

# THE STAMP FORUM NEWSLETTER

Volume 1, Issue 3

APS Chapter 1591

February - March 2017

## *In This Issue*



Hunting for the 5c  
Beaver Major  
Varieties

Zemstvos - The  
Local Stamps of  
Russia





## President's Message

Those of you who frequently visit the Forum will know that I haven't been able to spend much time there due to some serious family medical issues (I've described them in my post "[Happy Holidays from Admin](#)". I appreciate all of the well-wishes received from forum members and want you to know that, although we have a few more battles and challenges to overcome, my wife and I will win in the end. I appreciate the decorum our posting members have displayed as well as the quality of their posts. I am also pleased to see that more of you are becoming involved in the Forum discussions. For those who have yet to post, please feel free to join us and consider writing for this newsletter.

Lastly, I'd like to recognize Nelson (@falschung) for the excellent work he is doing on this newsletter...without his effort, we wouldn't have gotten this project off the ground. I'd also like to commend those who have submitted articles for publication. I think we've got some real competitors for the [APS Articles of Distinction](#) that we'll hold in the fall.

Jack Witcher (@Admin)

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# U.S. STAMPS



## Under the Covers

### *The Inside Story: U.S. Christian Commission*

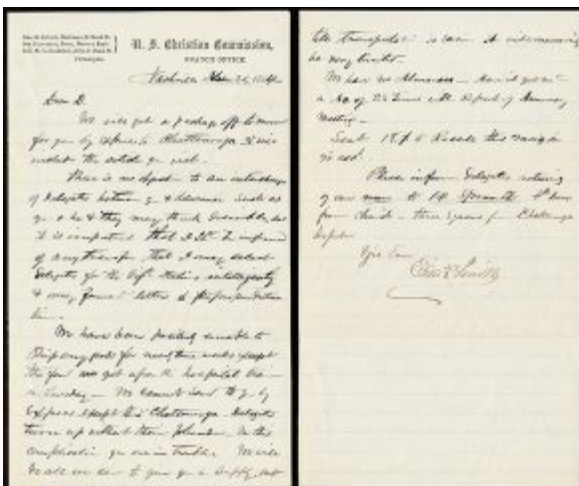
By Steve Tomisek (@tomiseksj) *(Click on images for a larger picture)*

One of the things I find most interesting about our hobby in the information age is the relative ease with which one can find information about the sender and/or recipient of a cover that might otherwise be quite ordinary. Those who have followed his Early Niagara covers and other threads on the Forum's [Canada Covers & Postal Stationery](#) board know that @jamesw has become quite adept at this pursuit. Similarly, @Ron has several threads of like interest on the [U.S. Covers, Postmarks & Postal Stationery](#) board. And @vasia's contributions to the [postmark calendar](#) thread frequently tell interesting stories. In that vein, I'd like to encourage members with a passion for discovery to submit some of their "inside stories" for publication in future issues of this newsletter.

Let me begin by sharing my "discovery" of a story about the Civil War era U.S. Christian Commission; a journey that began last September when I was fortunate enough to be the recipient of one of @firstfrog2013's many giveaways involving these four 19th Century covers. *[Image right "Giveaway covers"]*

Of particular interest was the cover with a U.S. Christian Commission corner card addressed to Rev. R. D. Douglass at the Headquarters of the 11th Army Corps at Lookout Station, Tennessee.

The cover (*images below*), bearing a 3 cent rose, perf. 12 Washington from the 1861 issue and postmarked Nashville, Tennessee on March 25, 1864 was sent during the American Civil War to an individual serving with a unit involved in that conflict.



While I was aware of the 11th Corps (Union), I had never heard of the Christian Commission so I set about trying to learn who Reverend Douglass was and what relationship the Commission had with the Union Army.

My quest would be made simpler because the cover contained its original content, a 2-page letter written by Edward P. Smith in Nashville on March 25, 1864 (*image left*).

At the time of the writing, the 11th Corps was under the command of Major General Oliver O. Howard and involved in the occupation of Chattanooga. I've tried to decipher Smith's handwriting and would appreciate your help in filling in the missing pieces (*see letter next page*).





# U.S. STAMPS



Nashville, Mar. 25, 1864

Dear D.

We will get a package off tomorrow for you by express to Chattanooga & will include the articles you wish.

There is no objection to an interchange of delegates between you & Lawrence such as you & he & they may think desirable, but it is important that I shall be informed of any transfer, that I may select delegates for the different Stations intelligently & may forward letters to their proper destinations.

We have been positively unable to ship any goods for nearly three weeks except the few we got upon the hospital train on Tuesday. We cannot send to you by express except through Chattanooga. Delegates turn up without their [????] - in this complication you are in trouble. We will do all we can to give you a supply, but till transportation is easier it will necessarily be very limited.

We have no Almanacs. Haven't yet seen a [copy?] of S.S. Times with Report of Anniversary Meeting.

Sent 18\$ to Russell this morning in acc[oun]t.

Please inform delegates returning of our move to 14 Spruce St. 4<sup>th</sup> door from Church - three squares from Chattanooga Dep[ar]tment.

Yours Ever

//s// Edw[ard] P. Smith

*Smith's letter*

The U.S. Christian Commission was formed in New York during November 1861 at a special convention of delegates representing a number of Young Men's Christian Associations (YMCAs). Under the Chairmanship of George H. Stuart, founder of the Philadelphia YMCA, the Commission's aim was "to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the soldiers in the army and the sailors in the Navy, in cooperation with the Chaplains." The Commission's method of operation involved the appointment of "delegates" serving on a volunteer basis for terms averaging six weeks. Delegates served at the front and behind lines, ministering to the troops and providing an array of social welfare and relief functions in support of Union Commanders and their Chaplains.

