



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
5 March 2009	Exhibition; Trading
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

APTA 2009

29 th March	SCDAA Stamp & Coin Fair, Petersham Town Hall
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Bankstown Stamp & Coin Fair

Saturday 28.3.2009	9am till 3pm
Saturday 25.4.2009	9am till 3pm
Saturday 9.5.2009	9am till 3pm
Saturday 13.6.2009	9am till 3pm
Saturday 11.7.2009	9am till 3pm
Saturday 8.8.2009	9am till 3pm
Saturday 12.9.2009	9am till 3pm
Saturday 10.10.2009	9am till 3pm
Saturday 14.11.2009	9am till 3pm
Saturday 12.12.2009	9am till 3pm

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

1st & 2nd February 2008 (over 2 days)

19th April

12th July

18th October

Sydney

sgasydney@bigpond.com

19th March

18th June

3rd September

3rd December

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

PHILAS Stamp Auction:

14 March 2008 12:30, Philas House; 17 Brisbane Street, Darlinghurst NSW

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
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

3 February: With Love

19 February: Inventive Australia

2 March: For Every Occasion: booklets; Wedding (55c); Baby: Party: Celebrate; Wedding n(\$1.10)

4 March: Poles and Glaciers

11 March: Earth Hour

25 March: Australia Post – 200 Years

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

After having some technical difficulties with my computer it looks like I am back in business.

Due to the computer problems I am working hard to come back to the point I was at the end of January 2009.

You all have purchased the latest Australia Post issues and will wonder how much it will cost us

this year. Be assured, despite the economic crisis we are in, Australia Post needs all the money it can get

David made the comment that I should put something together regarding the ‘*British regionals, not only Scotland as Ivan also collects Ireland. There is also Wales, Isle of Man, Guernsey, and Jersey without doing any locals.*’ Be assured, I would if I knew anything about those stamps. Back to David on that one.

This month I would like to react to a question from John regarding some obscure stamps some months ago. Please find attached a ‘*stamp finder*’. Not very good but a start to something better (if I find the time).

Uwe Krüger
President

Difficult to find stamps

Acapulco San Francisco



This is a bogus/phantom stamp first reported in 1865, according to Melville's Phantom Philately. It is quite rare and valuable today, but unfortunately your copy is a contemporary forgery, which is also illustrated by Melville. Even the forgery is of some value.

Afghanistan



Afghani airmail stamp listed by Yvert et Tellier as #A60. Issued in 1964.



Official Stamp from Afghanistan, face value 50 pul. The giveaway is the currency: "pul", unique to Afghanistan (100 pul = 1 afghani). The design was originally issued in 1939, with four values in the set (but not including a fifty pul value). The 50 pul was added later in a slightly larger format.

According to Gibbons, there were two issues of this value: size 24½ x 31 mm, colour red (1954) [Gibbons O285b] and 24 x 30½ mm, colour pink (1965) [Gibbons O287]. Gibbons is silent about the method of printing. Michel lists the four original values of 1939-40 and the later (1954) 50 pul value in larger format (24 x 31 mm), all printed by typography, but nothing later than that. The colour of the 50 pul is given as "red", but the occurrence of shades is noted [Dienstmarken 7]. Scott lists four varieties of the 50 pul value: two printed by typography, size 24 x 31 mm [O6, bright carmine (1968) and O6a, carmine rose (1955)] and two printed by lithography, no size given [O8, rose (1964) and O8a, salmon (1965)].

Albania



Fantasy issued in 1952 listed by Chapier in a set of 8 as #63-70 (four values, and four more in different colours overprinted "1952"). These all exist overprinted for Churchill and Kennedy in black and in gold. Also with three different "T"s for postage due. Look for one value (50+20) with a different profile of Roosevelt.



36A - Chapier 27-37, fantasies issued in 1921 for the insurgent "Mirdites Republic". Five values were issued, also with five "TAKSE" (postage due) overprints, and one value was overprinted "25 qint".



It is a bogus air mail set of Albania. Probably of early 1950, offered as "unissued set".



Albania, not issued set because of wrong coat of arms. Listed in Michel after the unissued Prince Wied issue of 1914 (#IIa/h). There are several values (25 cts and 1 para). Also described in Phantom Philately (Melville) as bogus.



The inscription ("Independent Republic of Albania") was used only in 1945. This is almost certainly a revenue stamp.



