

THE STAMP FORUM NEWSLETTER

Volume 1, Issue 1

APS Chapter 1591

October-November 2016

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Stamp Craze

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Verified Reception
Stamps

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Next Issue

Londonbus1 attended the inaugural [World Cinderella Stamp Congress](#) in London during September.

A report on the event will be eagerly anticipated.

Members are urged to submit personal articles for the next issue by November 10th

See the submission [guidelines](#)

President's Message

Welcome to the premiere issue of our Newsletter. I am sure there will be many more issues to come. I am amazed at the number of articles that have been submitted, it's a page turner.

We are very excited to launch this Newsletter. The articles provided within will be of interest to you and maybe you will find something to spark a new area to collect.

Thanks go out to the members that have submitted articles and also to Steve and Nelson for getting this publication off the press.

Lastly, I'd like to thank all of the members who actively participate on our Forum. To those members who have not yet posted, I encourage you to make an introductory post and then join in whichever of the discussions appeal to you or create one of your own. To those who have been inactive for awhile, you have been missed so please consider renewing your participation.

Jack Witcher (Admin)



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GENERAL INTEREST ARTICLES

APRL to Celebrate Grand Opening



The American Philatelic Research Library (APRL) will celebrate the move into its new home with a formal grand opening on October 28-29, 2016. During mid-August, the APRL occupied its state-of-the-art space after a year-long, \$2.6 million construction project. The 19,000 square foot library at the American Philatelic Center in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania, which the APRL shares with the American Philatelic Society, has the world's largest collection of philatelic material. Some of its rarest holdings date to the early days of collecting in the 1860's.

“Stamps tell many stories and have preserved all that we are as a nation ,” said Scott English, Executive Director of the American Philatelic Society. *“This library is home to many of those important stories and now, more than every before, can make it accessible to collectors and the public.”*

Visitors now have a bright and modern space in which to utilize an extensive collection of more than 80,000 volumes and special collections devoted to stamp collecting and the study of postage stamps and mail services. The APRL serves as the library for APS members in person, by phone and email, online, and via book loans by mail. It is also open to the public during weekday business hours and participates in interlibrary loan. Visitors can take advantage of three service desks, two on the main floor and one on the second floor, as well as a public computer, book scanner, and photocopier on each floor. There is also Wi-Fi connection throughout the space and ample outlets to plug in phones, tablets, and laptops.



GRAND OPENING

To celebrate, the library will host a grand opening on Oct. 28–29. According to the APS, the festivities are expected to draw “many” supporters of the library, APS members, and most board members of the APRL and the APS.

Event highlights include:

1. a celebration dinner on Oct. 28 with keynote speaker David Beech (seating is limited; tickets are available online);
2. a ribbon cutting ceremony on Oct. 29 at 10 a.m.;
3. displays and tours;
4. special Saturday hours for the library and APS departments; and
5. a pictorial cancellation and souvenirs.

For more information, contact Library Staff via the [APS website](#) or by phone at 814-933-3803 ext. 246

GENERAL INTEREST ARTICLES



Helpful Hints From the Frog

By William Wensley (firstfrog2013)

The purpose of this series of articles will be to show some solutions I have stumbled on in my almost sixty years of collecting. If one person benefits from these little suggestions then my job is done.

My first hint which took me forever to discover concerns mount storage. How often after mounting those new additions to your collection do you find yourself with those odd ends and pieces lying about? My own table often resembled a pre-school craft center. I tried many different methods to keep the mess under control but most of them were either time consuming or just plain non-functional.

One day while looking through the local discount store for D-ring binders on sale I spotted the solution for my mount storage. It was like the true aha moment. Expandable file folders! These are accordion style holders mostly used by others to organize tax information, receipts, etc. They come in different sizes and have little file tabs at the top and either are lettered or the better have little slots for labels. By trial and error, I have found those with fewer slots are easier to manage when full.



By labeling the little tab with mount size you can now easily find exactly the one you need. When you're done, those partial strips file away right where you'll find them the next time they're needed. I am using two of these right now. The first contains sizes up to 68 and the second has larger mounts.

I find filing the larger mounts with two or three sizes together works. I am using the twelve pocket folders but I would recommend two of the smaller size for smaller mounts. The reason being it is easier to close when full of mounts.

The benefit of this storage method will become self evident the next time you go to mount a stamp. Reaching into the slot you'll see if there is already a small piece handy for mounting the stamp at hand.

My two folders fit in half the space I previously used to store mounts and they are covered and portable as well.

Until next time, Happy Stamping!



U.S. STAMPS



Promoting Our Hobby: The U.S. Celebrates National Stamp Collecting Month

By: Steve Tomisek (tomiseksj) - [Click on \(Link\)](#) for a larger picture

Several countries have designated stamp collecting days, weeks or months as a means of promoting the hobby among their publics; Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Malaysia and the Philippines are but a few. Most of these celebrations coincide with the release of one or more stamps intended to peak interest in their respective postage stamp programs and the stamp collecting hobby.



As best I can determine, the initial observance of National Stamp Collecting Week in the U.S. began when the American Stamp Dealers Association (ASDA), under its recently appointed Executive Director, Peter G. Keller, held the group's first annual fall National Postage Stamp Show in 1949. The practice would continue for decades.