*Image "Geo. H. Stuart"*



The letter's writer, Reverend Edward Parmelee Smith, had been a pastor in Pepperell, Massachusetts until serving with the Army of the Potomac as a Delegate in January 1863. He was subsequently selected to serve as the Commission's Field Agent in the West, establishing a presence in the Army of General Rosecrans (Department of the Cumberland) and subsequently under General Burnside in the Department of the Ohio. In October 1863 the Departments of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio were consolidated into the Department of the Mississippi under General Grant and Smith was able to obtain Grant's support for the Commission's work. Smith continued in service with the Commission until its dissolution after the War; his last assignment was as the Commission's Field Secretary.

After the War, Rev. Smith served as General Field Agent of the American Missionary Association (AMA), co-founding Fisk University and other historically black colleges established in the South for the education of freedmen. In 1873 he was appointed by President Grant as United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1875 he was elected to be President of Howard University but died prior to assuming office while on a visit to AMA missions in West Africa in July 1876.

The letter's recipient, Reverend Richard D. Douglass, was born in Westport, New York and graduated from Amherst College in 1860. He married Mary A. Lawrence of Pepperell, Massachusetts and it is likely that his association with Rev. Smith began there. Douglass entered service of the Christian Commission in 1863 after completing a course of study at the Bangor Theological Seminary.



# U.S. STAMPS



Douglass' initial work with the Commission was as a Delegate and subsequently as an Agent. He established the Commission's station with the 2nd Corps at Bridgeport, Alabama and then followed Major General Hooker's 11th and 12th Corps to Lookout Valley where they took up winter quarters in February 1864. Douglass established the Commission's station for the valley about a mile from Major General Howard's 11th Corps headquarters. Howard was a frequent visitor to the station and described it as being of "incalculable benefit" to his command.



*Delegate's Badge -Image courtesy of The Horse Soldier Fine Military Antiques*

After his service with the Commission, Douglass became connected with the Children's Aid Society of Boston. At the time of his death in 1885, he was serving as the General Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society of Brooklyn.



The work of the Commission was terminated on January 1, 1866. Since its inception, some 5,000 selfless volunteers would serve as Delegates in the Commission, tending to the spiritual and physical needs of the soldiers and sailors. Many notables served on the Commission, including Louisa May Alcott, Sarah Emma Edmonds (aka Franklin Thompson) and Walt Whitman.



One of the other covers in the giveaway that was addressed to Mrs. R. D. Douglass was penned by Reverend Douglass and has a 4-page letter enclosed.

I haven't begun trying to decipher the letter but when I do, I'm sure it will keep me entertained for hours, if not days.

My intent in writing this article was to demonstrate that, while enjoying these relics of past communication, one can often travel well beyond their postal history and get a glimpse into the lives and times of the people involved.

## **Bibliography:**

- History of the U.S. Christian Commission*
- Annals of the U.S. Christian Commission (1868)*
- Incidents of the U.S. Christian Commission (1869)*
- Plattsburgh Sentinel, April 10, 1885*
- Obituary Record of Graduates of Yale College, 1876-1877*





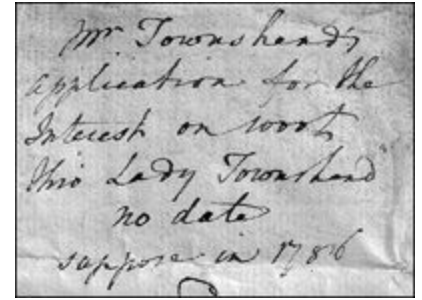
# STAMPS OF CANADA



## A Canadian Connection

By Jim Jung (*Click on images for a larger picture*)

This is an old British Stampless Folded Letter with a Canadian connection. It is simply addressed: "To the Lady Viscountess Townsend Whitehall" with no postmarks. I found this in a bunch of older late 18th and early 19th Century GB stampless letters. There is no date, but from the original collector there is a note in pen and ink stating "suppose in 1786".



When I was researching the addressee, Viscountess Townsend from 1786, the name that pops up is Anne Townsend, who was the 2<sup>nd</sup> wife of George Townsend. At the time of the letter, Anne Townsend was Viscountess and then Marchioness a year after the letter. George Townsend was 4<sup>th</sup> Viscount and 1<sup>st</sup> Marquis Townsend, and was also a Field Marshal in the British Military.