This is a regular postage stamp from Albania. It's the second issue of the People's Republic from 1946, the highest value in a series of five, each existing perforated and imperforated and it was printed without gum. Its issue was on the occasion of a women's congress. In Michel this stamp is listed as number 395.

Alsace Lorraine



This is a Revenue for Elsass-Lothringen of 1885 Forbin nr. 20. These stamps can be found in the famous Erler catalogue number III.

Andorra



This stamp is from a set of 12 issued in 1875 and never circulated due to a disagreement between the French and the Spanish governments. They were issued both perforated and imperforated. See the specialised Spanish colonies catalogue "Edifil". Offered to the government of Andorra to be their first postage stamps. Andorra refused. So they're a bogus issue, listed in Chapier.

Arabia



One of a set of five Arabian fantasies said to have been printed in Poland in 1922 [Chapier, "Les Timbres de Fantaisie"].

Argentina



A railroad freight stamp from Argentina, for the railroad line from Santa Fe to Las Colonias. There are two varieties of this stamp, easily distinguishable by an accent on the "A" between "FE" and "LAS".



Government of the Province of Santa Fe, Argentina. It is a numbered fiscal stamp without any postal use.



Benfield should be one of many boroughs of Buenos Aires. Besides Manuel Belgrano is famous in Argentina's history.

Armenia



Armenia, not issued set of 16 from December 1921, this is the highest denomination. Listed in Michel Uebersee vol. 9 (1999), page 89, #IIIp (black) or IIIr (red).

Australia



Reprint of New South Wales no. 1 (1850 issue, no clouds in background), from the 1950 London International Stamp Exhibition souvenir sheet.



Inter Island Postage, run by the Australasian New Hebrides Company. This stamp is one of two, the other being a 2 pence, issued as locals for local use by the company named on the stamp, they occur genuinely postally used.



This perfin is an official punch for the New South Wales Government. These State usages are usually not recognized by catalogues in the same light as they would recognize the O.S. (Official Service) perfins used throughout the South Pacific. They are prolific occurring from NSW and Victoria (V.G.) and T for Tasmania.



Cattle sales taxes were to provide funds for health testing and for compensation in case carcasses had to be destroyed. The stamp and other denominations are listed in the Barefoot catalogue of British Commonwealth revenues. The Cattle overprint on the Victoria Revenue is similar to the Swine overprint.



According to R.J. Sutton's "The Stamp Collector's Encyclopaedia", the 'SHIP LETTER' overprint was put on stamps for letters "carried either by a ship maintained by the government or by a privately owned ship operating under Post Office contract". The book goes on to say that some of the hand

stamps were sparingly used during the early 20th century. This appears to have been only used in Great Britain and the British Commonwealth.

Austria



An Austria-Hungary revenue from 1881. Almost every year there appeared a new extensive series of documentary revenue stamps in Austria, valued 1/2 Krone up to 20 guilders. They are used very extensively because in that time Austria was as large as half of Europe, so many stamps exist. Nevertheless some denominations are very scarce as for example the 1/2 Krone or some middle values. Listed in the Erler catalogue for Austrian revenues number I.



This is one of those WWI era 2 Heller charity stamps from Austria. As it says, it is to raise money for the troops serving in Bosnia.



The stamp shown is Scott's # OE2. It is a special handling stamp for printed matter only. The design is SH1 Mercury, 5 Heller, deep green (yellow tint). There are two to the set 2h and 5h.



This is a charity stamp to benefit widows and children of postal workers. It is from Austria circa

1919 (date not accurate but close). The value of 50 Heller was changed to 50 Krone because of inflation



The stamp is listed in Eller, Martin, Catalogue of the Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Austria, Volume III, Issues for the Countries and General Municipal Issues. It is Kärnten # A13, Gemeindeverwaltungsabgabe, Municipal Administration Fees. There are 13 values in the set. This one lists for 15c.



This is not a postage stamp but a "poster stamp", an Austrian fund raising "seal" for the "Society for the Preservation of Local Amenities"



This is merely a souvenir label. The firm of Jensen and Schwidernoch in Vienna produced countless thousands of beautiful labels for souvenirs, commemoration of events and charities. Sometimes the "stamps" repeat themselves in the sheets in five or more different colours. A famous production of this firm was the United Kingdom issue commemorating the Coronation of King George V and Queen Mary of the United Kingdom, in 1911. The street vendors made a fortune out of unofficial copies of the label... ordered from the firm. I have their price lists from about 1907 together with sheets of their sample labels. Their productions all have ornate frames, like the illustrated example. The building in stamp doesn't exist anymore. However, you can still find similar "pavilions" in other European coast towns, for instance, in England (Channel coast) and Germany (Baltic Sea).