In 1981, Postmaster General William F. Bolger designated October of that year as the United States' first National Stamp Collecting Month (NSCM). In an announcement published in Postal Bulletin 21317 (September 24, 1981), Bolger noted that *"Collecting stamps is an important and worthwhile lifetime endeavor for millions of people, bringing generations together in a common joy of discovery, challenge, and accomplishment. Consequently, stamp collecting is considered to be the world's most popular hobby with more than 20 million collectors."* He went on to urge *"employees and customers alike to discover the joy of stamp collecting—the hobby of a lifetime."* To increase public awareness of the first NSCM observance, lobby displays and other promotional materials were provided to approximately 18,000 facilities.

Australia's National Stamp Week, 1978 Sc 687a ([Link](#))

The United States Postal Service (USPS) also partnered with the Council of Philatelic Organizations, an umbrella group of stamp clubs, companies and other organizations interested in promoting stamp collecting, and issued a special souvenir card in honor of the initial observance of NSCM. This partnership would continue until the group's dissolution in the 1990's. Along the way, others would become co-sponsors of these annual observances, including groups such as the Boy and Girl Scouts, Benjamin Franklin Stamp Clubs, the American Library Association, the National Association of Elementary School Principals, and the National Association of Chiefs of Police.

Continued on the next page.....



First U.S. Stamp Collecting Month Souvenir Card (Scott Sc72) ([Link](#))



U.S. STAMPS



For the second annual observance in 1982, special emphasis was placed on starting the stamp collecting hobby at an early age (between the ages of 8 and 12), as the hobby increased awareness in areas such as geography, history, and the sciences. A number of different products ideal as starter kits for youngsters were made available that year, to include eight new collecting kits and a new *Postal Service Guide to U.S. Stamps* (formerly *Stamps & Stories*). In 1983, the NSCM observance was conducted while the USPS was implementing its *Olympic Challenge* promotion; both undertakings aimed to stimulate public awareness and interest in stamp collecting as well as supporting the 1984 Olympics.

Each year since Postmaster General Bolger designated October as National Stamp Collecting Month, the USPS has produced a wide array of stamps and other materials intended to capture the public's attention and raise awareness of stamps and the interesting subjects they portray.

Four years ago the USPS issued the \$2 inverted Jenny stamp sheets; 2014's release showcased the American superhero Batman; and, last year's observance featured stamps based on the 1965 holiday TV classic *A Charlie Brown Christmas*. The 2016 observance will include four 47c non-denominated, commemorative forever stamps

featuring Wonder Woman as she has appeared at various times since her debut in October 1941.

The first day ceremony for the Holiday Windows stamps is scheduled to take place on October 6th at the ASDA's New York Fall Postage Stamp Show (October 6-9, 2016). Each child attending that show will receive a free "My Stamp Album" courtesy of the ASDA. The Wonder Woman stamps were previewed at Comic-Con International: San Diego during July; their October 7th release will be at New York Comic-Con which is being held at the Javits Center from October 6-9. Wonder Woman's first U.S. stamp appearance was on the DC Comics Super Heroes pane released July 20, 2006 (Scott 4084).



Pre-release Image of the 2016 Wonder Woman Stamps ([Link](#))

...Stamps bridge the gap between yesterday and today and pay tribute to the people, places, and events that have shaped the history of our great nation. There are no age limitations, nor are any special skills or talents needed. Stamp collecting requires only an appreciation of our nation's proud history, achievements, and cultural assets. It is a hobby that can be pursued by an individual or the whole family...

William F. Bolger, Postmaster General
September 23, 1982



For those who have made it to the end of this piece, *while supplies last*, I'm giving an unused souvenir card issued for the first U.S. NSCM observance (Scott SC72) to members who inform me by forum private message (PM) that they would like to receive one of the cards. For those responding, please also include your mailing address in the PM. The only prerequisite for participation in this giveaway is that the member must have made an introduction on the New Member board – the standard requirement of at least two weeks of membership and 50 quality posts is waived.

References:

- The Canadian Philatelist*, Oct 1953
- The Bronxville Review Press Reporter*, Nov 25, 1953
- USPS Postal Bulletin* 21317, Sep 24, 1981
- USPS Postal Bulletin* 21366, Aug 26, 1982
- USPS Postal Bulletin* 21370, Sep 23, 1982
- USPS Postal Bulletin* 21422, Sep 22, 1983
- Boca Raton News*, Oct 14, 1982
- New York Times*, Aug 25, 1985
- American Stamp Dealers Association website*
- USPS: Wonder Woman's 75th Anniversary to be Celebrated on Forever Stamps*, July 21, 2016



STAMPS OF CANADA



Hunting for Constant Plate Varieties on Covers - click on [\(Link\)](#) for a larger image
By: Jim Jung (jimjung)

Most stamp collectors collect stamps. Postal History or Stamps on cover seem to be more of a specialty area within philately. There are more and more collectors entering this area and good Postal History material is becoming harder and harder to find. Only a few years ago, collectors would bid less on covers compared to the same off-cover stamps, but that time has now gone.

Good stamps on cover sell for much more than off-cover stamps, especially if there is some special history, rate or destination that is associated with the cover. The knowledge on Postal History has now spread and collectors are hunting through covers and searching for that special cover that fits their collecting theme.

