



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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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

9 May Parramataa open Day
16 May Richmond Stamp & Coin Show
31 May Petersham

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

I think we have settled very well back into the events this year is bringing us.

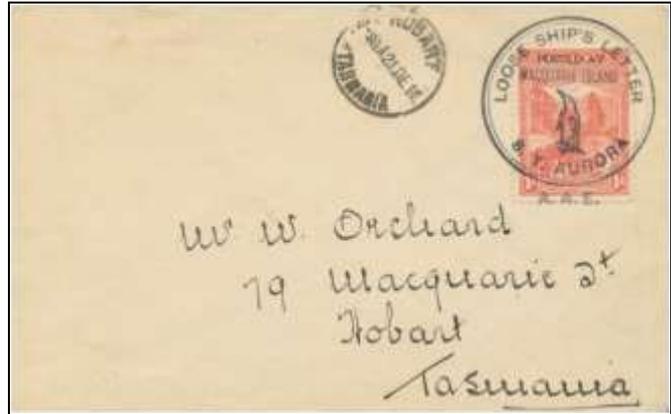
I have designed a Club business card and, if approved will print a few more. Hopefully we can place those cards at strategic places and increase membership.

I wish all our guests and new members a big welcome to our meetings.

Next month I will hopefully complete stage one of the 'Difficult to find Stamps' series. Thanks to those club members providing feedback and additional material. Stage two will be more labour intensive but it will come.

Uwe Krüger
President

Loose Ship Postmark Letters



1911 philatelic cover to prominent dealer *W Orchard* at Hobart with Tasmania 1d tied by a superb strike of the undated 'LOOSE SHIP'S LETTER/POSTED AT/MACQUARIE ISLAND/[penguin]/SY AURORA/AAE' cachet & 'HOBART/21DE11/TASMANIA' arrival datestamp alongside, *PictorMarks* Cat \$5500 (2001). *Ex David Flaar*. One of the finest covers from *Douglas Mawson's* first expedition (1911-1913). The "Aurora" departed Hobart on 2/12/1911. It was accompanied as far as Macquarie Island by the supply ship SS "Toroa", on which this cover was carried back to Hobart. [*Kevin Dwyer's* similar commercial cover - soiling & flap faults - sold for \$4370 at auction of 13/9/2008]



1913 commercial cover to Sydney unusually with a NSW 1d tied by a very fine strike of the undated 'LOOSE SHIP'S LETTER/POSTED IN/ANTARCTICA/[penguin]/S.Y. AURORA/A.A.E.' cachet and 'SANDY BAY/11AP/13/TASMANIA' transit cancels alongside, minor blemishes and a couple of small peripheral faults. *Ex David Flaar*. A very rare item, being one of the few covers we have noted from *Mawson's First Expedition* that doesn't bear a Tasmanian 1d or a 1d Kangaroo, and unusually with the cachet applied as a cancellation. Valued at \$2600 to \$3500.

Difficult to find stamps

Greece



The Epirus "Angel" set was issued in 1914, and consists of eight values and one surcharge, perf or imperf, listed as #5-13 in Chapier's "Les Timbres de Fantaisie". This is #11.



In the supplement to Georges Chapier's LES TIMBRES DE FANTAISIE (p.21) he notes the existence of 9 varieties of this stamp in different colours, all of the same denomination. Their existence was noted as early as 1871 and they were described as essays.



Greek publicity label commemorating the first anniversary of the revolution of 21 April 1967.



"Greek stamps with Italian overprints for the islands of Cerigo (Kithyra), Paxos [#243] and Lefkas (Santa Maura) are fraudulent." The overprint for Corfu, Cephalonia and Cos are true, but there are a lot of forgeries, so be careful when buying such an item . A good catalog for specialised Greece is the Hermes edition 2000.



The bistre coloured stamp looks like a colour changeling where the red ink disappeared after prolonged exposure to sunlight



Produced by a stamp dealer in Athens at the end of November 1920. He intended to place them on the market after the election had been won by the Venizelists who were in power. They lost.



Greek revenue. As stamp to be put on some documents to be handed to the police or other governmental institutions in order to obtain a new ID card. These are found in Scott overprinted in black or brown creating postal tax stamps, but no listing for this red ovpt, or a 15 lepta for that matter. The SG Balkan catalog (1998) states that "type C43 with surcharges higher than 30 lepta are fiscal stamps". 'phoros kapnou' translates as 'smoking tax'; maybe these stamps were stuck on the packets of cigarettes. Gibbons specialized Balkans catalogue says of this issue that those with surcharges higher than 30 lepta are fiscal stamps, so this seems to be the answer. It still leaves the question of the abbreviation "D.O.E.", which is probably the body imposing the tax.