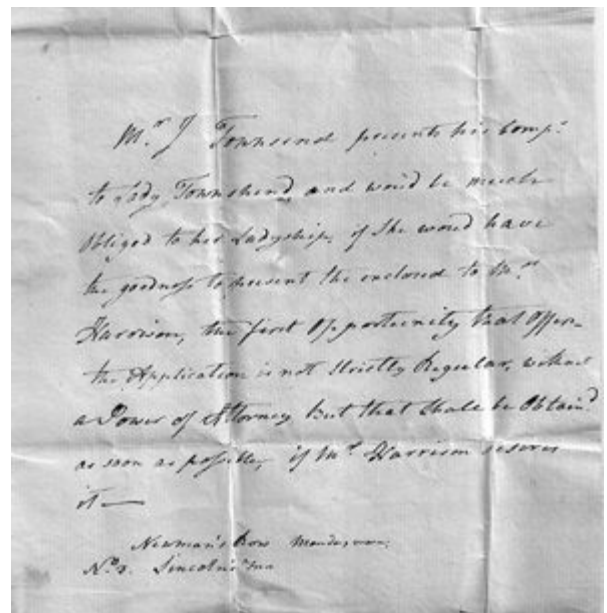
George Townsend



Anne Townsend

As a Field Marshall, George Townsend was given command of a brigade in Quebec under General James Wolfe in the Seven Year's War (1756-1763), where the British attacked disputed French positions in New France (Quebec and Montreal), Florida and the Caribbean. During the battle at the Plains of Abraham, when General James Wolfe had died, and 2<sup>nd</sup> in command Robert Monckton was wounded, George Townsend took full command of the British Forces during the famous Battle of the Plains of Abraham. It was actually Townsend who eventually received Quebec City's surrender from the French forces on September 18, 1759.

The letter is from Mr. J Townsend. This could be George Townsend's 2<sup>nd</sup> son, Lord John Townsend (1757-1833), by his 1<sup>st</sup> marriage to Charlotte Compton. He asks Lady Townsend (George's 2<sup>nd</sup> wife) to have his application given to Mrs. Harrison in the letter. This could be either his grandmother, Audrey Harrison, or a relative of hers, who would be surnamed Harrison.





# STAMPS OF CANADA



## Hunting for the 5c Beaver Major Varieties

By Jim Jung ([Click on images for a larger picture](#))

There are 5 major varieties of the 5c Beaver listed in the Scott and Unitrade catalogue. Each one of these is a stamp that is popular, has been listed in catalogs for a long time and is rarely seen at auctions. Aside from the Major Re-entry, they all have names: Log in Waterfall, Rock in Waterfall, Split Beaver and Leaping Fish. They also have Minor Catalogue Numbers and their plate positions have been identified. Here is a table that organizes this information for these varieties.

Scott No.	Variety Name	Plate Position
15v	Major Re-entry	28
15vi	Log in Waterfall	50
15vii	Rock in Waterfall	53
15ix	Leaping Fish	54
15viii	Split Beaver	90

There were just over 39 Million 5c Beaver's printed in plates of 100 stamps each. To be exact, the total quantity was 39,100,000 stamps printed. If you divide this number by 100, you get 391,000, which would be the number of stamps produced for each plate position. The odds are quite low that you find one of these stamps because the errors appeared during one state of the plate and were corrected quickly.

It's difficult to figure out the exact number of how many of these Major Varieties were printed since the plate was repaired a number of times. In Ken Kershaw's book showing his plate study of States 10-11, all but the Major Re-entry at plate position 28 and the Rock in Waterfall varieties had disappeared, so we can say that most of these varieties disappeared from the plate through repair, but at what time for each, it is unclear. We can certainly say that this occurred prior to States 10-11. Using Whitworth's book, "The First Decimal Issue of Canada", we can find some dates for each variety.

Here is a copy of each and a description of how to spot these precious gems.

This is the **Major Re-entry** for the 5c Beaver at pp28. This re-entry appeared at State 10 of the plate at Printing Order 29. The Dates of Use for this stamp are after September 1868. All of these stamps are from Group III and are perforated 12. The shades of these stamps should be Orange Red, Reddish Orange Red or Bright Clear Orange Red. There are a number of valuable resources for these re-entries such as Ralph Trimble's website re-entries.com which I have listed at the end of this article.



This Major Re-entry is easily spotted as it is almost a complete double print. This is the strongest re-entry in the 1859 Decimal Issue with a close 2nd being the 12 ½ cent Major Re-entry at position 94. The frame lines and oval lines at the left and upper left of the stamp are printed in triplicate.

The lettering in CANADA shows a strong line at the bottom of the letters CANADA. There are marks at the right side of the letters FIVE CENTS. There are marks in both the left and right flower. The denomination number 5 on the top and bottom left side are doubled significantly. The arcs on both sides of the crown are doubled.

This copy is centered to the right and shows off the main part of the re-entry at the left side of the stamp. It also has a nice light COBourg OC ?? 69 dated cancel which is into the Large Queen period but prior to the 5c Large Queen release in late 1875. This does fit the Dates of Use and proves that this Re-entry survived for the remaining period of the plate until the Large Queens were released.





# STAMPS OF CANADA



It has the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest catalog value of the 5 varieties. Oddly enough, I have found poor quality copies selling for as little as \$100. Very Fine copies can sell for a high price. The record auction price is \$1500 (hammer price) for an XF Used Gem – Lot 319 sold on June 26, 2004. Eastern Auctions sold another XF copy for \$1250 – Lot 210 on January 23, 2010.

The **Log in Waterfall** variety from position 50 is pictured right. The “log” is a heavy diagonal line that runs from the bottom of the beaver to just crossing the oval above the letter I in FIVE. There are secondary plate flaws on this same plate position during State 3. There is a dash of color above the P and to the right of the G of POSTAGE and a tiny dot in the N of CENTS. This is the rarest of the five varieties detailed in this article and commands the highest catalog value, currently at \$1250 for a VF Used single.



This copy is a Very Fine copy on a Registered cover with two other singles dated NO 26 62. The date is important in identifying this stamp as the flaw occurred on State 3a of the plate in Group II, which is Perf 11 3/4 x 12 and a Brownish Orange Red shade. State 3 of the plate has dates of use from June 1862 to March 1863. This cover pre-dates Whitworth’s earliest Observed Date of Jan 28, 2863 but falls right in the middle of the time of use of State 3. It also appears to be the correct shade for State 3.

but falls right in the middle of the time of use of State 3. It also appears to be the correct shade for State 3.