My theme is varieties and Plate Flaws. At first, I didn't think that anyone collected these Plate Variety stamps on cover but I won a 3d Cover with the Major Re-entry A47 at auction that was described as Ex Huff. To me, this means that Clayton Huff collected these variety stamps on cover.

When you have a variety on cover, it gives you the date and originating Post Office location of that stamp. This helps a lot when trying to determine the authenticity of the cover and provides some extra information about the variety beyond just having the stamp. Here are some of the covers that I have managed to find in my search for covers with variety stamps.

3d Wove Paper with Major Re-entry position A47 [\(Link\)](#) tied to cover by target cancel and postmarked with a double-arc QUEBEC DEC 27 1856 on Very Fine condition Mourning Cover with 4 full to large margins on stamp. Cover was addressed to Henry Lyman, a Druggist Merchant in Montreal who passed away in 1857, the following year after this cover was sent. His Druggist Trade was succeeded by his son who was also named Henry.



Scott 4v, xiii 1857 3d Beaver Pair [\(Link\)](#), pre-paying the 6d Cross border Rate from Dundas, U.C. (Upper Canada) to New York City, tied to Cover [\(Link\)](#) with a 7 Ring target postmark and addressed to *Yankee Notion Sewing Machines*. There is a DUNDAS double arc dispatch dated October 20, 1857 at lower left and no receiver (as usual) with covers to New York.



Continued on next page.....



STAMPS OF CANADA



The right stamp ([Link](#)) has the position A80 Major Re-entry which is the 2nd strongest re-entry on the 3d Issue.



Scott 15.vi: Three copies tied by targets to triple weight REGISTERED cover ([Link](#)) from Newcastle 26 NO 62 to Meaford, received next day, the left stamp strongly showing the **LOG IN WATERFALL** variety ([Link](#)), very fine and scarce on cover. The receiver shown is ST. VINCENT dated November 27, 1862.



In 1845 William Gibbard subdivided the town reserve and named the area Meaford, after Meaford Hall in Staffordshire England, the seat of the Earl of St. Vincent, for whom the township was named. St. Vincent was the name used for the post office until 1867.

The variety at position 50 only appeared on stamps printed in Printing Order 12 (late 1862 to early 1863 State 3a) and is a Reddish Orange Red Shade. This was the first Printing Order of Perforation Group II – 11 3/4 x 12.

The rate paid is a scarcer triple weight domestic rate of 15c and the Registered rate of 2c was paid in cash. There is a small letter inside speaking of family finances.

Continued on next page.....



STAMPS OF CANADA



Scott 15,15vii: - 5c vertical PAIR with top stamp showing the **ROCK IN THE WATERFALL** variety ([Link](#)) (Plate Position 53), pen cancel on crossborder cover ([Link](#)) with New Liverpool L.C. (Lower Canada), 17 SP 1867 manuscript dated double split ring cancel to Reading, Pennsylvania. Ex Clayton Huff with clean 2004 Greene certificate. The Rock in Waterfall variety only appeared on stamps from Printing Orders 27 – 30 on State 9 - 10 of the plate after March 1867. They are always Perforated 12.



Scott 17v, 1866 10c Consort, paying the 10c **Crossborder Rate** from BELLEVILLE C.W. (Canada West) to Antwerp Jefferson County, NY tied to a small fancy cut Ladies cover ([Link](#)) with a Blue Duplex dispatch postmark dated MY 16 66. On the back, a KINGSTON MY 16 66 transit postmark and no receiver as usual with covers to New York.



The stamp has the famous **Double Epauettes** Misplaced Entry ([Link](#)) which is extremely rare to find on cover. The red circles show the marks of the variety as it is on the cover stamp.

This overlay from BNA Topics shows where the Misplaced design was re-entered on the original plate at position 61. The entire design was misplaced upwards or downwards a full half-stamp in height. The epauettes' on Albert's shoulders are actually portions of 'CANADA POSTAGE.' Many other details can be found, including the upper left corner of the frame extending out into the margin at left center.



References:

- Canada's Pence Era – The Pence Stamps and the Canadian Mail – Arfken, Leggett, Firby, Steinhart
- The First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859-68 – Geoffrey Whitworth
- Re-entries.com – Ralph E. Trimble
- BNA Topics – The Official Quarterly Journal of the British North American Philatelic Society (BNAPS)

Author: Jim Jung, published in 2016 Pence-Cents Newsletter, BNAPS, Vol. V, No. 1 pages 14-20 and Vol. V, No. 2 pages 7-12.



STAMPS OF CANADA



Discovering a Variety and Getting it Listed in a Catalogue

By: Brian Cannon (BC) - click on [\(Link\)](#) for a larger image

Serious collectors of Canadian stamps use the *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*, which uses the basic Scott Numbering System, expanded with additional sub-numbers for varieties that are beyond the scope of Scott.

Among the varieties listed are constant positional varieties. A constant variety is an unintended flaw that appears on a stamp in the same location on every sheet or pane. A sheet is the actual printing format of the stamp, while a pane is the final cut size that is delivered to the post office. For instance, a stamp may be printed in a sheet of 400, consisting of four sections of 100 stamps. These are then cut into four panes and delivered to the post offices as such. To be constant, a variety must appear on one or more panes of each sheet, in the same position.