A stamp which is put on documents to be brought to the court of justice. It is said that with the money collected with these stamps they pay to make new buildings for justice.



1926 Greece, one of a set of three stamps issued for Brindisi-Athens- Constantinople air line, but never issued. Listed in Sanabria.



Kastellorizon; to Italy about 1922. Back to Greece after WW2. (March 1948). Kastellorizon, the easternmost of the Greek islands within the Dodecanese islands and is found only approximately 3 miles from the Turkish coast, near the small town Kas. Above the port is the Castello Rosso, (Red Castle) Built by the Knights of Rhodes, and from which also the name Kastellorizon is derived. The basic stamp is Greece SG 150.

Guatemala



Scott 63 from Guatemala, the 1897 Central American Exhibition Issue.



Fiscal stamp of Guatemala. No. 59 in the Forbin catalogue from a set of 1, 5 & 10 centavos.

Guiana



French Polynesia, there are assorted broken and deformed letters in the colony tablet, so in your case the "C" may be a broken "G" or a poorly-linked one. Thus it might be considered a freak rather than an error, although it's a most interesting one! Incidentally, these colonial issues were widely forged by Fournier (including forged cancels); One can tell them apart by the detail in the hands clutching the staff in the centre. (The Fournier hands are more of an outline without distinct fingers.).

Hong Kong



Almost certainly a fake, and a crude one at that. Hong Kong never used British stamps overprinted.



This overprint is listed in Yang's under "Special Cancels". The earliest D P overprints, Daily Press, a local newspaper, do make the D look like an O. Premium is listed at \$20-25 HK. There appear to be three different varieties, and the overprints are found on both QV and KEVII issues.



Forgery

Hungary



The stamp shown is a Newspaper Stamp with the "Budapesti Hirlap" overprint. This is a precancel as identified by Paul Luchter. The stamp is listed in Scotts Catalogue D-I. The stamp was issued in 1900 with the Crown in Circle (#135) watermark. The "Budapesti Hirlap" is a newspaper based in Budapest. They are still publishing a newspaper.



Western Hungary. "Nyugatmagyarország" is the name of that region in Hungarian, "Westungarn" in German. This area, also called Leitha-Banat or Lajtabansag, was disputed between Hungary and Austria, and it had stamps of its own. The above is either a West Hungarian stamp or (if not found there) it could be a propaganda stamp issued in Hungary.



Label celebrating the anniversary of King (later Saint) Stephen.



National revenue from Hungary (documentary tax). While dated 1922 I think it is the 1923 issue. It is listed in Barefoot's cat of Hungarian revenues.



"Western Hungary", or Lajtabanat, listed in Michel as #69, issued in 1921. I believe this was a territory in dispute between Austria and Hungary after the breakup of their Empire, so briefly "independent" before reverting to be a part of Hungary.

Lajtabansag, also known as Lajtabanat, was called a part of Western Hungary which at the end of WWI was given to Austria to become Burgenland. It was a region mainly inhabited by Germans; but a plebiscite was held in Sopron (Odenburg) which led to this town and its closest surroundings to remain in Hungary. It is unknown whether these stamps were issued in the part of Burgenland which went to Austria or in the other part which remained in Hungary.



The stamp was used as proof of payment for car insurance. The monthly fee of mandatory car insurance was 20 forint. If someone paid a year at once, received 12 stamps for his insurance booklet, but monthly payment was possible. The booklet had to be with the car all the time and had to be presented to the police if the car was stopped by them. AB is an abbreviation from the first letters of Allami Biztosito (state owned insurance company) worked as a logo in advertisements.



Hungary, general revenue, issue of 1914, listed in Barefoot, "Hungary revenues" page 23, #353 and in Fidler, "Handbook of the Hungarian revenues", page 102, #548. There is also a 38f, 40f, 50f, 64f and 72f.

Szent Laszlo was a Hungarian king (11th century) who annexed Croatia to his empire.



This overprinted Hungarian stamp is from an area in Western Hungary which was disputed between Austria & Hungary after WWI until the early 1920's. It is listed in the Michel Europa catalogue under 'Westungarn'. 'Orgland' is the abbreviation for 'Organisation Landesschutz', the paramilitary organization which issued these overprinted stamps



Hungarian, probably from WW I, but it looks rather crude. Maybe it is an essay?