Here is a close-up (*far left*) from a 2<sup>nd</sup> copy that was sold in the Daniel Cantor collection. You can see how the diagonal line is more orange in color where the copy on the cover above has a more white line. A third copy from my collection shows an even weaker state of the flaw which suggests that the diagonal line was very strong early on in State 3 and became weaker as the plate became worn or was corrected.

The **Rock in Waterfall** variety is pictured right. The “rock” is a large dot in the lower level of the waterfall. The above copy is part of a pair of 5c stamps on a cover that is manuscript dated Sept 17 67. This flaw appeared on State 9 of the plate which was in postal use from September 1866 to August 1867. On this copy, the “rock” is still strong even though the cover is dated after the Postal Use period given by Whitworth for State 9. State 9 was within Group III and was Perf 12. Along with the “rock” flaw, there is also a re-entry of the 5 and the frame lines in the lower right corner and a slight re-entry of the outer frame line at the right center margin. State 9 appeared in three different shades: Reddish Orange Red (Sept 1866), Bright Orange Red (Jan 1867) and Deep Dull Orange Red (Aug 1867). This stamp looks like the third shade of Deep Dull Orange Red, but definitely has an Orange component, which satisfies the correct shade for the State of the plate.



In Ken Kershaw’s book that provides scans of the Plate Proof Sheets from States 10 and 11, this flaw is still quite visible but much weaker and almost looks like it is part of the normal engraving lines of the falling water in the stream.



Here is a 2<sup>nd</sup> copy (*far left*) with a similar strength “rock” dated ?U 28 67 and a scan from the Ken Kershaw book of the State 10 proof from position 53. Remember that Kershaw’s scan is of a Proof and the stamp from State 10-11 could be a weaker presentation of this flaw. The proof copy does appear weaker.





# STAMPS OF CANADA



The **Split Beaver** variety is pictured right. The “split” is a diagonal line that crosses the beaver’s face just below the eye and above his nose. The line extends left outwards to the AN in CANADA and down towards the beaver’s left paw. This flaw is from State 4 of the plate which was part of Group II and is Perf 11 ¾ x 12. State 4 was in Postal Use from July 1863 to May 1864. Whitworth’s earliest Observed Date for this flaw is Oct 24, 1863. The shades for State 4 are Deep Dullish Reddish Orange Red (July 1863), Reddish Orange Red (Oct 1863) and Bright Reddish Orange Red (July 1864). This stamp is slightly more red than orange.



Being from position 90, it would be possible that a copy of this variety could be found with selvage to the left and bottom of the stamp. On the Decimal Issue, it is rare to see selvage on a stamp.



This example is fairly strong and I have seen copies where the diagonal line is not as significant and more difficult to see. Here is a close-up of the diagonal line and its’ position across the beaver’s face and neck.

The **Leaping Fish** variety is pictured right and the “fish” is a small irregular shaped mark just under the tip of the beaver’s nose at the surface of the water or horizon line. This is the most difficult of these varieties to notice and is quite small but fairly significant. This flaw appears at plate position 54 of the plate in State 8 which had a very short life from January to May 1866. The shades for State 8 are Orange Red (Jan 1866) and Lighter Orange Red (May 1866)



This was just before the Rock in Waterfall on State 9 and you might wonder if it is possible to get a pair from position 53 and 54, State 9 with both the Leaping Fish and the Rock in Waterfall.



Here is a copy of a stamp that has a weaker mark which is similar to the Leaping Fish but the mark is much smaller. This has been dubbed the “Leaping Minnow” by the discoverer Dr Jim Watt. I’m unsure of the plate position of this nice little flaw but it has been confirmed as a Constant Plate Variety.

## Postal History

Many covers can be found from the Decimal period bearing the 5c Beaver. Many of these are inexpensive and can be purchased, sometimes in groups, for less than \$50. Of the many covers available, there are very few that have been found with any of the above varieties. Untrade lists a price of between \$600 and \$1250 for these varieties on cover and they will cost you most of this price at auction. If you find one that has not been described as a variety, it would be much cheaper.

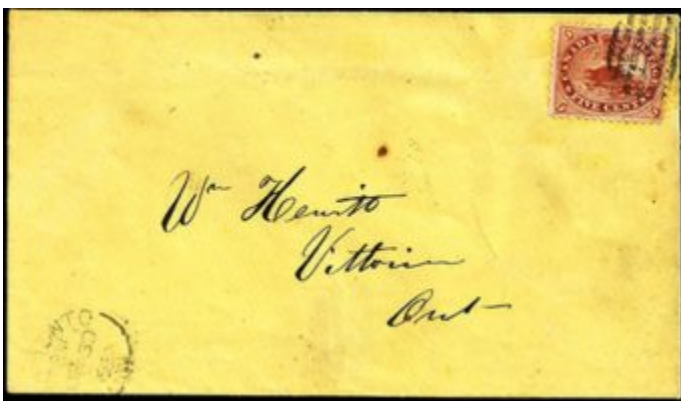
Many collectors of covers focus on the destination, the rate, the markings and cancellations, the history or the mode of travel and delivery of the cover as opposed to looking for a possible variety on the stamps that may be on that cover. It may be a good idea to check your collections or look at 5c Beaver covers for these Major varieties and other Minor varieties.