I have had the fortune of discovering a constant variety that I submitted to the Unitrade catalogue editor, and it was subsequently listed. This discovery happened over 20 years after the stamp was issued.

In the early 2000's I was scanning stamps of the 1982-1987 Artifact definitives, Unitrade 917 to 921 for my website. I was scanning a lower right corner block of four of the 1c Decoy printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company on Clark paper, Unitrade 917aii.

When it popped up on my computer screen, I clearly saw what looked like a hair on top of the duck's head, on the top left stamp.

My first thought was that it was debris from my not-so-clean scanner, so I removed the stamp to clean it. Well, I was a bit surprised to see that the "hair" was actually printed on the stamp! Examining the three other stamps in the sheet showed no trace of the hair.



1982 1c Decoy [\(Link\)](#)



It turned out that I had several other lower right blocks, and sure enough, they all had the same hair on the same stamp position. It looked to me that this must be a constant variety. I checked my 2004 Unitrade catalogue, and it was not listed.

A further check through my archives found two panes of 100 stamps, and sure enough the same stamp on both, in the lower right (position 89) had the "hair on the duck" variety. I thought it would be neat to check the complete sheet and see if the variety appeared on any other stamps.

Continued on the next page.....



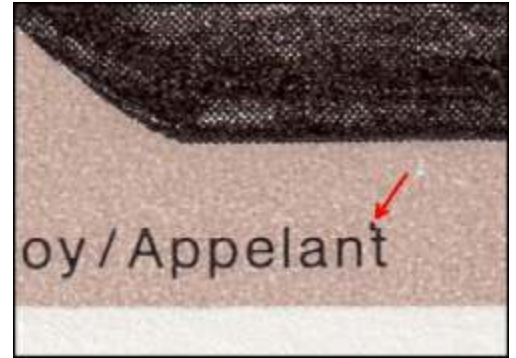
STAMPS OF CANADA



It did not, but I found another interesting one on the bottom row at position 97, which looked like an apostrophe before the "t" in the word "Appellant" (which is French for "Decoy").
 Again, this was not listed in Unitrade. I even found another "apostrophe" example on a loose used stamp.

In 2004 I decided to send scans of my finds to Robin Harris, a well known Canadian definitive and variety collector.
 I had also seen he had recently been appointed editor of the Unitrade catalogue.

Robin acknowledged my findings, and upon checking his stock, he confirmed that the two varieties appeared to be constant, and worthy of including in the catalogue.

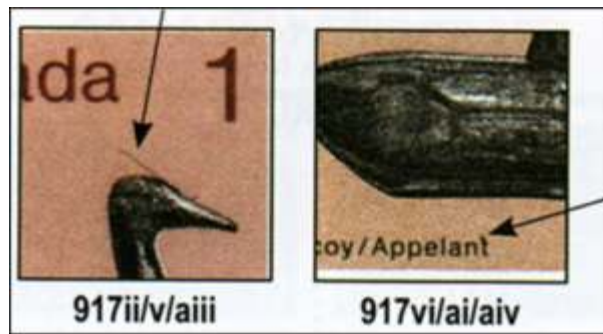


The 2006 catalogue (released in late 2005) was the first edited by Robin. I purchased my copy when it became available at my local dealer.

The first thing I did was open it to number 917 - and sure enough my discoveries appeared, along with enlargements of the varieties. I was truly humbled!

My original finds were listed as 917vii (Hair on duck's head) and 917viii (n apostrophe t), on the Canadian Bank Note printings.

It also turned out that the same varieties also appeared on the Ashton-Potter printings, and were given their own listings (917v and 917vi). It should be noted that these varieties were renumbered in the 2014 Unitrade catalogue. My finds became 917aiii and 917aiv.



Canadian Bank Note Company		Perf 13.0x13.3		
917a	Harrison paper, NF/NF, Jan 10, 1985	.25	.20	1.25
ai	as 'a', "n apostrophe t" (pos. 97)	10.00	5.00	
aii	Clark paper, NF/NF, Aug 6, 1985	2.00	.20	10.00*
aiii	as 'aii', "hair on duck's head" (pos. 89)	10.00	5.00	20.00*
aiv	as 'aii', "n apostrophe t" (pos. 97)	10.00	5.00	
Qty: CBN: 60,500,000				
* Blank corner block of 4.				
red indicates number change in summer 2013 (2014 catalogue)				

2014 Unitrade Catalog Listing

"This hobby is all about the joy of collecting - and along with that, the joy of contribution."