Private issue from the city of Ada in north Yugoslavia, exactly in Vojvodina province, formerly part of Hungary. The arms is Serbian, hand overprinted by some unknown person on 15 February 1915. There are 21 different regularly and Porto stamps of Hungary overprinted. Similar to Sombor issue (also private), but with smaller arms.



National Air Foundation 10f (Filler) Fund Raising Label circa 1947/9.



Hungarian documentary revenue of 1914 Barefoot nr.374 and is one in a series of 41 stamps.



Jegyezzunk Hadikolcsont: War Loan.

Revenue stamps



1946



1934

Indonesia



Issued by the "revolutionary Soekharno government" in the late 1940's for propaganda and fundraising purposes. An express stamp, listed as under #29 (several stamps listed under each number) by the "Catalogue of the Vienna and Philadelphia issues of the Republic Indonesia" (translation from Dutch). The values depend on the perforations and are between DFL 1,= and 5,=. These were indeed prepared by supporters of. When the Indonesian Republic was finally established it is said that, as an act of good faith to those who had bought them, they were given franking power for a short time. So it should be possible to find some of them with genuine postal usage, though only the ordinary stamps of course, not the postage dues!



Listed as # 7 by the "Catalogue of the Vienna and Philadelphia issues of the Republic Indonesia" (translation from Dutch). The values depend on the perforations and are between DFL 1,= and 5,=. This catalogue says that the stamps may also be listed in the Michel catalogue, Band 4, 1985-1986, pp. 258-263, but not as exhaustive.

The story behind the stamps is that in 1948 "some" Indonesian authorities authorized J & H Stolow Inc. New York to manufacture these stamps. The purpose was clearly for propaganda, although it was the objective to issue the stamps in Indonesia also. The stamps probably date from December 1949. When the Indonesian Republic was finally established it is said that, as an act of good faith to those who had bought them, they were given franking power for a short time. So it should be possible to find some of them with genuine postal usage, though only the ordinary stamps of course, not the postage dues!

India



Revenue stamp from the State of Bihar in India. This has never been officially authorised for postal use. If found to be postally used, it would be due to an oversight of the postal authorities.



The KE VII special adhesive stamps of India were issued in 1903 in a set of 24, ranging in face value from 2 annas to 1000 rupees. The anna values are in a smaller format and the higher rupee values are in a larger format than the 10 Rs. They are listed in the Barefoot Catalogue of British Commonwealth Revenues (5th edition, 1996) Nos.46-69. The value given for the 10 Rs, mint or used, is only 25p - and that is for a copy in good condition! They are best collected on document (or at least on a fragment, as the ink tends to be rather fugitive when wetted). Although superseded by the similar KG V issue in 1914 they remained in use for several more years, India never having had a throw-away mentality. The date of cancellation was often shown by the circular type of cancel shown in your right-hand illustration. Three plugs were inserted to show the day, month and year - in this case the date was 19 December 1916. Very similar designs were used (with different portraits) for KG V and KG VI and even, with the Ashokan triple lion instead of a portrait, in post-Independence India to the present day. The QV equivalents were horizontal format. The special adhesive stamps were used fairly generally to pay duty on various types of legal documents, especially when the item involved some jurisdiction outside of British India. These standardized key types are also found with different overprints in the bottom tablet (not necessarily in all three reigns): AGREEMENT, BROKERS NOTE, CONSULAR, FOREIGN BILL, INSURANCE, NOTARIAL, and SHARE TRANSFER. In some cases these uses first occur overprinted on another category, e.g. the first INSURANCE issues were KG V SPECIAL ADHESIVE stamps overprinted INSURANCE at the sides, before the KG V key type was issued with a simple INSURANCE overprint.



Revenue stamp from Gondal State, India (1928-1944), low value from set of 10, K&M 200.



Listed in Barefoot, British Commonwealth Revenues (5th edn, 1996) as an Indian Social Security stamp (No.21) from a c.1964 set of 19 values ranging from 25 paise to 11 rupees 25 paise.



The overprint on #176 is for Muscat and the stamp is listed by Stanley Gibbons as O6 of 1944. cott Oman O6 (the set would be O1- O10). Scott says: "Al Busaid Dynasty, 200th anniv. On Nos. O1-O9 the overprint is smaller - 13x6mm".



This is a private Indian overprint to prevent theft. "ON L F S" = "On Local Funds Service".



