rodriguez.



Playa Giron (Giron Beach) is a resort in Cuba at the famous "Bay of Pigs". This is where Cuban exiles, with American / CIA backing, led an abortive invasion of Cuba in 1961. [17-19 April 1961] "Los Pueblos no Temen a la Muerte sino Yugo" translates loosely as "Our towns do not fear (anything), to the death, but the yoke (ie of slavery)" Various Cuban stamps have been issued to commemorate the invasion anniversary.

Cyprus



Revenue stamp from Cyprus. The cancellation is probably applied by a commercial or government office, although some of these stamps (especially the 5m value) are known to have been postally used in error.

Czechoslovakia



Czechoslovakia - not an overprint: printer's waste



This is cut out from a Czech parcel receipt card. These cards incorporated a tax-this is a revenue stamp. It may also have been a notice card for a postal money order.



Svaz ceskoslovenskych means "Union of Czecho-Slovanic", "DTJ" is most likely an abbreviation for "delnickych telovychovych jednotek" = "workers' sports units". The expression "Czecho-Slovanic" was used frequently prior to the founding of Czechoslovakia in 1918. So, the stamp is most likely pre-1918. Looks like a membership dues stamp. These were pasted into a membership book or ID. This stamp pays the 2 halerzy dues for the 35th week.



"CS Ochrana matek a deti" means "Czechoslovak protection of mothers and children". CS was a common abbreviation for Czechoslovak or Czechoslovakia for a long time. The Ochrana was a charity. During the first republic (1918-1938),

"Csl." was also very common. The stamp presumably comes from that period.



Czechoslovak revenue stamp from the first year after the founding of the first republic -- 1919. These stamps were -- and are still put on all sorts of official documents from school report cards to marriage certificates to foreigners' residence permits. Usually they are cancelled or written over by public officials with the date. They were in use in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy (called "Stempel-Marke" in German), and Czechoslovakia maintained the practice after it emerged from Austria-Hungary, the Czech term is "kolek".



Narod Sobe" is the logo of the Czech National Theatre. It means: "the nation for itself". It is written in large letters over the stage and stems from around 1860 to 1880 when the Czech lands were part of Austria (well Austria-Hungary). The people of Bohemia and Moravia donated money for the construction of a theatre for performances in Czech -- as opposed to the predominantly German-language theatres in the country at the time. An official society was founded to collect money for the theatre. School kids collected pennies. People donated money in pubs, etc. Most likely, this stamp was produced by the society dedicated to constructing the Czech National Theatre. I think "6 K" means 6 "Krajcaru" ("Kreutzer" in German), (100 Kreutzer = 1 Gulden at the time). The original National Theatre burnt down shortly after opening in 1881. The Czechs reacted to the catastrophe by launching a new and very successful collection drive (collecting 1 million Gulden in just 47 days) and reconstructed the theatre. It still graces a prominent site on Narodni Street here in Prague and is a splendid building to say the least.



A stamp with the portrait of Elisabeth Josef, with perforations cut into the left side text. The inscription says "Forigna" then , Bankgeschäft., Jelinek & Co. Bratislava", and the number 46,416 in red at bottom. lottery stamp. Issued in sheets of at least 50 and perhaps 100 with all different photographs of young girls. Have seen in red, green, brown and also other type sets all done by Jellineck.

Denmark

These are Scandinavian localss See Hurt-Williams "Handbook of the Private Local Posts" (ca 1950).



Kolding (Denmark) #3 (16 July 1888).



Viborg (Denmark) #7 (6 July 1887)



Viborg (Denmark) #11 (1888)

These dates are from the DAKA catalogue (1996), and the cat. numbers are 3, 9 and 16 respectively. Hurt & Williams is no longer used by collectors of this material. DAKA is the latest catalogue, but Christiansen & Ringstrom has a lot of background information (and much on printing varieties). 27A is more difficult.

Dominican Republic



Duarte, Sanchez & Mella were three famous men in Dominican Republic history. This is not a postage stamp. Revenues from Dominican Republic issued in green in 1911 and red in 1914. Seven values: 5c, 10c, 20c, 25c, 50c & 1 peso.