Brian's website can be viewed at <http://brcstamps.com/>



STAMPS OF THE WORLD



The Mexican Revolution

By: Gerben van Gelder (swh)

Introduction

The Mexican Revolution was a defining period in Mexican history that started in 1910. Historians differ in their views on when the Mexican Revolution ended – 1917, 1920 or 1929. My choice, for the purpose of this profile, is 1917. When looking at the stamps listed in the world wide catalogs, one will find that the last regular Mexican issue dates from 1910. What follows is a confusing number of listings between 1913 and 1916. Provisionals and definitives, stamps inscribed not only 'Mexico', but also 'Baja California', 'Oaxaca' and 'Sonora'. The catalogs offer little to understand the context of these issues. I have been confused for years. In the following I will try to provide some insight into the why and how of these issues. This article is an excerpt of the profile on the Mexican Revolution as found on StampWorldHistory.com

Political history

Fraudulent elections spark the Mexican Revolution

To understand the postal history of the Mexican Revolution, one has to understand the political history in some more detail. The Mexican Revolution probably has its roots in the long dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz. Díaz assumed power in 1876 and ruled Mexico until 1911. In 1910 presidential elections were held. The 1910 elections were won by Díaz, but were fraudulent. His opponent Francisco Madero took up arms – the start of the Mexican Revolution. What followed was a period of seven years of political chaos and civil war. In 1911 Díaz was forced to resign and, after new elections, Madero assumed the presidency. The Madero presidency was short lived. In February 1913 Madero was deposed through a military coup that brought Victoriano Huerta to power.



Porfirio Díaz



Venustiano Carranza

Federalists versus Constitutionalists

The Federalists of Huerta soon faced opposition. In February 1913 the state of Coahila was the first to revolt. In March the states of Chihuahua and Sonora followed suit. In April 1913 these three states appointed Venustiano Carranza as First Chief of the revolt. A government was formed, known as the Constitutionalist government. The Constitutionalists rapidly gained more support and soon marched on Mexico City. In July 1914 Huerta was forced to resign and Carranza assumed the presidency.

Constitutionalists versus Conventionalists

Although they had been unified in their opposition against Huerta, the Constitutionalists soon faced internal conflicts. A new faction formed, the Conventionalists led by Francisco 'Pancho' Villa and Emiliano Zapata. The conflict showed shifting fortunes. Mexico City changed hands several times. In April 1915 the tide turned in favor of the Constitutionalists and Villa was beaten decisively. Carranza took final possession of Mexico City in August 1915. A provisional government was formed. The adoption of the constitution and the election of



Pancho Villa



Emiliano Zapata

Caranza as a constitutional president in 1917 mark the end of the Mexican Revolution.



STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Postal History

The Mexican Revolution issues grouped by issuing entity

In political history, the Mexican Revolution is defined as the period from 1910 to 1917. In philately, the 'Mexican Revolution issues' are the stamps issued in the period from 1913 to 1916. In the following I will present the issues of the Mexican Revolution grouped by issuing entity.



Sonora White

The Sonora state issues.

Stamps were issued by the state of Sonora in two stages of the Mexican Revolution:

- The state of Sonora first issued stamps as one of the Constitutionalist states in June 1913, the Sonora 'White' issue, and then in July 1913, the Sonora 'Green Seal'.



Sonora Green Seal



Sonora Coach Seal

- In 1914 Sonora switched sides and joined the ranks of the Conventionists. Again stamps were issued. Stamps of the 'Green Seal' design were re-issued in September 1914.

Then followed the 'Coach Seal' and the 'Anvil Seal' issues in October 1914 and October 1915 respectively.



Sonora Anvil Seal

Baja California state issues.

For the state of Baja California – the neighboring state of Sonora, also Conventionist – stamps were issued in March 1915.

These stamps were of a design similar to the 'Coach Seal' issue of Sonora and are hence called the Baja California 'Coach Seal' issue.



Oaxaca Issue

Oaxaca state issues.

Oaxaca was a state that assumed a position of neutrality in the conflict between the Constitutionlists and the Conventionists.

Neutrality, however, was not an option in this stage of the Mexican Revolution. The Constitutionlists marched on the state and a siege followed. Oaxaca, during the siege, issued stamps in July 1915.



Baja California Coach Seal

Continued on the next page.....



STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Constitutionalist issues.

The Constitutionlists issued stamps for general use in the areas they controlled as follows:



Constitutionalists Ejercito

- The first issue to appear was the 'Ejercito' issue in October 1913, revenue stamps used postally. 'Ejercito' translates to 'Army'.
- The 'Ejercito' issue was followed by the first definitive issue, the 'Transitorio' issue, in January 1914. A slightly altered version of the 'Transitorio' issue appeared in July 1914.
- The next definitive issue was the 'Denver' issue from July 1914 printed in Denver, Colorado. Revenue stamps of a similar design were issued in June 1914 and have, in limited numbers, been used postally.
- Provisionals were issued as follows: the 'Large GCM Monogram' overprint issue in May 1914, re-issued in December 1914, the 'Dollar Sign' overprint issue in September 1914 and the 'Script GCM Monogram' overprint issue in January 1915. 'GCM' stands for 'Gobierno Constitucionalista Mexicano'.



Constitutionalists Transitorio

- A commemorative issue, called the 'Torreon' issue, appeared on April 3, 1914, on the occasion of the victory in the battle of Torreon the day before.

Conventionalist issues.

The Conventionalists issued stamps for use in the areas they controlled in December 1914. The issue is called the 'Gothic GCM Monogram' issue or 'Villa' issue. 'GCM' now stands for 'Gobierno Convencionalista Mexicano'.



Conventionalists

Provisional Government issues.