The overprint on the India stamp was a private commercial handstamp used as a means to deter theft. Companies in India, and Singapore, (and perhaps other British Commonwealth countries) were permitted to do this. The story is that the office boy who was to take the mail to the post office would peel stamps off the letter to sell; much like perfins, the handstamps prevented this. This did not cancel the stamp, as a postal cancel was also required.



Faridkot in the Punjab Agency of India. They were lithographed on at least 3 stones. One stone had the entire 3rd column from the left inverted; a second stone had the stamp in position 3/8 inverted; so tete beche pairs can be found. These 2 stones were used to produce perforated stamps. A third stone, with no errors, was used to produce the imperforates. They can be found in black, 2 shades of green, 4 shades of blue, 4 shades of red and 3 shades of yellow/orange. They tend to be on a

white wove paper but can also be found on a yellowish wove.



Indian charity label to commemorate the 25th anniversary of George V as King/Emperor in 1935.



One anna revenue from Kotah, a former princely state of India, now part of Rajasthan state. Koeppl & Manners "The Court Fee and Revenue Stamps of the Princely States of India", in use between 1925-35.

Iran

See Persia

Iraq



This is a postage stamp from Iraq, commemorating the second anniversary of the revolution. It was issued on July 14th, 1960 and is listed in the Michel and Yvert et Tellier catalogue as #298.



Iraq, general revenue, either 1969 issue (22.5x27 mm) or 1972/87 (23.5x29 mm). See Ross/Powell "The new stamps of Iraq" (1998), #315 or #322.

Japan



Stock revenue stamp (revenue stamp required on issued stock certificate).



Government revenue stamp of Japan and thus cancelled by personal (or company) stamp of black and red in order to show it was used.



It is some kind of label issued by the Japanese Government Printing Office (which also prints Japanese Banknotes) as said in the 7 characters beneath the picture. My guess is that it is related to some kind of festival celebration regarding the Emperor of Japan, either coronation or marriage. The 4 words in the middle say 'good things coming this way'.



Revenue stamp from Osaka, "Use according to 1916 regulation" is what it says.



"Jade" county revenue stamp, 5 cent may be.



Listed in the 1981 standard catalogue of Japan revenues edited by Shimomura as Prefecture stamps. 50s is from the Saitama prefecture and, although the catalog is a bit obscure, I think dates from the 1960's.



Listed in the 1981 standard catalogue of Japan revenues edited by Shimomura as Prefecture stamps. 20s is from the Tokyo metropolis and seems to date from the 1950's.



Japanese postal ministry official seal (which is what it says on it in Chinese characters) - mostly likely prewar from the language and style of the name of the ministry.



A fund-raising label. The inscription along the bottom is in Japanese katakana characters, the syllabic signs always used to write foreign words including personal and place names. In this case it reads HE-RU-SI-N-KI, the nearest Japanese can get to HELSINKI.

Ireland



This was applied to a PARCEL. SDS means Special Delivery Services of An Post, the Irish Post Office. The label indicates that special arrangements were made to pay the postage fee by an account with SDS instead of fixing postage stamps or meter marks to the parcel.

Israel



Israeli revenue, issued in 1952 (Bale Rev. 24).



Betar is a Zionist (Jewish) movement. on the right upper corner it is the name Betar in Hebrew but not in the regular way that it should be written. Probably some kind of donation stamp.



Over the past 100 years the "Keren Kayemet Le'Israel" - "Jewish National Fund" has issued hundreds of labels for purposes of income for their organisation. According to Jay L. Kaplove's catalogue of the Jewish National Fund, it was issued in 1918 on the death of Dr. Yehiel Tschlenov on February 1st, 1918. Shown in his estate on Mt. Carmel with his portrait.



This is a municipal revenue stamp from Haifa, Israel. I do not know the date. It is probably in Bales catalogue.



Jewish National Fund (JNF) label, issued in 1940. It is from a set of 4 values, Kaplove catalogue numbers 381-384. These stamps were issued to protest the White Paper restricting Jewish immigration to Palestine. The inscription is : "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, may my right hand forget its cunning".



Issued in 1940 by the Jewish National Fund and shows a guard and a view of Hanita. It is listed in the Jay L. Kaplove Jewish National Fund catalogue.



Jewish National Fund stamp, issued in 1951, the Keren Kayemeth stamp; with the symbol of JNF Jubilee year "50 years of JNF". Also known as a Purin Gift Stamp. This stamp was issued in different colour combinations and was perforated 12 1/2 .

Italy



A Venice city revenue for tourism.