Joseph Berger Falgendorf/"Qualität verbürgt" on top and sides, below: "12 Marken 2 Hell." at bottom, and "1/2" in the corners, a big fly in the middle. Stamp for a company producing and selling Honey, because it gives a price and it guarantees on the quality (Qualität verbürgt).



Flugpost stamp is from Austria. It's from 1922 and official, but was not issued. MICHEL (Western Europe II) after # 320.



Austria. The imprinted text reads: Radkersburgs / Befreiungstag / 26. Juli 1920 It is a local issue for the liberation of Radkersburg and was issued on 26th July 1920. You will find it in MICHEL Western Europe II - Austria - Local issues. It is part of a set, consisting of 33 stamps.



This one is in the Austria Special Catalogue. It's a local issue of Kärnten (Carinthia). 1920 Sept/Oct Private Propaganda stamps for Kärnten (not for issue trial stamps). They were printed twice:

1. Klagenfurt Print (21 stamps)
2. Innsbruck Print (24 stamps).

Design, print and colours seem to differ slightly between the 2 sets. There are 21 values in all, and the whole set would be 2100 Shilling, single values start from 80 shilling for Klagenfurt print and 25 shilling for Innsbruck print.



"Deutscher Wehrschatz" = "German defence tax"? Graz is a town in south-east Austria, the capital of "Bundesland" Steiermark. Austria used the Heller (100 Heller=1 Krone) currency during the years 1900-1925. Südmark (Southern Marches) was a term for the area between the Austrian city of Graz and the (now) Slovenian of Ljubljana. The area had a mixed German/Slovene population, but was one province of Austria until 1918. The history of Austria is complicated. Before WWI the Austrian Empire consisted of parts of current Poland, Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, Slovenia, Italy and more. When the empire collapsed in 1918, only the German parts were left (with a few exceptions) and the republic "German-Austria" was created. In 1922 the name was changed to Austria. So the word "German" probably means the German parts of Austria. The (local revenue?) stamp was probably issued sometime between 1918-20.

Wehrschatz would be a protection tax levied on the German population to set up some sort of provincial defence corps -- i.e., an armed group to make sure the whole province didn't become part of Yugoslavia. Hitler warmed up the name Südmark again in 1941 after the invasion Yugoslavia. Slovenia was divided between Germany and Italy at that time.

This stamp was issued in the period of 1910/1915 and exists in excess of 10 colours. During this era there was any number of similar issues which were fund raisers for various German "Bund" organizations, German language schools, hiking clubs, sports clubs, para-military etc, Building funds. These were not only issued in the Austrian part of the Empire, but also in the Bohemia Moravia. The cancel seems to indicate some sort of use from a "Technical School in GRAZ. Many hundreds of stamps with various designs were issued, and when colours are considered-- the numbers rise to the thousands.



This military post stamp was printed but not issued, due to the breakdown of the Austrian-

Hungarian Front in 1918. 13 stamps in another design with Kaiser Karl and his Queen were also printed by not issued. Listed in Michel and Netto as the high value of an unissued 1918 Feldpost set. Michel No XIV. The stamps found their way to the philatelic market unused. Some are rare, but other, like the 1 K is common. They are all mentioned in the Danish AFA catalogue and the old German SENF catalogue. Billig's Philatelic Handbook (Volume I, 2nd Edition, page 78) identifies a 1k olive bistre on blue as the last of a set of 14 stamp values ranging from 1h to 1k that was issued in 1919 as both perf 12 1/2 and imperf.



Billig's Philatelic Handbook (Vol. I Revised Edition, page 144) identifies your 10h on "brick red" as one of three stamps issued November 10, 1918, during the Italian occupation of Meran. Billig's also lists several varieties of the stamp, including one in which the second "f" in "Kaufmanschaft" is omitted. The value of the 10h (as of 1963) is listed by Billig's as \$1 mint and \$2.25 used. Merano (German spelling "Meran") is a small town located in northeast Italy on the southern slope of the Alps, some 27 Km northwest of Bolzano (Bozen). Merano was under Austrian rules until ceded to Italy in 1919 by the Treaty of St. Germain.