Postage due stamp of the Dominican Republic, issued in 1901.

Egypt



The stamp in question is an Egyptian General Revenue, in use from 1939-49. According to the "Catalog of Egyptian Revenue Stamps" by Peter R. Feltus (first edition, 1982), this 1m green stamp is the low value in a set of 10, printed in photogravure by the Survey Department of Egypt, watermarked "crown and arabic F", perf 13 X 13-1/4. It's numbered "General Revenue #26".



Membership revenue stamps for the Arab Socialist Union, second issue from 1966. Felkes #597/597a.



Postal saving stamp, second issue from 1973/80(?). Felkes #586.



Postal saving stamp, second issue from 1973/80(?). Felkes #587.



Egypt, an issue by the Syndicate of the Engineering Profession. Identifiable by the Arab inscriptions, see Felkes, pages 83/85 for more details.



This one is an Egyptian airport tax stamp issued in 1964 (Feltus has a question mark after the date). He lists it as # 498. He also lists two similar 1 pound stamps, one watermarked and the other not. He says that everyone flying abroad from Cairo Airport had to pay the exit fee, and then a stamp was affixed to the passenger's airline ticket cover. By 1977, they had raised the fee and discontinued the stamps.



Egyptian revenue. Peter Feltus' "Catalogue of Egyptian Revenue Stamps" (1982) lists it on p. 48 as # 431, "The Third Citadel Issue," 1938. "Lithographed by the Survey Dept. of Egypt. Inscribed el dawlah el masriya (The Egyptian State) above and iradat maliya (Fiscal Revenues) below. . . It was issued in sheets of 50 with control numbers at lower right. One set of imperforate corner blocks of four has survived from the Palace Collection; both values show control number A/38." There is also a 400m. blue-green issue.



The Greek writings say: EK (top left corner) - AA (top right corner)
 Skholeia ell. koinotitos aleksandreias
 kai
 orphana ell. enoseos aiskhylos arion
 1 khiliosion - 1 millième
 A fundraising stamp for a greek school in Alexandria (Egypt).

Epirus



There are four values in this issue: 5, 10, 25 and 50 lepta. They are mostly found used, or rather: cancelled, in Chimarra 1920. In his little book on Epirus history and stamps, that was published in Chicago in 1963, Dr. Basil Photos writes the following lines about this issue:

"Of all the (...) stamps 'unrecognized' by Scotts, only one is actually a forgery. This is the issue of Chimarra with the double headed eagle. Its legend in Greek contains four odd misspellings and no one is known to have accepted it as valid... Produced by a forger in France."

Fiji



1889 Fiji frank wrapper stamp. For usage by government departments. Two different types of paper exist.

Finland



Finnish parcels label. Here's a rough translation: "Kirje Ja Pakettioimisto" (Letters and Parcels Office); "Ki-Pa O.Y." (perhaps the same, abbreviated); "Kantomaksu 4 Mk" (Delivery Fee 4 Markka); "Puh. 26 455" (Phone# 26 455).



Issued by Finnish Lutheran church and its purpose was raising funds for domestic missionary work. The monogram 'MA' presumably refers to Agricola. The text in the ribbon is 'Finnish New Testament 1548-1948'.

The Finnish PO issued a set of 2 values on 2.10.1948 commemorating the 400th anniversary of the first translation of the New Testament into Finnish. The translator was Mikael Agricola.



Tammerfors (Tampere) local post from 1866-1875. You can read in FACIT special catalogue: Started according to an agreement with the Postal Authorities by the City's Postmaster in 1862. The stamps, the first of which appeared in 1866, were affixed on incoming letters which were delivered in the City and its vicinity on the postmaster's instructions. Since the Finnish Post Office did not deliver mail to individual addresses at that time (you had to collect your mail from the Post Office) this became a private enterprise of the postmaster.



Finland. These are from the Helsinki local post. The '10' (corners) was issued in 1884 and the 'X' (corners) in 1871. Reprints of the '10' exist.