# STAMPS OF CANADA



Here is a 5c Beaver Pair on a crossborder cover from New Liverpool L.C. to the USA. The cover comes from the collection of Charles Huff and is proof that great collectors of Canada and Postal History did recognize the value of these varieties on cover. The top stamp in the pair is a Rock in Waterfall variety and is the same one pictured in my description of this variety in this article. When you look at the cover, the variety doesn't appear readily noticeable until you zoom in on the top stamp with your variety knowledge that is now tucked under your belt.



Above is a 2<sup>nd</sup> cover that is a very simple looking light yellow envelope, but on closer inspection, you'll see the noticeable doubling of the stamp image. Are these stamps going unnoticed? I don't think this is the case because collectors are keenly observant. I actually think it may be more likely that these stamps **have** been noticed and they have been soaked off the covers and sold as singles. This would decrease the number of covers in existence. More recently, covers have been more sought after, and these varieties on cover have been increasing in price. The Leaping Fish has gone up from \$525 to \$600 and the Log in Waterfall has gone up from \$1100 to \$1250 in the 2014 Unitrade catalog.

## Conclusion

I believe there are copies of these stamps to be found simply because of the quantity of 5c Beaver stamps printed. Because the plate was corrected a number of times throughout its' life, copies of these stamps are very limited. I would think that only copies where the design is obscured, possibly by postmarks, are the ones that could still emerge from collections. The Rock in Waterfall and Log in Waterfall varieties have been catalogued for as long as I can remember so collectors have long understood that these varieties exist and that they are valuable to collectors.

This is one of the most studied stamps in Canadian Philately and the many books, articles and web pages devoted to the 5c Beaver prove it to be an interesting and popular stamp that is easily acquired and inexpensive to collect. This is a stamp where major and minor varieties do exist to be found, more easily than on most other Canadian stamps.

## Bibliography

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- The Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps  
[http://re-entries.com/decimal\\_fivecents.html](http://re-entries.com/decimal_fivecents.html) by Ralph E. Trimble
- <http://www.canadianstampauctions.com/> by Tom Burpee
- The First Decimal Issue of Canada 1859-1868 by Geoffrey Whitworth (RPSC)
- The Five Cent Beaver I. The Plate Proofs of States 10-11, 2007 by Kenneth A. Kershaw (BNAPS)



# GENERAL INTEREST ARTICLES

## Selected Posts from TSF Members *(Click on images for a larger picture)*

### Post by Beryllium Guy on Dec 17, 2016

And here is my favorite set of Cinderellas, which just happen to be from Spain. When I acquired them, I believed them to be postage stamps, but was disappointed to learn that they are not. There is, however, a note in the Scott Specialized Catalogue of Stamps & Covers 1840-1940 which states:

"Six stamps picturing King Alfonso XIII and Queen Victoria Eugenia were put on sale Oct. 1, 1907, at the Madrid Industrial Exhibition. They were not valid for postage. Value, unused \$40, mint never hinged \$60.

"The original labels were engraved and perf 11-1/2. Examples printed by other methods or with other perfs are reprints. Value \$2."

Mine are, unfortunately, the inexpensive reprints, rather than the originals. But they still make a very nice set, and I couldn't bear to part with them even though there are no spaces in my album for them.



### Post by jamesw on Feb 11, 2016

I'd like you all to meet someone.

This is Lilly.

Lilly is the young woman whose mother received the two envelopes posted here. As mentioned they contained letters of condolence to Ida after Lilly's death at Muskoka Hospital on June 2, 1927.

Diane Sims, the author of the above mentioned book, *A Life Consumed*, very kindly and generously sent me a copy of her book, which I look forward to reading.

Ms. Sims told me in an earlier email that the letters, along with all of Lilly's letters and diaries (which were the basis for the book) were found in the attic of the house on 60 Cathcart in Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, after her Aunt Helen's death in 1992.

While Diane retained Lilly's material, the two letters were kept by a cousin (who still has them) and the covers were given to a stamp collecting friend.

The gods know how they eventually came to the dealer who sold them to me.



# GENERAL INTEREST ARTICLES

A quick look in the book shows me that the contents of at least one of those letters, from P. (Pansy) Booth, is reproduced in the book.

Goes to show you, folks. You NEVER know where your research will take you.

Here's to you, Lilly!

Remember Lilly? I hadn't forgotten her, but have been trying to figure out what to do with these, and how to present them on album pages. Pretty simple solutions, but I hope it does her justice.



## Post by madbaker on Dec 11, 2016

OK! Back again with some more of my Sweden collection. It's time for a fun issue, the 1920 - 1934 Standing Lions. This is way more specialized than I typically get but my Facit catalogue has lots of detail and I seem to have accumulated several copies of these stamps. So I tried to go as deep as I could with the issue. True specialists, have mercy on me!

I'll take a couple of posts with this because I'm slow and it's Christmas and I need to give up my stamp room to my sister and her husband for a couple of days. A thorough cleaning and an air mattress are required.

Before I show some pictures, a few words about the Facit specialized catalogue:

- I love their way of organizing for the most part (Finnish definitives are odd but that's for another post.) I prefer it over Scott.
- Stamps are listed by date of issue. Airmails and semi-postals are interspersed in the main listing.
- They give major catalogue numbers to "face different" stamps. New colours, major re-engravings, new denominations get major numbers.
- Perforation varieties get capital letter suffixes, listed under the main catalogue number.
- Watermark varieties, shades and other details like constant plate varieties get lowercase suffixes.