Stamps for the "war welfare office of the imperial war ministry" of Austria 1914 - 1916 There exist 5 values: 2-4-10-10 other text-20 Heller. They can be found in the great work of Alan Jackson "For God, Kaiser & Fatherland 1914 - 1918". From WWI period. "Für die Soldaten im Felde und für die Witwen und Waisen der Gefallenen. Kriegs-Fürsorgeamt" means: "For the Soldiers in the field (i.e., battlefield) and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen" (i.e., died). War-welfare office".



"Kernbank" used in relation to the world famous salt mines of Hallstatt (South East of Salzburg). These have operated for thousands of years. This might suggest that they are salt tax revenues of the Austro-Hungarian Empire or charity stamps for the benefit of the salt workers. 'Kern bank' (German) refers to "core" bank or main bank. This might equally apply to a main bank (deposit) of salt, in the ground, or of a core (central to the economy) financial bank.



The text on it means: Kaiserliche Und Königliche (=Imperial And Royal) Direction (=Administration) of the Hof (=Court's)-Apotheke (=Dispensary) in Wien (=Vienna). So it should be some seal, perhaps as proof for cash payment of medical supplies obtained at the court's dispensary.

Azerbaijan



Stepanakert is the capital of Nagorno-Karabakh; an autonomous region in Azerbaijan that wants to be (is?) independent. I've seen a variety of stamps from this area, but no catalogue. Like the other ex-USSR "locals", most are likely to be private or bogus issues.



Printed in Udine (Italy) in the early 20s along with other bogus Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia in a set of 6 bogus stamps. Listed in "Phantom Stamps" by L.N. and M. Williams in Billig vol. 30.

Bahrain



Obligatory War Tax stamp from Bahrain. The inscription at the bottom reads "5 fils" in stylized Arabic, the "5" superimposed in the "fils". It was first issued in 1974 (or late 1973) perf. 14½ (actually 14¼) and reissued c.1988 perf. 14½ x 13½ (actually 14¼ x 13¾). The 1988 perf. Has the higher catalogue value, but both are common. I don't have the Gibbons Middle East catalogue; in the simplified the two perfs. Are not distinguished. The cat. no. is T194a. The Michel and Scott nos. are:

1974 Michel Zwangszuschlagsmarken 2A - Scott MR2

1988 Michel Zwangszuschlagsmarken 2C - Scott MR2a

Belarus



One of a set of 3 White Russian propaganda labels prepared for postal use in 1920 but never issued due to the collapse of the local White Russian government.

Belgium



This is the upper half of a Belgium documentary revenue stamp. There exist about twenty different very extensive series. Listed in the Barefoot catalogue on Benelux revenues.



The inscription on the stamp says: S/S TOPAZE, SAPHIR. It commemorates the well known ship builder, Société Anonyme John Cockerill. The vessel shown could either of two sister ships,

TOPAZE or SAPHIR, both built by this company in 1897. A shipping company that ran daily between London and Ostend[e] (Belgium). "Société Anonyme" is like "Incorporated" in the US. "Rubis Topaze Saphir" I guess these are the company's three vessels. "Service Journalier de Grande Vitesse pour Marchandises entre le Continent et l'Angleterre" = Very fast daily service for merchandise (goods) between the Continent and England. This shipping operation was probably part of John Cockerill S.A., a steel manufacturer founded in Belgium in 1817.



Verviers is a small city in the French speaking part of Belgium. As in every city or community in Belgium people has to pay a certain tax when they are asking the community-administration for sealed documents. The tax is depending of the city and of the purpose where the document is used for. In earlier days all cities used their own stamps as this item.



"Le Bon Pain" at top - the good bread... "Auvelais" below though the overprinted 8 obscures the end of this word. A sheaf of wheat between "3 Cts". Auvelais is a small town in the French speaking part of Belgium. Some years ago a lot of shops, butchers, etc. gave their clients discount stamps. Now the use of those stamps is vanishing. With those stamps, which had to be fixed on a card or in a booklet, the client could get discount when he was buying later on.



The Brussels Exhibition of 1897 gave rise to hundreds of different labels, some of them speculative colours made for collectors. They are still comparatively common. A listing will be found on pages 35 to 38 of "Catalogue des Timbres Commemoratifs parus depuis leur creation jusqu'en 1914" by M.M.Cazan & Rochas.