Italian revenue stamp Marche per Quaderni 1935. Listed in the revenue catalogue by Paolo De Magistris.



In 1908, an earthquake destroyed Messina and killed over 100,000 people. These are charity seals made to raise funds for the many orphans left by the earthquake. They were made in sets of 11, and each set was made in the funds of one of eleven different countries, except Germany (2 sets) and Italy (only one value). So I guess that's 122 different! This from a new purchase: "Triangular Philatelics" by Chris Green.



The right half of an Italian revenue stamp, circa mid-1940s.



These are Italian revenues circa 1942. Marche per autotrasporti. This is the way these pre WWII revenues are issued, and are tough to find in the 3 strip, as they were designed to be torn, one for receipt, one for document, one for some file or another. Listed in DeMagistris catalogue.



This is a revenue stamp issued in Italy in 1868. However it has been extensively used as postage stamp and, as such, tolerated. That means that letters bearing this stamp were not always taxed. It is listed by Sassone as #5 in a special chapter called "fiscal & revenue stamps used as postage stamps". Sassone clearly says that "these stamps, though of fiscal nature, may well be included in a collection of Italian kingdom stamps".



The stamps for the Polish settlers in Italy (mostly remnants of the II Corps) are listed in most Italian and Polish catalogs. The basic (unoverprinted) set of 9 was issued at different times as a set of 4 and a set of 5. The set of 5 received several private overprints in subsequent years (which are usually not listed in the catalogs). These stamps were issued in Bari, Italy. The overprint was to commemorate "Honour the 4 Freedoms" of President F. D. Roosevelt.



Filanci ([Cronaca Filatelica](#) n°152) mentions that these are nothing more than labels issued to raise funds for the local Comitato Liberazione Nazionale, Belluno, Italy.



The overprint shown depicts a hat of an Italian Military Corp: the Sharpshooters. So probably it is a private souvenir issued during a meeting of veterans.



An Italian Fund Raising label from the 1914-18 War. Italy had a rough time on the Northern front

and hundreds of different labels of this type exist. The inscription on C 11 translates to something like "Roman committee for the civil organization in case of mobilization".



Fantasy creation probably dated of a fake overprint after the stamp had made its duty (never heard of official proofs of the ovpt. on this value, eventually made on already used stamps for economy), because of some more reasons such as:

1. one of the primary meanings of any promoting overprint (i.e. to hide the old value) would come to fail completely, therefore the overprint designer would have considered this in the trial phase to produce a sample;
2. there was no need to promote a 1 Cent. (tarif for newspapers and periodicals within the borders of the Reign) to 2 Cents in this period, since between 1879 and 1895 were printed 170,949,000 pieces of the One Cent. and 911,563,400 pieces of the Two Cents by the O.C.V. in Turin;
3. in my opinion the overprint (in the shape of the one which was applied on 1st may 1891 to the 5 Cents green King Umberto I definitives of 1879) is fake (shape of the lowest right part of the "C" and of the "2").



This stamp was overprinted "Prestito Nazionale", i.e. "National Loan", during WWI in order to raise funds to finance the war. Stamps were sold at every post office and were to be applied on special booklets. The overprint comes in 2 or 3 rows. Although this stamp was sold at post offices it is very rare to find it used as postage stamp. According to Sassone stamp catalogue this stamp had nothing to do with postal service. Yet it seems that no one explicitly forbid use of this stamp to frank mail.



Two similar items are listed in the catalogue for the 17th June 2001 Karamitsos auction. The "SANTI 40" mark, of which there are two types illustrated, is indeed treated as an overprint. Its status is, however, not described, and as it is unlisted in standard catalogues (not even a footnote) it is probably something less official. The "wheel" cancellation can be clearly seen in the catalogue picture and it is a negative postmark (text in white).

"SANTI 40" (usually spelled Santi Quaranta), which was the Italian name of the town of Sarande in Southern Albania (or Northern Epirus, the greek name of the town being Agioi Saranta). The name of the town refers to the Forty Holy Martyrs of Sebaste, not an indication of face value then. Both Janina and Santi Quaranta belonged to Turkey up to 1912, i.e. during the period when that stamp was issued, and the distance is not big.



1908 set "Reconstruction of S. Marco Bell Tower"... then I noticed it was something different: 25 cents instead of 15 cents and above all no mention of "Poste Italiane" but a fancy "Campanile San Marco" instead. Issued as same time as postal set as fund raiser for the reconstruction of the Bell Tower.

Japan



1873 revenue, listed in Forbin (Effets de Commerce et Quittances no. 1).