Fiume



Fiume, municipal revenue, provisional issue after the Yugoslav occupation of 1945. Listed in Barefoot, "Hungary revenues", page 101, #314.



Some kind of fantasy issue, maybe by some Italian refugee who left town after World War 2. But most of all it is interesting is the position of buildings: **THEY DO NOT EXIST** in Fiume and never did! The tower shown on stamp is supposed to be the main city tower-watch but obviously, whoever made that stamp, has not ever been in Rijeka (Fiume)!

France



1850 French essay. Listed in Yvert et Tellier specialized catalogue.



This stamp is listed as an aviation poster stamp in Naudet's "Les Vignettes Francaises D'Aerostation et D'aviation des origines à 1940" and also as an aviation label or etiquette in Mair's catalog of air mail labels. Honouring French aviator Georges Guynemer. It was later overprinted "DU BUC" as a semi-official airmail stamp.



Vichy Government (France Libre, i.e. the "officially" unoccupied southern part) Charity (Bienfaisance) labels. Many sets were issued for orphans, post members orphans, war orphans, sailors orphans, etc. "Orphelins de l'Incursion" means orphans caused by the so-called "exodus" of French families in June 1940, when German armies invaded France before Petain signed a separate armistice with Hitler, and the north of France became "occupied", while Maréchal Pétain was officially the head of the southern "free" France. It is undeniably true that the Vichy government abolished the 3rd Republic on 12 July 1940. However, consider their output of postage stamps for the first 12 months of their government - 44 stamps (SG 627b,667a-701, 703-707, D314) of which only 7 (SG 690-693,701,703-704) are WITHOUT the RF logo. Vichy was (at least nominally) responsible for the Colonial issues. They went through the (largely abortive) process of reissuing colonial definitive's without RF from 1942-1944. But in 1941 and the first few months of 1942 they issued 60 colonial stamps (Dahomey SG 122-143d, D143-152; Madagascar SG 154, 157, 106, 165, 167, 170, 173; Ivory Coast SG 144; Algeria SG 42, 170-173c; Indo-China SG 178, 180, 182, 190, 194, 203, 208, 212, D210) every one of them with RF. They also overprinted the RF issues of IndoChina for use in Kwang Tchong without any attempt to obliterate the RF. Some of these must have been issued as they were having been already prepared before the fall of the Republic - but all of them?!?!

If as is clear Vichy were letting out postage stamps with RF on in the first 18 months of their rule, even though postals are the 'flagship' issues and

were being printed at the Government Printing Works in Nazi-occupied Paris, It should be too surprising if a non-postal label was printed at some small press in 'unoccupied' Vichy with a RF on it at the same period.



France label Palissy. These "Palissy" stamps have their own section in Ceres. They were used as training stamps.



A French Red Cross Fund (WWI). These labels are very fully covered in Mosbaugh's Red Cross Catalogue, published by the Charity Stamp and Seal Society of USA. The label depicts the northern walls and walk along the top of the walls in the town of Laon.

It was issued by the Société française de secours aux blessés militaires. French Society for the Aid of Military Wounded, would be a reasonable English translation.



French railroad parcel post stamp from 1926. Yvert nr. 64, and is one in a series of 11 stamps. The number 5 on the top of the stamp indicated how many times a tax of 50 centimes had to be paid. In this case 5 * 5 centimes = 2 Fr. 50 cent.



Although the originals of these labels were issued in 1896 as commemorative labels for the visit of Tsar Nicholas II to France, there are plenty of "reprints" around. The originals were issued in nine different colours, grey violet, violet, blue, green, pale green, yellow, red, reddish brown and brown. Other types of label were issued at the same time between 5th and 8th October, 1896.



France. A proof that the commodity was from an original manufacturer and genuine goods, not a spurious cheaper commodity. Hence "Cachet (stamp) de Garantie". It's actually, I believe, a bottle label. Period about 1900. You found these on proprietary medicines.



Comite de Dijon (issuing entity) Mosbaugh's catalog #211a-e and a similar design without date on seal is #212a-d depending on colors used. The single seals are worth .50 to \$1.00 A pane of seals 5x4 (20 seals) is rated RR.