This catalogue, although far from complete is still a handy reference for Exhibition Poster Stamps. It was published in 1914 by La Revue Francaise des Collectionneurs, Paris.

Bolivia



This stamp is listed in Minkus under Revenue Stamps Used for Postage, and is part of a 1944 set of five commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Department of Beni. It was overprinted for postal duty in 1966 (Scott 488, Gibbons 803).



This is one stamp from a finely engraved unissued set of 1915. The set comprises, 1c green, view of ruins at Tiahuanaco, 2c red, church at Tiahuanaco, 5c brown, different view of ruins, 10c violet, native boat on lake, 20c yellow, boat on lake, 50c blue as pictured, 1B red, different view of ruins, 2B dark blue, ship in port and 5B slate-black, Coat of Arms. The forgeries, which are crudely lithographed, have coloured borders and are mere parodies of the original unissued stamps. They are not uncommon. There is a note in the Scott Catalogue after Bolivia Scott 110 which shows a similar stamp. The note states: "Nine values commemorating the Guiqui-La Paz railroad were printed in 1915 but never issued. The only catalogue which lists those unissued stamps is the Bolivian catalogue "CEFILCO". In its 1999 issue the value of the set was Bs 600.-"

Brazil



A Brazilian revenue for receipts and checks, issued in either 1893 or 1904 according to colour shade, listed by Forbin. It is inscribed "Brazil" while after about 1918 stamps from there began to be inscribed "Brasil".



Sao Paulo State revenue - listed in Barata revenue catalogue.



Pernambuco is a state in Brazil, Brinde means "gift", "Recife" means "reef". Recife is the capital of Pernambuco.

Bremen



Cut-out from envelopes of the Bremen Local Post, issued in some varieties between 1853 and 1867. Listed in Michel Ganzsachen-Katalog Deutschlands 1999, page 53.

British Bechuanaland



The Barefoot catalogue of British Commonwealth Revenues lists "Bechuanaland (British) Revenues" as 1887 Cape Revenues ovpt "British Bechuanaland" however they list only a 6d brown on yellow and a 1/ brown. and the 6d is wmk with an anchor and the 1/ of a CC.

Bulgaria



This stamp belongs to the series issued in 1916-17 for the occupation of Macedonia. It shows soldiers near the river Cerna. This particular stamp was never issued but Yvert & Tellier gives a value also

for the used stamp. Michel catalogue: found after stamp #248.



Scott 157 (Vol. 1, 1988) intended for issue in 1915 to commemorate the liberation of Macedonia but not released until 1921. The picture is "view of Ohrid".



Bulgaria because of the denomination in Leva.



Bulgaria because of the denomination in Leva.



Not a revenue stamp. It is a regular Bulgarian stamp which belongs in the 1917 series for the liberation of Macedonia, but was never issued. The Michel catalogue lists it as no. "V". It is also mentioned but not pictured in my Scott catalogue.

Burma



Listed in Barefoot "British Commonwealth Revenues" catalogue as Burma (Japanese Occupation) Revenue, date 1942. There were two values, 5c green and 50c blue. It seems to be uncommon as it was catalogued in 1996 at £15 (fifteen GB pounds).

Canada



Montreal, Canada, a local post dated 1863. This is listed in the Springer catalogue mentioned earlier at about \$1 (remember it's an old catalogue). The fellow pictured on the stamp is S. Allan Taylor, the most notorious faker of his time, so this is a fantasy.



Pre cancel stamp. It is a city type issued for the city of Brandon Manitoba in 1942, information found in The Official Catalogue of Canada Pre cancels 14th edition 1983. In the July/August 1998 issue of the French philatelic magazine "Echo de la Timbrologie" an extensive article is published on Canadian precancels. No less than 46 Canadian cities can be found on these stamps.



Canadian local 1864. D'Armes is an area near downtown Montreal, Quebec Canada. Another invention of S. Allan Taylor.



Western Canada Airways jubilee issue of 1 July 1927, issued for the 60th anniversary of Confederation. It is listed in the Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps (p.426 in the 1998 edition), listed under Air Post semi-official issues (Cat. No. CL41), where it states that it was issued in sheets of 200, panes of 50. The postage was 10c for 1oz weight. The design shows the progress in delivering the mail to the remote regions of Canada from 1867 (canoe) to 1927 (float plane). Several air mail carriers issued stamps to prepay mail carried commercially to

areas in Canada not accessible by rail or ship. These companies held contracts with and operated under the strict regulations and control of the Canadian Postal Authorities. These stamps could only be affixed to the back of covers and usually received boxed oval cachets giving the dates or points of flight. Western Canada Airways served northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.