This is a non-postal "souvenir card", one of 10 different issued by Japan between 1961 and 1963. There are more details in the JSDA catalog (if you can read Japanese).



Tobacco duty revenues from Japan c.1875-1898. See Shimomura catalogue of Japanese revenue stamps.



Japan Scott 425a - with a red overprint of four characters ("Senkyo Jimu", or "Election Business") arranged vertically in a rectangular frame. Each candidate received 1,000 copies. There is also a 425b; the same ovpt. inverted.



This Japanese revenue stamp was issued 1909 or 1915 depending on watermark.



Japanese social insurance stamps from recent times. They are listed in the Shimomura catalogue.



Japanese Tobacco Duty tax stamp, perforated it is part of the 3rd Issue, maybe 2nd could be a 2 Sen value: 1883.

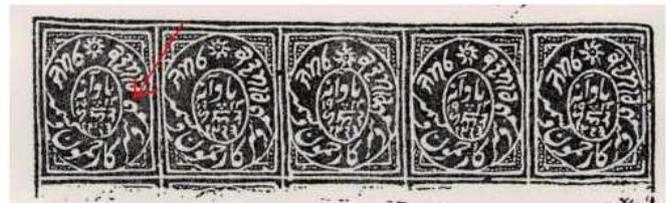


These items are very commonly found in very old stamps albums and are examples of old Japanese paper currency.

Kashmir



This is the 1/4 anna value of the 1867 set printed for use in Kashmir, Gibbons #90. The value (in Persian script) is in the upper part of the central oval. There are 5 varieties as the sheets of 10 consisted of 5 x 1/4 anna in the top row and 5 x 2 annas in the bottom row, each separately engraved. These stamps were printed in watercolours. This is usually known as the Second Composite Plate of Kashmir. In spite of its fuzziness it is clearly stamp 1/1 (top left of the plate). The clue is in the outer band at about 3 o'clock where there is a wide gap between the two inscriptions. In nos 2/1 - 5/1 as well as in the forgeries the gap is small or non-existent.



Korea



It is a Korean revenue of the "Hwan" unit series (I would guess of general revenues) issued in 1963. It is the top value of the series and pictures Syngman Rhee. It is #47 in the Korea Revenue stamps catalogue. 1996 edition by the Corea Cinderellas Collecting Club.



Fiscal stamp from Korea under Japanese dominion. The top inscription says "Kangwon-do" ("Kogendo" in Japanese), which is the name of a Korean province. The lower label says "Shunyu-inshi" ("Revenue stamped paper" in Japanese), and the value is 50 sen.

Latvia



Issued under Russian Occupation. Unissued Russian West Army stamp. This army was under General Awaloff-Bermond. It was prepared but never issued, as the army was disbanded just prior to its release. Other values were 5,10,15,20,30,50,60 and 75 kopeks. They are listed in the Michel West Europa Catalogue, in the Russian Army post section.



This is the "Freedom and Unity" overprint. It is applied to the common type forgery of this stamp. Note that the picture in the Scott's of this stamp is the forgery. This overprint was made by someone with an unsold stock of these stamps.

Libanon



Violet and black overprint. Palestine Aid. No.T289 overprinted with Type T56 (i.e. a postal tax stamp from 1948). The additional overprint is translated as "Palestine stamp". Catalogued in Gibbons Stamps of the World (1997 edition) at 18 pounds mint, 2.40 pounds used (just slightly less than without the extra overprint). Also in Michel (Asien), No.2 under "Zwangszuschlagsmarken".

Nepal



This is a postage stamp from Nepal. It was issued in 1899, and is listed in the Michel catalogue as #13B.

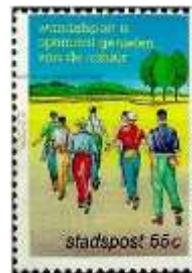
Netherlands



It is a local private Dutch post stamp of Amsterdam. It is listed in Dutch local catalogue by "Studiegroep Particuliere Postbezorging". On 10th June 1970 were issued 4 stamps with face value of 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c with the same design as the one shown.



Gezamenlijke Stadsposten, issued in 1985. I believe it's part of a Christmas set issued for a union of the posts of Alkmaar, Almere, Amsterdam, den Helder, het Gooi, Haarlem, and Purmerend en Zaanstad, which is why it doesn't have a particular city name.



Joint issue for Apeldoorn and Nijmegen, 1987.