I'll break this down a bit as we go through the stamps in this series.

First, let's look at the 5 ore stamps. A brown-red stamp, perf 9 3/4 vertically, Facit 142A, (right) was issued beginning on Oct 1, 1921. A perf 13 version (142E) was issued a year later.



Does anyone know why the perf 13 coils were issued? They exist for many of the stamp in the series. I can only assume a different printer who owned a different machine did a print run or two. But that's just a guess.

Sweden also issued a 5 ore green stamp beginning in 1925. They exist as perf. 9 3/4 coils (143A) (left), perforated on all 4 sides (143C) (right) and perf. 13 coil (143E).





# GENERAL INTEREST ARTICLES

But that's not all! The stamps I've shown so far are actually the third (brown-red) and fourth (green) issues of the 5 ore stamps. They are both listed in the catalogue as "Type II." The "Type I" stamps were issued in 1920/21 but the plates were quickly re-engraved and the Type II stamps came out a few months later.

The Type I stamps are listed as Facit 140 and 141 and are more scarce than the Type II stamps. 9.6 million Type I brown-red coils were printed compared to 272 million Type II. 12.6 million green Type I coils were printed compared to 1.1 billion Type II coils.

I don't have any Type I stamps to show you, but here's how you can tell them apart:

The image (right) is of the Type II stamp. In the Type I stamp, the top line of the '5' tapers narrower to the right. Also, the bottom line of four on the lion's back paw is shifted slightly to the left.



Here's how the Type I (image left) is shown in the catalogue:

Lots of words and not many pictures here. Next time I'll increase the image proportion!



## Post by madbaker on Dec 11, 2016

Alright. Let's continue with the 10 ore value of the Standing Lion series. There's nine stamps at the level I collect and I have seven so far.



144A - Perf 9 3/4 coil

There's a "Type I" and a "Type II" with this value too, so I'll do my best to explain the differences at the end.

In 1921 the 10 ore green was issued (Facit #144), just in time to switch the 5 ore stamp from green to red-brown. All the stamps are "Type I". It's available as a perf 9 3/4 coil (144A), perf 9 3/4 all around (144C) and perf 13 coil (144E). I'm missing the perf 13 stamp.



144C - Perf 9 3/4 on 4 sides



145A - Perf 9 3/4 coil, Type I



145E - Perf 13 coil, Type I

In 1925, it was back to green for the 5 ore value, so the 10 ore moved to violet. This is Facit 145 and all stamps are still "Type I". There's a perf 9 3/4 coil (145A), perf 9 3/4 all around (145C) and perf 13 coil (145E) and for once, I have them all!



145C - Perf 9 3/4 on 4 sides, Type I

Nine years later, in 1934, the stamp was re-engraved (or at least touched up) creating Type II. These stamps, Facit 146 are available with the same three perf varieties. I'm missing 146E, the perf 13 coil.



# GENERAL INTEREST ARTICLES



146A - Perf 9 3/4 coil, Type II

Oh right! How to tell these types apart. The key is in the lion's back leg. Type II has an extra tiny line on the rear haunch, which isn't there on Type I. Let's take a closer look:



146C - Perf 9 3/4 on 4 sides, Type II



Type I - no tiny line in leg

And that's the 10 ore value. We're in the home stretch now! Next post will finish off the series.



Type II - extra tiny line in leg

Here's the rest of the Standing Lion issue. The high values. Not super high, but high for this set!



147 - Perf 9 3/4 coil

The 25 ore value (Facit 147) was issued early on, in 1921. Only one type here, the perf 9/34 coil.



148A - Perf 9 3/4 coil

And the "high value" is the 30 ore brown, Facit 148, issued right at the beginning in May 1920. It exists as a coil and perf 4 sides.

And that's the Standing Lion series.



148C - Perf 9 3/4 on 4 sides





# CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



## Zemstvos - Local Posts of Russia - Part 1 By Nelson Laviolette (falschung)



1. Bessarabia	10. Nizhnii-Novgorod	18. Ryazan	27. Tula
2. Chernigov	11. Novgorod	19. Samara	28. Ufa
3. Don Cossacks	12. Olonets	20. St. Petersburg	29. Viatka
4. Kharkov	13. Orel	21. Saratov	30. Vladimir
5. Kazan	14. Penza	22. Simbirsk	31. Vologda
6. Kherson	15. Perm	23. Smolensk	32. Voronezh
7. Kostroma	16. Poltava	24. Tambov	33. Yekaterinoslav
8. Kursk	17. Pskov	25. Tavrada	
9. Moscow		26. Tver	

**T**owards the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century the government was forced to listen to the growing clamor from the provinces for more self government in local affairs.

This eventually led to the granting of certain powers of local administration to the Zemstvo's, or RURAL DISTRICTS.

These were sub-divisions of the 33 Provincial Governments.

They were controlled from the most important central town in the district, and altogether 371 such Zemstvo's were formed in European Russia.

It is difficult to understand why the major catalogs do not list or mention these stamps. Most locals including the US, were invariably posts run as private commercial undertakings even though in some cases they performed

a public and necessary service. The Russian locals were authorized by the central government to provide a service that they could not give.