It is not a true postage stamp but rather a fantasy. Nick Bantock is an author who, besides writing, illustrates his works richly with graphics of all sorts; including postage stamps of nonexistent places. This was especially evident in his work, the "Sabine and Griffin Trilogy" (1991 - 93, San Francisco: Chronicle Books).

In this series of books, he created a mythical place called the Sicmon Islands supposedly located somewhere in the South Pacific. The islands comprise of the islands of Arbah, Katie, Katin, Ta Fin, Quepol and Typ. He designed beautiful stamps, envelopes, writing pads and postcards supposedly originating from these islands. (Collectors of fantasies may be interested.)

The particular specimen shown here was not found in the three books. Instead, a stamp with a similar motif but attributed to the island of Katin could be found in the first book of the trilogy "Sabine and Griffin". However, in certain merchandises of the story (several versions, variously consisting of writing pads, envelopes and stamps), the featured stamp could be found. They were printed by Anna Banana at Banana Productions in the suburbs of Vancouver.

Canary Islands



One of the 780 sets issued during Spanish Civil War 1936-1939, issues created in order to gain money to devote to help population. It is listed by "Catalogo de los sellos locales durante la guerra civil española 1936-1939" released by the

Federacion española de Sociedad Filatelicas in 1995. Look for the same stamp with TENERIFE on. Incidentally, the Canary Islands did issue 64 postage stamps - overprints on Spanish stamps - that are listed in the Edifil catalogue.

Ceylon



ORIENTAL - This was used as an overprint, rather than a perfin, also on revenue stamps of Travancore. But the overprint there is larger than this one.

The company was called the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. Their head office was in Bombay. They overprinted King George V issues of British India as well. In addition to ORIENTAL they also overprinted O.G.S./L.A./CO. LTD and ORIENTAL/LIFE/ASSURANCE CO. (Acknowledgement to HC Mehta for most of this).



While the original stamp (SG Ceylon #126 (1872)) and the Aden "B" cancel may be genuine, the overprint of ADEN and 1D are suspect.

Note (1)

Many stamps of CEYLON, and other countries, are seen with ADEN cancels. These come primarily from Paquebote covers. Stamp issues of British East Africa, Ceylon, Great Britain, Ethiopia, Zanzibar, Egypt, Mauritius, Seychelles, Somaliland, Italy, Italian Colonies, France and Turkey are found with Aden cancellations. Aden PAQUEBOT cancellations are found on stamps of virtually every nation of the world, and including very recent dates.

Note (2)

The currency of ADEN from 1837 until 1948 was the Indian Rupee not the pound sterling. 12 pies = 1 Anna. 16 Annas = 1 Rupee. Thus the 1 D (1 penny sterling) makes no sense.

Note (3)

Aden used stamps of British India, NOT Ceylon, until 1937, when it got its own ADEN stamps. Thus the ADEN overprint seems bogus.

Chechnya



Writings around the mini sheet are "Chechenia" in Latin characters and "Respublika Nokhtchitcho Içkeria" in Cyrillic. So this stamp was presumably issued for Chechnya too (that these stamps and other bogus issues were probably never even seen in Russia is a total different story).

China



Medicine label. On the top read, "Shendetang of Daixin Street", and the lower strip read, "Portrait of He Ranzhao". This confirms the design of old Chinese drug packing design in the Republic (and some till now) of printing the establisher's portrait and the usage of banknote designs to prevent fakes.



Meng Chiang (Inner Mongolia) - There are two types of this ovpt: Type 1 has characters 4mm high; Type 2 is 5mm. The stamps were issued during the Japanese Occupation of China. For the Mengjiang (alternatively, Mengkiang, or, Inner Mongolia) Japanese Puppet State (not an administrative region). All its definitive stamps were printed by the Beijing puppet Gov't, using the patterns of the KMT (in Chungking during the war) Gov't stamps.



The characters in the round circles at the four corners of the stamps together means "general tobacco tax". The scan is not detailed enough, but for the writing on the top semi-circle, I can make out "Mongolia Autonomous Region ...". So this is

some sort of tobacco revenue stamp issued by the Chinese government for use in Mongolia (Mongolia, or more specifically, Outer Mongolia), was part of China until the 1950's. "Mongol League Autonomous Gov't.", is the puppet republic under Japanese occupation c.1930's-40's.