'Le Familistère' is (or was - my information is 20 years old!) a chain of French grocery shops. A stamp of the same design and value, but in blue was mentioned in Norman Williams' 'Cinderella Corner' (in 'The Stamp Magazine') in October 1979 and January 1980, and was identified as a trading stamp (i.e. like 'Green Shield' in GB - I don't know the equivalents in other countries). A different design (with various values overprinted on a basic design) inscribed 'La Familistère/Prix de Vente' is mentioned in 'Cinderella Corner' for March 1980 and identified as price labels for goods.



The top words are "Utile dulci" a Latin phrase from Horace's Ars Poetica (68-65 BC), and means "the useful with the beautiful." The bottom words are "Timbre Rouennais" and French for 'a stamp from Rouen', a city in France. Probably produced in Rouen to raise funds for the arts and very possibly related to poetry.

Germany
Stadtpost – Towns Mail



This German local post stamp from **Altona** was issued by Verkehrs-Anstalt Altona. One of a set of 5 issued 1889, #7 in the Michel Special catalog...the portrait is of Schiller. There is also a note that this stamp was also used in Hamburg. Altona was a town on the right bank of the Elbe River, it was administered separately until 1938 (the name may derive from "All too near", a Hamburgian designation in 16th century for inns too close to their territory)...In 1640 it became part of Denmark, the Danes tried to make it a rival of Hamburg... the Swedes burned it in 1713... Denmark withdrew 1853, 1864 German Confederation occupied, 1866 went to Prussia, 1880 with Hamburg joined the Zollverein. An elevated railway connected it to Hamburg... in 1890 it annexed 4 suburbs (Ottensen, Bahrenfeld, Othmarschen & Övelgönne)... today it is part of Hamburg.

The population in 1895 was 148,944. It was not a town postal administration. Private local posts for local delivery were allowed in Germany. Altona had 5 different companies, each it seems taking over for the last 1865 to 1898 the Verkehrs-Anstalt Altona was the middle one. Hamburg had 11 such private posts, some competing with each other. Almost every city and village in Prussia and Germany had Privatpostmarken.



Michel Spezial-Katalog der deutschen privatpostmarken. It is a **Berlin** private post of being issued on 18 Aug 1886 and is #1 under the E] Deutsche privat-post Lloyd listing. The set was made up of 3 stamps, 2 pf. rosa, 3 pf. green, 10 pf. yellowbrown.



Rhenania (**Bonn**) is the private post company who issued this German local stamp in 1896. Michel Privatpostmarken Katalog B.1.



German private local post for the city of **Hannover**, issued 1886, by the "Privat-Stadtbrief-Expedition MERCUR". Michel catalogue # is 1B, it also come perforated, this was the first issue.



Private Local Post, Hamburg No 10 issued in 1863. Many companies in many German and Prussian cities had private posts in late 19th century mostly. The Hamburger Boten-Institute issued its first stamp in 1861. "Messenger stamps".



Private Local Post, Hamburg No 13 issued in 1863. The last issue for the company of Theodore Lafrenz.



This is a local post stamp--known as "Stadtpost" The service was the **Hammonia** service, operating in northern Germany: 1886 - 1989. This one is Hamburg No 6.

Bavarian State Railway



Issued by the Bavarian State Railways. They also exist with the inscription "Kgl. Bayer. Staatseisenb.", an abbreviation of the German "Koenigliche Bayerische Staatseisenbahngesellschaft", which translates as

"Royal Bavarian State Railway Company". These Bavarian State Railway stamps were issued in a variety of colors, all in the same basic design - including a spoked wheel with angel- or eagle-like wings on both sides. These stamps were issued for the prepayment of the charge for shipping small parcels by rail.

Many countries (as well as private railway companies, in the U.S. and elsewhere) have issued these, including Great Britain, New Zealand, Prussia, Imperial Germany, etc. However, the major postage stamp catalogues list only stamps issued by governments, not those issued by railway companies -- even those that, like the Royal Bavarian State Railway Company, are actually government-owned.