Stadspost Den Bosch issued 6 stamps on 26/5/1983 and 3 stamps (featuring don Bosco) on 1/9/1987 (all 3 about Don Bosco). Listed in "Catalogus van Nederlandse stadspostzegels" (1997 edition).



Regiopost Noord Nederland, is the local mail service from "Bergum". This stamp was issued on 10 Sep 1996, The stamp is listed by the Catalogus van Nederlandse Stadspostzegels (Studiegroep

Particuliers Postbezorging). and it's the only stamp from Bergum listed by that catalogue.



From Green's Catalog of the Tuberculosis Seals of the World: Netherlands #261, red and black, 25x25mm., roul 13.5 value .15cents Issued by Netherlands Association of Railway Workers to Fight TB (their first issue was 1937 and last listed one in 1971).



This revenue was issued by the Department of transportation and waterways. This Department issued revenues in this general format since 1932. The Department, "Ministerie" in Dutch, is a governmental department resorting under a Minister (in US parlance a Secretary). The Department changed names frequently, Department of Economic Issues, Dept. of Inland Waterways, Dept. of Waterways, Emergency issues were also issued, Dept. of Traffic and Energy, etc. All these revenues had the same sort of design, a circle in the middle picturing a Dutch lion. Circular wording (usually the name of the Department) around the circle or else straight line above the lion. Last known use some time in 1970 or 80. The letters C V V stand for: Commissie Vervoers Vergunningen - translated: Commission for transportation licences.



A cutout of sealed paper of the State of the Netherlands. There were sheets of paper with embossed & printed on it the seal, year and the place where the government resides: 's-Gravenhage (The Hague). It was in former days obliged to use these "gezegeld papier" (sealed paper) when you applied for a public job or contract. When you were a young teacher you spent a lot of money by writing your CV and application for getting a job on a state or community ruled school! There were several rates like 50 C(ents) 1 guilder, 2 1/2 guilder.

Netherland Indies



This stamp is one of Japanese Occupation of Dutch Indies issues. It was issued on Sumatra in 1944. The upper line printed on the stamp says: "Postal service of the Japanese Empire" (or something like that). The four symbols on the lower end of the T indicate Sumatra.

New Zealand



New Zealand. Nelson is a mid size city located at the top of the South Island.



Faded due to exposure to sunlight.

Ocussi Ambeno

Bruce Grenville and the Utopian State of Ocussi-Ambeno

The State Adversary, July 1987, Issue 7, March 1999

A long lost episode of Dr Who.....

When news that an Auckland film buff had discovered a rare print of an early Doctor Who episode at a Napier garage sale hit the newspapers, a few people around the country were wandering if it wasn't a case of 'here we go again'.

The reason for the scepticism was that the film buff turned out to be veteran New Zealand anarchist Bruce Grenville, well known in anarchist circles for the creative ways in which he explores alternatives to our current authoritarian society.

It should be pointed out that the Doctor Who discovery appears to be genuine. New Zealand Doctor Who Fan Club members contacted Grenville to arrange a screening and verified that it was, indeed, the missing episode, and Grenville then had the print sent to the BBC to be checked by their restoration team. But in the



1970s and 1980s Grenville was the mastermind behind an extraordinary hoax involving the creation of an imaginary state: Occussi-Ambeno.

THE KERNEL OF TRUTH

The group behind the hoax chose the island of Timor as the location for their fictional country. There was actually an area called Occussi-Ambeno on the north-west coast of the island. Originally a Portuguese enclave in the Dutch-held western half of the island, Occussi-Ambeno disappeared officially from our maps when the Indonesians invaded East Timor in 1975.

With little more than this as a starting point, Grenville and his comrades proceeded to create a state with its own unique history and bureaucracy. They invented a succession of rulers going back to 1848, when seven tribes united for protection from the interloping Portuguese. Independence was achieved in 1968 and from then the seven provinces had full internal autonomy.

The scam took off in earnest when its creators began to print stamps, letterheads and other material.

In the early 1970s articles began to appear in British and American philatelic magazines about Occussi-Ambeno and its stamps, and some income was generated through the mail-order sale of stamps.

Diplomatic relations were established with a number of other tiny states, including Monaco and Liechtenstein.

OCCUSI - AMBENO HITS THE HEADLINES

In 1973 Occussi-Ambeno hit the headlines as the first state to recognise the newly established Republic of Minerva, a coral reef near Tonga. The New Zealand Herald put the story on its front page under the headline, 'One World leader Recognises Reef' Three months later Tonga invaded and annexed Minerva, but Occussi-Ambeno lived on, its leaders no doubt encouraged by the media attention.