Blue Chinese postal savings definitive stamp. The two central characters mean (read from right to left) the figure "10" and "dollar". So it just means 10 dollar like the value tablet show. This stamp shows coins of the Chou Dynasty, printed in typography by Central Trust in Chungking and issued in 1944. Perf. 13. The series is 6 values: 50 c. grey, \$1 green, \$2 brown, \$5 red, \$10 blue (stamp shown) and \$20 orange. Probably a Chinese postal saving stamp of the Chinese Republic before the Civil War of 1949. The top line says something to the effect of "Nation Building Fund Stamp".



Chinese 8 cents with two characters overprint. The overprinted characters stand for Shantung province in North China. It was issued under Japanese Occupation in 1941 and its Scott catalogue number is 6N13. The two characters are one of the so-called "Six districts" overprint from the Japanese Occupation of North China. This is the "Large Shantung" overprint, and it is cat. no. 25 in Stanley Gibbons on this series (page 180, SG Part 17 China, 5th Edition). This is Shantung Scott #6N21. In the Michel catalogue it is listed as #175.



Chinese Postal Savings Definitive Issue with a portrait of President Lin Sen. Printed in typography by Central Trust in Chungking in 1944. Perforated 13. Four values were issued, 50 c. red, \$1 green, \$2 blue and this one \$5 brown. I am using a catalogue called "Postal Savings Stamps of

China", issued in 1956 by China-Stamps in Hindmarsh, South Australia. This is catalogue number 106.



Japanese Occupation of China: North China, 1943 Stanley Gibbons No.167 = No.542 of China overprinted "Hwa Pei" [North China].



The base stamps are Manchuria (Chinese Provinces), 1944. Gibbons describes the issue as "Friendship between Japan and Manchuria". There were two values, 10 fen and 40 fen, each printed in Chinese or Japanese characters, the sheets containing alternate rows of each type. The two types are easily distinguished by the character in the bottom right corner: the "spiral" one is the Japanese character "no" = of, or used like the apostrophe in "Japan's". Thus the 10 fen is of this type and the 40 is in Chinese characters. Shiu-Hon Chan's Colour-illustrated Stamp Catalogue of China (1878-1949), 1992, lists these under Manchukuo, and translates the inscription as "Japan's prosperity is Manchukuo's prosperity" (it reads downwards in rows from right to left). Manchuria became part of China again when Japan surrendered at the end of WW II, so the overprinted stamps must date from then. The top two characters (horizontal) mean "China" and look as if they are hand stamped; the vertical characters also seem to be hand stamped (? separately from the others), and that would explain why the overprinted stamps are not found in the normal catalogues Michel Asien-Katalog lists the base stamps, under "Mandschukuo" as nos.143-146 (yours are 144 and 145). At the end of this section, Michel states than more than 2000 different overprints are known, mostly hand stamps, and yours is surely one of these. The vertical overprints meant "For Temporary Use", i.e., after the fall of Manchukuo, Rep. of China post office overprinted these stamps and sold in face value (10 or 40 cents). Indeed the KMT Gov't issued some local currency (and of course stamps) with 1:1 value to Manchukuo currency. 10 or 40-cents stamps

already went out of use in China proper at that time due to inflation.



Japanese pulled back all postal staff and facilities from Manchuria just after the end of WWII, but they didn't destroy the print-ready stamps. When Chinese postal staff checked in, they utilized these stamps as postage, still the original design (full of propaganda) were too irritating for the Chinese authorities. So they use a bigger font, trying to cover up the design, such as, don-bai-zhan-um (temporary usage at Northeast China), chu-hua-min-kuo (the Republic of China), chu-hua-ju-zhan (China postal service), gzn-um (military postage), zhan-zuo-wu-gzao (served as 50 cents).



East China, Shandong province. They were issued between September and December 1945, and come from a set of 8 values. They exist both perforate 10 and imperforate. (Gibbons EC42 & EC44)



Republic of China. General revenue in the Fu Shing Gate design, issued in 1945/47, after WWII. There are several types in design, also a special issue for the NE provinces with additional Chinese scripts.