Various



These were issued between 1920-1922 (estimated by Alnis), and are part of two sets of similar mourning stamps (non-postal). One set shows lost territories (9), and the other lost colonies (10).



It has the design of German stamps of the so called "Germania" set. A stamp created by the "Alfred Kurth" firm, Colditz, as written in small characters at the foot of the stamp,



Not an overprint but part of a pictorial machine cancel with the advertisement "Benutzt die Luftpost" ("Use airmail") which was fairly widely in use in the 1920s when airmail services became regular.



After the inflation period was over on December 1, 1923 there were literally box cars full of low valued sheets of stamps. The government actually sold them in box car lots as waste paper. Various businesses (mostly that had some philatelic connection) overprinted sheets of stamps and used

them as advertising labels. You can find uses well into the 1930s.



Wählt die Parteien der Republik! means "Vote for the parties of the republic!" An appeal of the German democrats before an election in the turbulent 20's/early 30's. The parties of the republic would have been the democratic parties, as opposed to the Nazis and the Communists. This is probably a private propaganda overprint from the early years of the "Weimar Republic".



This is a German state revenue from Prussia. It is listed in the Erler catalog. "Steuer" means "tax" probably from a tax office. Zabrze was the old name (and is presumably again the name) of a city in Upper Silesia. It was changed to "Hindenburg" after WWI.



This is a charity label from Sudetenland. (see: Spende = donation (in German). The label probably dates between 1938-45, as Braunau was Hitler's birthplace.



"Aussig ist frei": Aussig is known as Ustì Nad Ladem today, it is east of Teplice... Sudetenland fantasy overprint - It is a fantasy overprint supposed to be of Aussig town. There are very many different private overprints on German stamps supposed to be of Sudetenland.



"Pressespende" means "press donation". The "Deutsch-Boehmischer Volksanzeiger" (German-Bohemian People's Announcer) was undoubtedly a newspaper. Haida and Leitmeritz were German-populated cities, later in the "Sudetenland". Leitmeritz was on the border to the Czech-populated region of Bohemia at the time. Haida and Leitmeritz are today in Czech Republic. Haida was called Bor Uceske Lipy until 1946 and Novy Bor after 1946. Leitmeritz is Litomerice since 1918.



Cilli was the German name for the Slovenian city Celje, about 55 km south of the present-day Austrian border. There were ethnic-German regions in Slovenian before WWII. I don't know, if they still exist today. "Deutscher Schulverein" means "German School Association". Probably an Austro-Hungarian era stamp -- i.e., pre-1918.



Membership dues stamp for the Sturmabteilung (SA) in the amount of 1.50 Reichsmark



The stamp is listed (without prices) in the Martin Erler catalogue "The Stamps of the NSDAP (Nazi Party) and its Sub-Organizations. There are three stamps of the same value - red violet, dark blue and brown issued in 1936 (?). This catalogue lists NSDAP stamps that were issued for "dues" (Erler, and other co-authors, have put out many small catalogue's of revenues, etc. From "Cinderella"

Mail Sale #75, from the 1871 Shop June 30, 1993. This Soldatenbund stamp is identified as: Nazi Germany Servicemens Organization 50 Rpf. Dues Stamp. Soldiers Organization dues stamp.



The 12pf "Futsches Reich" ("Ruined Empire") propaganda stamp forgery printed by the United States' Office of Strategic Services (OSS) during World War II. The OSS, which would later become the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), ordered the stamp forgeries created by OSS operatives in Switlerland as part of Operation Corn Flake. The objective of this operation was to undermine German morale by sending anti-Nazi propaganda to average German families. In addition to the various wartime forgeries made by British and American Intelligence there were several "propaganda labels" or caricatures not designed for postal use. The "Hitler skull" sheets of the 12 pfg, which is here illustrated, were made in Switlerland by order of the U.S.A. and are probably the best known. They were highly collectible. British Intelligence made a similar issue of the 6 pfg violet depicting Himmler instead of Hitler. "Futsches Reich" means, as the Americans would put it, "Busted state". there are a lot of fake forgeries. The "genuine" forgery should be perforated, so unfortunately, this must be a fake.