Soon after this Grenville got a job in an office which gave him access to professional typesetting and xeroxing facilities. Occussi-Ambeno started to issue a flood of press releases, many of which

were picked up and published by the world's media.

But the group's big break came in 1977. A European consortium wrote to the Occussi-Ambeno consulate in New Zealand offering substantial graft payments if it could induce the Sultan to sign a contract giving the consortium exclusive right to produce and sell Occussi-Ambeno stamps to collectors around the world. The "rulers" of Occussi-Ambeno were able to upgrade their stamps to full-color glossy offset designs, and received payments, plus a considerable income from selling their portions to collectors, before the consortium cottoned on and cancelled the contract!



PROMOTING LIBERTARIAN IDEAS



The creators of Occussi-Ambeno used the concept of a fictional state to promote a range of libertarian and ecological ideas. The country has no anti-drug laws, and in fact has a booming magic-mushroom industry.

Alternative technologies are promoted in stamps featuring wind-powered vessels from Transonic Marine, Occussi-Ambeno's shipping line. The national airline uses helium-filled zeppelins, which were featured on a 1983 series of stamps marking the 200th anniversary of the first human flight in balloons. Occussi-Ambeno also supported the anti-nuclear movement. As well as issuing stamps with the CND logo, Occussi-Ambeno took out a half page advertisement in a book published by the New Zealand branch of the CND showing a stamp depicting a spacesuited figure blasting everything in sight into oblivion and below it the words "Nuclear Escalation?".

SATIRISING THE STATE

To some people the idea of anarchists creating a state, however fictional, may seem hypocritical. But it should be emphasised that Grenville saw it as an opportunity to satirise the state. At the same time it allowed



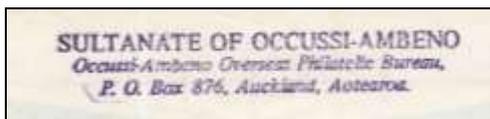
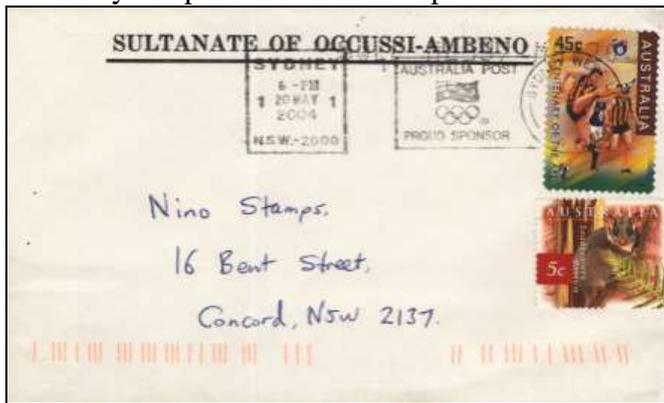
him and others to exercise their imaginations and develop their skills in printing and other areas. And of course it provided them with funds to finance other projects, including the purchase of a printing press. But above all it was a lot of fun. Perhaps we should let Bruce Grenville have the last word:

"Apart from its ability to finance other projects you may have, the doors that are opened have to be experienced to be believed. The confusion that you can throw into the already complex world geopolitical scene is also fun. We feel that every possible unorthodox vehicle should be explored in the fight for freedom from Statism. Setting up an effigy of the sacred cow to satirise it appears to be one they have not taken into account at all."

Source: The State Adversary, July 1987.

Prolog:

I recently did purchase an envelope:



I include the address, just in case somebody would like to write.



Occussi-Ambeno - The production of stamps of Occussi-Ambeno, as written on "Cinderella Philatelist April 1978" is done by Bruce Henderson (New Zealand), who created many other non-existing states, offered as locals in many auctions! The bird stamp depicted above is one of a set which was printed in Spain and surely it is the best of this "supposed to be Country", the other labels, (very many) are of a lower quality production.

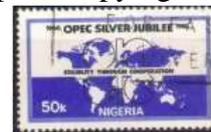


For more stamps:
<http://www.angelfire.com/art/okusi/>

Nigeria



No watermark; perforation 11; rough paper = FORGERY (by photocopying originals)



With watermark; perforated 14; smith paper = ORIGINAL

There are many known issues that go together with the great Nigerian postal scam. Seems the people trying to obtain your money by fraud also stoop so low as to avoid paying for their postage. Several thousands of letters have been sent but now much of that mail is intercepted and destroyed. There are a number of articles on the web.