In 1915 the provisional government was installed and issued stamps as follows:

- The first set issued was the 'Famous Men & Pictorials' issue, issued to replace all previous issues. The 'Famous Men' issue first appeared in September 1915 and was reprinted in January 1916 in inferior quality.



Provisional Government Corbata.

- Provisionals were issued in March 1916 and June 1916 – on both counts due to a change in currency. The first issue is called the 'G.P. de M. Corbata' or 'Bowtie' issue, the second the 'G.P. de M. Barril' or 'Barrel' issue.

- A commemorative issue appeared in June 1916 to commemorate the conquest of Mexico City by Carranza – the 'Carranza Commemorative' issue.



Carranza Commemorative

- Further issues are a single stamp in a design similar to the Denver issue, the 'Eagle' issue and the last issue from the provisional government, the 'GPM \$ 2.50' issue, issued because of a change in the postal rates.

Please see StampWorldHistory.com for a tabular listing of the stamps issued during the Mexican Revolution.



TOPICAL STAMPS



Collecting Radio Verified Reception stamps

By: Editorial staff

After WWI the US was fascinated by the new technology of radios which quickly became America's pastime. With the advent of the radio in every home, broadcasting companies were eager to find the range of their broadcast since the level of audience = advertising = \$\$\$

In 1924, the EKKO Company of Chicago announced the production of an album to hold stamps from radio stations all over the country and eventually Mexico, Cuba and Canada. It sold for \$1.75 and was 96 pages long bound in a two-color cover. It had space for 650 stamps, which were arranged alphabetically by state by station. In reality the number of stamps far exceeded 650 as they came in a variety of colors and some 1400 stations participated



Those stations participating in the program got stamps with typeset call letters and inscription from EKKO. Stamps for non-participating stations, which EKKO provided upon request to listeners, had hand-stamped call letters.

Two major companies, EKKO and Bryant, made verification stamps with EKKO being, by far, the largest producer. A number of stations produced their own verification stamps.

The Bryant Company issued at least two different albums and just over 600 different stamps. You essentially bought the stamps directly from them, so in principal you could fill your own album.

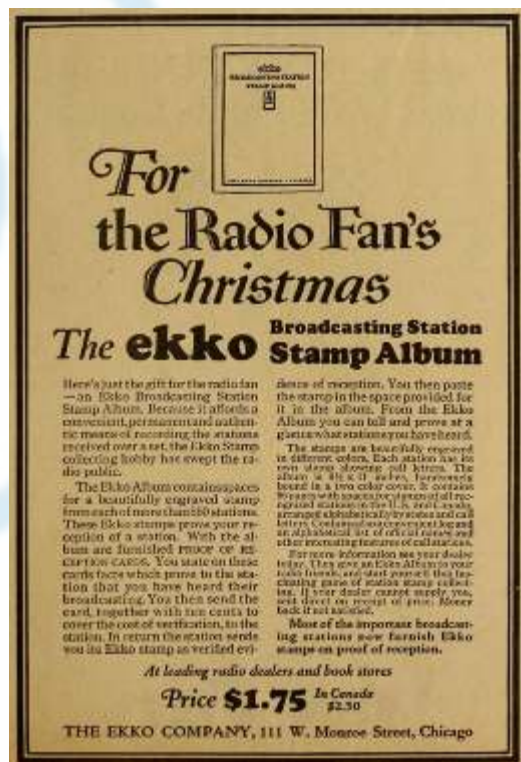
Radio Verified Reception stamps apparently became more popular than regular postage stamps and were featured in magazines and numerous ads.

EKKO on the other hand sold them to the radio companies, so some effort was required to obtain them for actual station reception as you had to offer some proof of the program you heard.

When EKKO decided to sell directly to collectors, it probably spelt the end of Bryant

In 1927, the federal government was going to restrict the number of broadcast stations, and the EKKO Company sent out a circular reminding collectors that their stamps might soon become a rare item. The result made the hobby's popularity soar.

Continued on next page....





TOPICAL STAMPS



The U.S. stamps depicted an eagle between two radio transmission towers. Mexico and Cuba also used this design, but their call letters - "X" and "C" - were easily noted. In Canada, the eagle was replaced by a beaver.



KWCR - Cedar Rapids, Iowa



WBEN - Buffalo, New York



WEBQ - Harrisburg, Illinois



Hand stamped example



PWX Havana Cuba



Canadian stamp



Private Company stamp



Bryant stamp

Have you begun collecting
EKKO
Broadcasting Station Stamps?
 See your radio dealer or write to us.
The EKKO COMPANY
 111 West Monroe St., CHICAGO

The Radio Reception stamps have found new life and are again sought after by collectors. A search will bring up numerous offerings.

Reprints of the original album are available as well a comprehensive catalog : *Verified Reception Stamps* by the author of Official Seals of the World, James N. Drummond.

Free

50 RADIO Stamps

Here is an amazingly easy way for you to have one of the popular Radio Stamp Albums. I will send you free, engraved stamps for any radio broadcasting station your set has received, up to 50. Then I will furnish you additional stamps for any station you wish at the rate of 10 stamps for 25c, 25 for 50c, 50 stamps for 75c, and 100 stamps for \$1.00. This is my offer to those who send for the new Bryant Stamp Album, which is substantially bound with heavy cloth back cover attractively printed in two colors. This means an easier way for you to keep the stamp record of all stations you receive on your set, without the delay and expense of sending to each station for its stamp. And this album furnishes you a permanent record, with log, dial stations, wave lengths, dates, cities, etc. Get your album and stamps today and start your radio stamp collection. Simply give me the list of stations whose stamps you want. Send \$1.75 with your name and address. Your money back if you are not more than satisfied.