Circular No. 8732 by the Ministry of the Interior on 23rd, May 1872 removed any obstacles in the path of the Zemstvo officials in a statement;

*"The Committee of Ministers is of the opinion that the Ministry, under consideration of the circumstance that the local requirements of the Provincials are better known to them, abstain from any interference in matters of organization and the roads they are using, for the development of the Zemstvo Posts, and, in this connection, concede the greatest possible freedom under the condition that they do not curtail the rights of the Imperial Post"*

In the Zemstvo office itself, and in all postal departments of the district, Imperial postage stamps were available for franking letters which had to travel by the the imperial route. These stamps were purchased by the Central Office and distributed to the district offices whose chief official paid for them in cash at the time of delivery.

Zemstvo stamps were only valid to posts along the provincial route or to the next Imperial Post Department.

As railways were developed throughout the country the Imperial Post gradually added offices in the provinces and the Zemstvo Posts in these areas were absorbed.

At the same time, Zemstvo officials extended their field of operation further into the remoter country districts providing even the most distant provinces with a good postal service.

Let's look some of the issues by Province

### Province of Bessarabia

Three Zemstvo-issuing cities: Jassy, Orgeyev and Soroki.

A fourth, Izmail, issued stamped envelopes for use during festival periods.



#### Orgeyev (Оргеєв)

Stamp Issuing Period: 1871-1911

The city emitted seven principal issues of stamps, all of 3 or 6 kopecks in value.

All were lithographed. Designs, of which there were eight, featured principally a tree and sickle or a large figure of the value.

Colors included blue, black, green, orange, carmine and red.





# CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



## Soroki (Сороках)

Stamp Issuing Period: April 3, 1878 - November, 1898

The city's stamps appeared in six issues in ten lithographies.

There were three principal designs, all of which featured the Moldavian fortress with a ribbon-like river below it.

All Soroki stamps were of 3 kopecks value. Colors used included black, yellow, green, red and blue.

Soroki also issued postal envelopes of a similar design.



## Yassi (Яссы)

Yassi's single issue of zemstvo stamps appeared early in 1879 and was discontinued late that year when control of the city passed from Russia to Romania.

Only one design, featuring a horse's head, was used. Values were in 2 and 5 kopecks, both appearing in red and orange-red colors and the 5 also in shades of blue.



## Province of Chernigov

Two zemstvo-issuing cities: Kozelets and Oster)



## Kozelets (Козелец)

Stamp Issuing Period: 1867-1874

Kozelets had only two issues of stamps, both lithographed and both of 3 kopecks value.

Both designs featured the value figure in the center.

Colors included bronze and blue.



## Oster (Остер)

Stamp Issuing Period: November 1, 1885-1887

Oster had only one issue of stamps, perforated 12<sup>1/2</sup> X 12<sup>1/2</sup>.

3 kopecks values and in brown or reddish brown color.

The design was centered on a coat of arms showing a large gateway surmounted by three towers atop the middle one of which was a Maltese cross.



## Province of Kazan

Four zemstvo-issuing cities: Chistopol, Kazan, Laishev and Tetyushi).

Period of zemstvo activity within the government: 1895-1916.



## Chistopol (Чистополь)

Stamp Issuing Period: 1906-1911.

Chistopol emitted three issues of stamps, the first of its own design featuring the value figure of 2 (all its stamps were 2 kopecks in value). This appeared in three colors - black, green and light rose.

Its second issue was a St. Petersburg "key plate" design of the Ardatov type and the third was a locally-produced one similar to the second. Both of the latter were brownish.





# CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



## Kazan (Казань)

Stamp Issuing Period: 1895.

Kazan had but one issue of stamps, 3 kopecks in value, appearing in different shades of blue on two types of paper. It features a heraldic creature, somewhat like a wyvern.



## Laishev (Лайшев)

Laishev had four issues of stamps, all corresponding roughly in design to these of contemporary Imperial postage stamps (and also similar to those of Bugulma and Buguruslan in the Samara government).

These values were issued in 1, 3 and 5 kopecks. Colors included shades of orange, red and blue.



## Tetyushi (Тетюши)

Stamp Issuing Period: 1912-1916

During its four-year period of zemstvo stamp activity, Tetyushi issued three stamps, all of the St. Petersburg "key plate" category of the Ardatov type. Values were 2, 3 and 5 kopecks and colors were brown, green and blue respectively.



## Province of Ekaterinoslav

Six issuing cities: Bakhmut, Ekaterinoslav, Mariupol, Novomoskovsk, Pavlograd and Verkhne-Dneprovsk.

Periods of zemstvo activity within the government: 1866-1876, 1896, 1901.



## Bakhmut (Бахмут)

Stamp Issuing Period: 1901

Bakhmut had only one issue of stamps, appearing on 20 March 1901, in two values. They were of 1 and 3 kopecks in value and of brown lilac and light green in color, respectively.



## Mariupol (Мариуполь)

Stamp Issuing Period: 1871-1875

There were four issues of imperforate stamps in two rather similar designs and all 5 kopecks value. The design is that of a large "V" with a moon and cross between the arms. The figure value "5" appears in each corner. All were lithographed in black on whitish or gray paper.





# CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



## Ekaterinoslav (Екатеринослав)

Stamp Issuing Period: 1872-1876

The city issued only one stamp, but that was in two printings. The design of the stamp, which was for 5 kopecks, featured the year 1787 - date of the cathedral's founding. Color was light green and the stamps lithographed.



## Novomoskovsk (Новомоско́вск)

Stamp Issuing Period: 1896

Novomoskovsk issued only one stamp. It was printed in black on rose paper and its value was 3 kopecks. The design consisted of a shield in a rectangular frame. Upper half of the shield showed a half risen sun framed in the upper half of an eight-pointed star. Lower half of the shield showed a short Persian-like sword lying across its scabbard.