Republic of China. General revenue in the agriculture design, Gold Yuan currency, issued in

1948. It's curious because the lowest value of 1 cent (here shown) exists only rouletted, all the other stamps only perforated.



This great wall revenue stamp was a basic turn of the century China revenue, many printings and types 1¢ brown, 2¢ green (50¢ & \$1 issue) with literally hundreds, maybe thousands of anti-bandit overprints and local post office overprints, etc, for provinces, departments, etc... Even with a catalogue many remain unidentified... there is a separate variety for Shanghai.



Chekiang Province revenue, the reverse swastika overprint means "use limited for World Red Cross Organization".



Chekiang Revenue Stamps. The overprint on the front says "August/Affix to Bonds Only/No other use allowed" and on the reverse side reads: "Chekiang Province Revenue Tax".



Kiangsu Province, "On Lottery Tickets Only", 1926, depending on middle character, it may be July...



The Chefoo local post office was established in 1893 and issued stamps on 6 October of the same year. These were lithographed in Germany and impressed with a Chinese character "yan" as a

watermark. I can't tell from the scan whether your stamps are from the first or third (of four) issue. In the first the "H" and "E" of "CHEFOO" are separate and the ball on the semaphore arm is clear and rounded in outline. In the third issue of March 1894 (the only other issue with these values and colours) the "H" and "E" are nearly touching at the bottom and the semaphore ball is irregular in outline.



China, a Military post stamp.



This is from a communist issue for the North China People's Post, issued between 1st April 1949 and 26th July 1949. The original Nationalist issues for North-Eastern Provinces were overprinted "People's Postal Service North China" by the Jinghua Press, Peking. The stamp illustrated is from a set of 17 values and was issued 13th June 1949. (Gibbons NC300)



This is a communist issue for Central China, province of Hubei, issued 4th May 1949. The original Nationalist issues were overprinted by the Fuxing Printing Company, Hankou. The early printings, consisting of 7 values, had thin bars at the foot of the overprint. The later printings, 9 values, had thick bars. The stamp illustrated is from these later thick bar printings. (Gibbons CC53)



This is a communist issue for East China, province of Jiangsu, issued 4th May 1949. The original Nationalist issues were overprinted by the Postal and Savings Remittance Book Press, Nanjing. This is the second of two values. (Gibbons EC406)

These are all Nationalist China wartime Postal Savings stamps, 1943. These seem to have been produced at first as Postal Savings stamps to encourage thrift and fight inflation, but due to inflation there was little acceptance of them by the populace. They then became a compulsory savings program when one bought luxuries like liquor or cigarettes. The stamps could be collected and turned in to banks and post offices for a savings bond. But due to inflation the savings bonds were worthless, thus this can be considered a revenue stamp dressed in postal savings stamps/bonds clothing. (There had been true postal savings stamps through the 1930's and early 1940's, first and second issues). If cancelled it would be a philatelic favour cancel. They have also never been seen on a piece of luxury item, so were evidently sold separately in some proportion to the purchase. "The low denominations and lack of odd denominations seem to support this theory" (from "The Wartime Postal Savings stamps of 1943").



Postal Savings stamp 1943 for Kwangtung province, the four characters (Chu, Chieh, Chin, Chien) roughly translate as "Thrift-National Reconstruction Savings".



Postal Savings stamp for Kiangsi province, 1943.



Postal Savings stamp for Fukien province, the extra surcharge at bottom for 30¢ (over 10¢), 1943.



This is the revenue stamp of 1922 listed by Barefoot as no. 2 at £30. Wei Hai Wei was more than a treaty port; it was a leased area, like the New Territories of Hong Kong. That is why it lasted until 1930.

Postal Savings stamp for Kansu, It is rarer than the others, 1943.



Peoples Republic of China Revenue Stamp listed in PAAU catalogue.



Not a revenue but a normal postage stamp of the liberated area of NE China, Michel #100. The 250 Yuan is the highest denomination of a set of 3 issued on 1 May 1948 but withdrawn the same day because of wrong inscription of the communist slogan: "Proletarians of all countries stand up" instead of unite.



People's Republic of China: general revenue issue from 1988/89, 2 dijan = 20 cents denomination; the second stamp in a set of nine

Treaty Port



Chinese Treaty Port local stamps. This one was issued by **Chungking** (LPO = Local Post Office) in 1894, one of a set of five values (2, 4, 8, 16, 24 candarins) - Lane and Maguire #CH6.