The inscription translates to "Post of the Polish camps in Germany". This means "Mail for Polish refugee camps". It might have been intended for postal items sent between the camps, but it can be an entirely private and speculative issue, too. The building on the stamp looks like the Holstentor in Lübeck (a large city gate), which is depicted on some stamps of the British-American zone in Germany 1948. The currency (40 f) in the upper left corner stands for Fenik - the Polish word for Pfennig. The same abbreviation can be found on old Polish stamps when they still used German currency in some parts right after WW I.



This is from a set of 4 semi-postals in 1946, the last issue, it is #43 in the Michel 1990 German specialized catalog. Grossraeschen is a place in the Oberlausitz, part of Brandenburg in what was East Germany. There is/was a lot of coal mining in the region, hence the coal miner on the stamp and the coal mining slogan "Glueck Auf". I would guess that this is a local issue from the immediate post WWII period with a supplement to help in reconstruction, or perhaps to help needy coal miners.



Ukrainian DP Camp Post. This stamp comes from a set of 10 showing national costumes (this value shows Guzulians) issued on 16 October 1947. The set was designed by Sviatoslav Hordsinski and printed in Regensburg by Friedrich Pustet. This information comes from 'Catalog of DP, POW, Concentration Camp and Ghetto Stamps during and after WW2 in Germany' published by Stereo Stamps (Chicago 1970).



This stamp is a Return stamp for undeliverable mail from Bayern and is mentioned in the Michel German specialised catalogue. Date of issue is 1865 and they were mostly stuck on the back of the undeliverable letter. They are known from Augsburg, Bamberg, München, Nürnberg, Speyer and Würzburg. All are printed in black on a white paper. Listed in Michel Germany Specialized catalog, #2 for/from Bamberg.



On the left it says "Ausstellung", on the right, "Wohnräume 1911". Reading the rest from top to bottom: "Hamburg/April-Sept./6/Monate/Bemalter". Exhibition poster stamp issued in Hamburg in 1911. Listed in some Exhibition poster stamp catalogues.



Theresienstadt (in Czech = Terezin) is a small town about 55 km north of Prague. It was a garrison town built by Emperess Maria Theresa in the 18th century. It was/is a good-sized town. During WWII, the Nazis kicked out the inhabitants of the city and turned it into the famous show-case Jewish ghetto. They used it for showing to members of the International Red Cross etc. This was of course the height of cynicism, as Theresienstadt was mostly just a miserable holding pen where people were hungry and abused, it was a transit camp, for many the last stop before Auschwitz. The ghetto being large enough, it made sense to have an internal postal system. There was also money printed up for use in the ghetto. The 'Catalog of Displaced Persons, Prisoners of War, Concentration Camp and Ghetto Stamps during and after World War II in Germany' (Stereo Stamps, Chicago, 1970). This lists the basic stamp as perf. 10½ or imperf. in sheets of 25 (presumably 5x5). It also says 'Souvenir sheets' of 4 stamps were printed in very small numbers for presentation to foreign dignitaries and officials of the International Red Cross. The sheets were numbered.' These sheets are listed in black, dark green or brown. Also listed in Michel.



This stamp is from the "Stuttgarter Strassenbahnen AG", the tramway company from Stuttgart, Germany. The stamp was used for parcels of newspapers which were sent with tramways in the 30s to 50s.



"Kriegsbilder" means "war pictures". "Verschlussmarke" means "sealing stamp". I would guess that this was a German collection of motifs from the battlefields of WWI -- perhaps postcards. They might have been sold as a means of generating funds for some worthy cause.



"Reinertrag: Deutsche Schiller Stiftung. Zur Erinnerung an, 1 pfg (Fr. Schiller)". Would be a donation stamp to German Schiller Foundation -- an organization founded in honor of the memory of the 18th Century German writer. Might have been located in Weimar, Germany, where he lived and worked.