P. M. BRYANT
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CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



For those not familiar with the term "Cinderella", the Cinderella Stamp Club (founded in 1959) notes that they include local stamps, telegraph stamps, railway stamps, revenues/fiscals, forgeries, bogus and phantom issues. Christmas, Red Cross, TB and other charity seals, registration labels, advertisement and exhibition labels and many other items are also considered Cinderellas.

We are fortunate that on TSF, we have a section and members who regularly contribute to the [Cinderella Topic](#).



French Aviation Labels 1909 - 1932



Philatelic Exhibitions 1910 - 1926



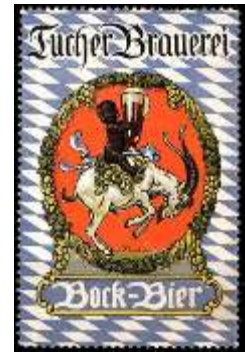
Fantasy Stamps of Kemp Land



Russian Cinderellas

Continued on next page.....

CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



Germany Beer Labels 1920's - 1930's



Montreal Companies Advertising Labels



Finland Cinderellas



Delandre Vignettes 1914-18

Just a small sample of the potential variety of Cinderellas that await the collector. You can collect world wide or specialize in one particular country, type or theme. The Delandres as an example are estimated to number over 4000 different ones.

FAKES & FORGERIES

The 1921 Russian Famine Charity stamps

By: Nelson Laviolette (Falschung)

Pomgol was the name of two organizations created in the Russian SFSR (Soviet Federative Socialist Republic) during the Russian famine of 1921. The name is an abbreviation of the Russian for "Relief for Starving". Initially, scientists, artists, church leaders, public activists, many of which were of non-Bolshevik persuasion tried to establish some form of relief aid but the government disbanded this Pomgol in 1921 and established its own. This issue to aid victims was printed in small quantities (154,256 for the brown, 189,704 for the green, 437,248 for the red and 66,600 for the blue), so the proliferation of forgeries was a logical consequence.



The 1921 Issues

Scott B14 Characteristics ([Link](#))

1. Letters are joined at the bottom
2. Ornament does not end with a loop (see below)
3. Tree is only faintly outlined
4. The rock has its own shading
5. The shadow extends to the bottom of the cane



B14 Forgery Type I Characteristics ([Link](#))

1. Letters are not joined at the bottom
2. Ornament ends with a loop (see previous picture)
3. Tree is only heavily shaded
4. The rock appears transparent
5. The shadow does not extend to the bottom of the cane

Most forgery comparisons note that the key trait of any forgery is the shadow not touching the cane - this is not the case as we will see below



B15 Forgery Type II Characteristics ([Link](#))

As with the genuine;

1. Letters are joined at the bottom
2. Ornament does not end with a loop
3. The rock has its own shading
4. The shadow extends to the bottom of the cane

Primary differences with the genuine

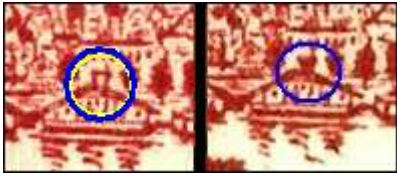
1. Overall it is coarser and not as sharp
2. There is a white blotch above the window of the bottom right cabin
3. The edge of the same cabin roof has no white line



Continued on next page....

FAKES & FORGERIES

Types of B14 - B16



Type I & II

There are 2 basic types which can be distinguished by the shading in the chimney of the main house across the river. They are found in equal amounts.

Varieties



Cream Cotton Paper
([Link](#))



White Cotton Paper
([Link](#))



Offset on Pelure Paper
([Link](#))



B14 Dark Green
([Link](#))



B16 Dark Brown
([Link](#))

B17 Forgeries



The areas of interest in the genuine are; ([Link](#))

1. The face and hair features
2. The first aid bag on the ground in particular the shape and button
3. The left hand of the injured, primarily the details of the fingers
4. The date inscriptions
5. The overall fine details



Forgery Type I ([Link](#))

1. Well executed and good detail other than the framework
2. The hair of both persons is incorrect
3. The medical bag has no button
4. The date inscriptions do not match the original



Forgery Type II ([Link](#))

1. Details are coarser especially lines in the faces that are now blotches
 2. The medical bag is slightly different
 3. Letters are cruder
 4. The main one is the lack of fingers in the left hand of the wounded person
- The cancel is a forgery also

References:

1. *Postage Stamps of Russia Vol 5.* .Dr. R. Cerusa
2. *RSFSR Forgeries 1972....*Vovnam
3. *Forgeries of Russia.....*E. Klaseboer
4. *Forgeries Old and New.....*A. Johnson
5. *Billig's grosses Handbuch der Fälschungen*
6. *Postage Stamps of Russia Vol 4.....*V. Soloviev
7. *Russia 1856-1991.....*V. Lyapin
8. *Russia 1918-1960 Vol 1.....*Spivak
9. *Spezialkatalog R.S.F.S.R.....*Rolf Weinbrecht