"FLÜCHTLINGS HILFS-AKTION" means "Refugee Aid Action". This would have been a donation stamp to help the millions of refugees who had flooded into what remained of Germany after WWII. There would have been around 12 million refugees in Germany in 1947 (expellees from the regions annexed by Poland and the Soviet Union after 1945, deported Sudeten Germans, displaced persons from other European countries, etc. This is some action to help them. 1 Reichsmark denomination.



"DEUTSCHES ROTES KREUZ/ WOHLFAHRTSMARKE/ LANDESHILFE OLDENBURG" which means "German Red Cross/Welfare Stamp/Oldenburg State Aid". It is listed in Michel Deutschland-Spezial catalogue only, as a private (unofficial) stamp. 2 different blocks with 4 different stamps each, perforated or imperforated, were issued in 1948. This stamp is the 3:rd stamp from the 2:nd block.



A label for collectors mail. "Bitte sauber stempeln" = Please cancel clearly. These labels were only available and used in the former DDR (East Germany).



These are Government letter seals - probably issued around 1910 - they were very popular, particularly in Central Europe, between the 1880's/ 1915, and were still used extensively until the 1940's. There are many, many thousands of them, because not only governments printed, but they also served private companies and individuals - very often used in lieu of a corner card.



Ogo Wilhelmi was a German coffee roasting company. This stamp is very probably a discount stamp.



A "rebate-or discountstamp" issued by a co-operative in Dortmund/ Germany. It shows the seal of the bakers guild. Shops taking part in this co-operative would give them to their clients. These stamps were collected in little booklets, which when filled up with stamps would be good for a certain discount.

Generalgouvernement



These stamps were issued to lift the industrial production in Generalgouvernement Poland, time 1943-1944. They exist for Eisen (steel),Haushaltwaren (groceries), Leder (leather), Textielwaren (textiles), Trinkbrandwein (liquor), Waschmittel (soap), Zigaretten (cigarettes) Series of 6 different number of points, and two different types of design. They are tax stamps, and listed in the Erler catalogue number VIII German Occupation Issues.

Georgia



This overprint is bogus, but very rare. It exists on all values of this set, perforated and imperforated, and also exists inverted. It purports to be an "Independence" issue but the date is wrong. See Harry Rooke, and his articles on Phantom Stamps in the PHILATELIST.

Great Britain



Probably printed on chalk-surfaced paper so that any attempt to remove the cancellation would damage the design. Water tends to make the colours change (as in the notorious GB issue of 1883) or run, as it apparently did here.



Facsimile produced in the UK (quite cheaply - about 1970s ?)



The stamp is what is called a "commercial overprint", and is very much like a perfin. British firms had to pay a 2d duty (1d until 1920) on each receipt they gave. The Brits used to have special adhesive revenue stamps, but they got smart and began printing Postage Revenue on their stamps - making them valid for either postage or revenue. But then employees started dipping into the stocks of stamps that were kept on hand to pay the receipt duty, so companies began using perfins or overprints to make such pilferage and misuse easier to spot. The government began to discourage the use of perfins, so overprints became the standard - and that is why you see so many of them, almost all with non-postal cancels. Commercial overprints were not valid for postage, but they are known postally used. They are not really rare (kind of like improperly used perfins), but they are very collectible - particularly on cover. The whole scheme ended in 1970, when the receipt duty was abolished in a major overhaul of the tax program. NTGB = 'North Thames Gas Board'.



A Dublin United Tramways Co. parcels ticket from the turn of the century.



These stamps, without any franking value, were issued to the Post Office engineers in the UK who went out to repair or maintain coin-in-the-slot stamp vending machines. The labels were made in exactly the same way as real stamps, so that they would act in the same way within the machine, but with the different design. The engineers therefore did not have to worry about security or accounting, as they would have to with real stamps. Once they had finished fixing a machine, they would take out their test stamps, and put the real ones back in. However there have been occasions (I think in the 1930s) when the "poached egg" stamps were left in the machines in error, and people bought them and used them in good faith. At times, because of this, the Post Office has allowed them to go through the post without surcharge.



This is not a Post Office Savings Stamp of Great Britain or any other country despite having a watermark. Labels like this were used by commercial firms sending out offers of goods. As a "preferred" customer, you could use a saving stamp to get so much reduction on the sale. Some people were even silly enough to believe it!