Stamp Oddities

THAT SINKING FEELING



Mexico's Palace of Fine Arts, featured on this 1933 airmail is sinking. It has sunk 13 feet in the last century. This is common of many buildings in Mexico City. Eventually it will probably be unsafe to visit

A NEAR MISS



In 1913 photographs of the new Panama Canal proved unsuitable for a stamp design, so officials instead photographed a scale model at the War Department, filling it with toy boats. However, someone noticed that the Gatun Locks, as per the stamp's inscription was actually the San Pedro Miguel Locks on the far side. All 16 printing plates plus the 20 million stamps already run off were scrapped and a new version, simply labeled "Panama Canal" was hurriedly produced

A few very rare and expensive proofs from the original steel die exist in collector hands. One sold for \$13,000 in 2014.

AHEAD OF ITS TIME



In 1948, tennis was not an Olympic Sport as depicted on this stamp

This Newfoundland stamp shows a picture of American hunter, H. Clay Pierce of St. Louis who owned hunting land in the colony.

This is the only stamp issued by a foreign country honoring a non famous American.



We Should Have Checked First

The Pitcairn 1957 stamp on the left incorrectly identified the building as the school. It was corrected as the teacher's residence behind the school. Earlier, in 1949, a GVI stamp had shown a picture of the school



THE STAMP FORUM



The Stamp Forum Newsletter is a bi-monthly publication of The Stamp Forum. Opinions expressed in articles in this newsletter are not necessarily endorsed by the forum and the forum cannot be responsible for the accuracy of any information printed herein.

FOUNDER: Jack Witcher (Admin)

MODERATOR TEAM:

Anthony Chue (canadianphilatelist)

Lloyde "Bud" Hartley (stoltzpup)

Michael Hyde (Londonbus1)

Steve Tomisek (tomiseksj)*

***APS Chapter Representative**

EDITOR: Nelson Laviolette (falschung)

Forum staff may be contacted using the private message system



Membership is free; apply online.

Members enjoy ad-free viewing when signed in

Once you have made your introduction, staff will add you to the ****Members**** group. You will then be able to post in all the boards except the Buy Sell and Trade (for this you will need 50 quality posts and membership for at least two weeks).

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THE STAMP FORUM

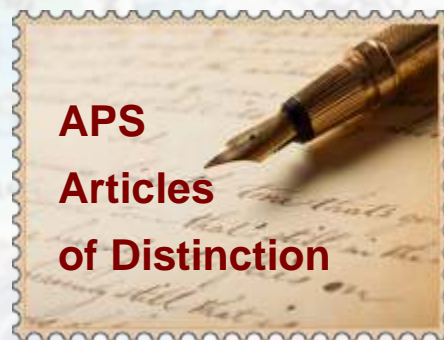


APS Chapter 1591 Articles Competition

By Steve Tomisek

APS Chapter Representative

As an APS Chapter publishing a newsletter, we can participate in the “Articles of Distinction” program. In addition to awarding authors, this program encourages philatelic writing, benefits APS members and non-members alike by allowing access to philatelic articles, and provides exposure for our Forum



Chapter Forum members are encouraged to submit newsletter articles and multiple submissions are allowed. Ideally, submissions will be 1 to 2 pages in length but longer works may also be submitted.

Each September the forum will conduct a “best article” competition among all those published in the newsletter during the preceding year. All philatelic related articles are eligible to win and authors are not required to be APS members. However, authors must give their permission to post the article on the APS site.

Once selected by a poll of the forum’s membership, the winning article will be forwarded to APS for posting on its website in the “Philatelic Articles of Distinction” archive. Articles will be archived by topic and will include a link to our forum. APS will also provide a certificate of achievement to the author.

The archive of past winning articles is available at stamps.org/articles-of-distinction.

TSF Highlights



TSF celebrated its 3rd Birthday during July in fine style with generous Give-Aways from; **londonbus1**, **firstfrog**, **falschung** and **tomiseksj**.

Special Thanks to **Bobby 1948** and **firstfrog** for their many Give-Aways over the past few months.

Regular contributors to our unique **TSF Member Blogs** provided us with some great articles;

PostmasterGS always gives us a unique perspective of Germany and his post on “**German Submarine Mail Of WWI**” was no exception.

jkjblue once again gave us more of his “**bigblue 1840-1940**” Blog with August postings on South Africa, Tripolitania, Trinidad, Tunisia and Turkey.

scb provided several updates from his “**Stamp Collecting Blog**”.

falschung gave us more to think about with postings on his “**WW Forgeries**” Blog with entries for forgeries of Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Oldenburg.

During July and August, 22 new members joined our Forum and over half of them have made their introductory post. As of September 1, 2016 the Forum had 309 members. Please take the time to make all of our new members feel welcome and encourage their participation.

Our unique **Cinderella section** was again very active with posts on Delandre Vignettes, Esperanto labels, Great Britain, Canada, Germany and US entries.



Need Another Reason to Join? Our APS membership courtesy of **tomiseksj** provides members who have reached the 2 week, 50 post milestone with access to the forum copy of the “**American Philatelist**” and APS updates.