1887 Great Britain Revenue for Consular Services surcharged in dollars for use in British embassies in China and Japan and is one in a series of 17 stamps.



The Stanley Gibbons Book of Stamps and Stamp Collecting", 2nd edition, 1990, page 113:
 "Great Britain must be one of the few countries in the world which has never had airmail stamps. In 1922, Bradbury Wilkinson printed pictorial essays inscribed 'British Air Mail' for the Post Office, but the idea of official stamps was not proceeded with. 'Mercury' airmail essays were sold at the London International Stamp Exhibition in 1923 - again these failed to impress the GPO and now they are just souvenirs of 'what might have been'." It is found also in pink.



"Sea Jug Post" or "Long Drift Mail" applies to letters consigned to bottles on the high seas. These cinderellas seem to originate from the 1950's era. One UK dealer has offered postal covers as follows:

My guess would be that they are from a sailor philatelist.

Lot 42195 1954 USA cover MV California First SEA JUG POST since April 1951, postmark "Sea jug post overboard Atlantic Ocean", with West Palm beach postmark on reverse, hand address £10.00

Lot 42196 1954 USA cover SS John W Powell, SEA JUG POST, postmark "Sea jug post overboard Atlantic Ocean", with "ships mail overboard at Cape Cod" hand stamp, West Palm beach postmark on reverse, hand addressed to GB slight foxing around stamp £7.50

Lot 42197 1954 USA cover "SS John W Powell" special postmark "Sea jug post overboard Atlantic Ocean", with "ships mail overboard at Cape Cod" handstamp, West Palm beach postmark on reverse, corner tear £5.00



From a private postal service authorised during the UK postal strike in the 1970s. As the Post Office was effectively closed, the Government took

powers to authorise private services to run for the duration of the strike (which would otherwise have been prohibited as a breach of the Post Office monopoly). Not all of the authorised services (let alone those who didn't bother to get authorisation!) operated genuine services (as opposed to ones aimed at collectors). It is difficult to know which category the Soho Post is in!



These stamps were issued by the R.M.S.P. Co (at a period when the British mail contract was held by the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.) 1875. For their services to and from ports in the Caribbean Sea, where they had agencies. The stamps were in use until the end of 1880, and according to information supplied by the Company, were used from Curacao, Surinam, Santo Domingo, Puerto Plata, and Puerto Cabello. Issued perf 12 1/2 rose-carmine. A die proof in black is known. Forgeries in both carmine and black were printed in Perf 11 and measure 22.75 x 18.5 instead of 22.5x18.5 m/m.

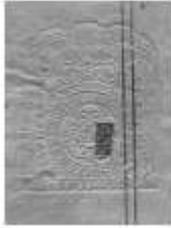
For more information see "The Private Ship Letter Stamps of the World, part 1, The Caribbean". Another useful reference is Danish West Indies Mails 1754-1917 ed. Engstrom (1982) and particularly Chapter XV Stamps of the West Indian Navigation Companies by Denwood Kelly.



The text says Franco-British Exhibition / London 1908 / Shepherd's Bush. / May to October. Issued as publicity for the expo, along with stamps of other designs.



This is a phantasy military label printed by Delandre during WWI which was sold to the public as a profit making venture. There are thousands of these and they are listed in several catalogue's by Walter Schmidt & Charles Kiddle. He also printed Red Cross and other Charity labels in the same era. Because flags are a patriotic symbol, the topic is widely used on labels for not only France, but also Great Britain and Italy.



Revenue from Great Britain, it was used from the reign of George 2 (1727-1760) up to the reign of queen Victoria (1837-1901). The metal strip was used to attach the revenue stamp (mostly a blue paper with an impressed embossing) onto the vellum document. The metal strip was then covered with a paper seal which had the initials of the reigning king or queen. The metal strip was in these cases only visible from the front side of the document.



Issued by the British Shipping Federation Limited. This was the association of British ship owners. They collected money at various times to support certain activities. This may be a receipt for such a contribution.