## Pavlograd (Павлогра́д)

Stamp Issuing Period: 1869-1884

Pavlograd emitted four issues of stamps, all of 5 kopecks in value, in three designs. Two of the designs were octagonal in format and the third was circular. All issues except the last were in solid shades of blue and the last was in reddish lilac.



## Verkhne-Dneprovsk (Верхнеднепро́вск)

Stamp Issuing Period: 1866-1876

Verkhne-Dneprovsk emitted seven issues. All were typographed, all were imperforate, all were 4 kopecks in value and all were limited to letters and figures. Colors were single colors for each issue: black, shades of blue and red violet.



### Bibliography:

Rossica Journals - assorted

Billig's Zemstvo Gazetteer

The Zemstvo Stamps of Imperial Russia, Vol. 1-3 Alex Artuchov

Zemstvo Stamp Forgeries: G Verbisky

Catalog Golda-Baumann

Zemstvo Catalog Solovyov 2010

Catalogue of Russian Rural Postage Stamps 1926 - Cuchin

Die Postwertzeichen Der Russichen Landschaftsaemter - Schmidt, Faberge

Les Timbres Ruraux de Russie S. Koprowski





# CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



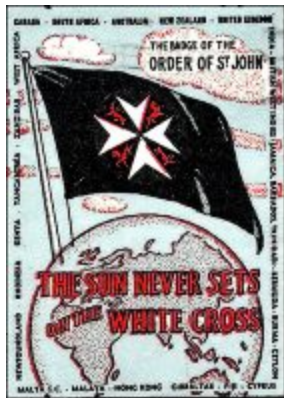
## LONDONBUS1 CINDERELLA CORNER Part 2.

**Cinderella Topicals: Flags.** *(Click on images for a larger picture)*

I began collecting Flags on postage stamps quite early on in my philatelic life and when I became solely interested in Cinderellas some years later it seemed an obvious choice as a Cinderella topical and I have been hooked ever since.



I am a firm believer in the rumor that there have been far more Cinderellas produced than actual postage stamps [or those that appear in catalogues, one might say] and it is certainly true where Flags as a Cinderella topical are concerned.



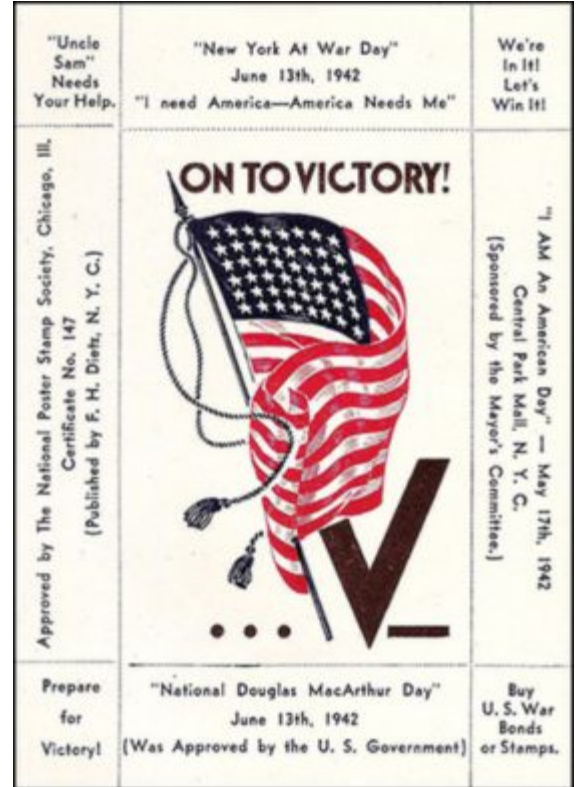
But before I continue, let me give you a brief description of what I accept in a topical collection, because we all have our own ideas about what should be included.

I decided from the outset that the collection would include examples where the flag or flags depicted would be the main part of the design but not necessarily the subject of the item. Had I opted for the latter it may well have made for a more interesting and specialized collection and I may well veer in that direction at some stage. Shown below are examples of both.



The first one (*left*) is from the Swedish Flag Day series which has been celebrated with labels since 1916. The label shown here is from 1938. An error example from 1960 was shown at the end of my article in Issue 2.

The second (*right*) is a Delandre regimental label which often depicted flags of nations or regiments within the design and was most times a major part of it.



Collecting Flags on Cinderellas is quite different from the Postage stamp topical. The latter most often includes stamps with national flags depicted whilst on the Cinderella side many other flags can be found creating a challenge for research.

For the most part, the same cannot be said for some other popular topics like Birds, Railways, Flowers etc.





# CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



Below are examples of flags on Cinderellas that you will not likely find on a postage stamp!! The Flag of Quebec on a Saint-Jean-Baptiste society label; a Ukrainian Scout Flag, Exile issue, celebrating 45 years of Scouting in the Ukraine and a UK National Savings Flag on a 1949 advertising label.



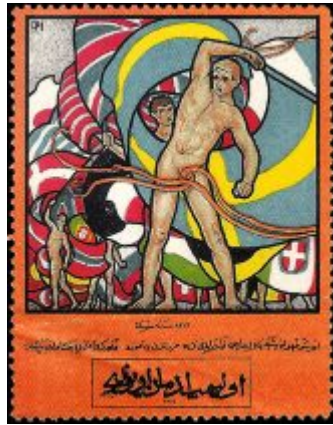
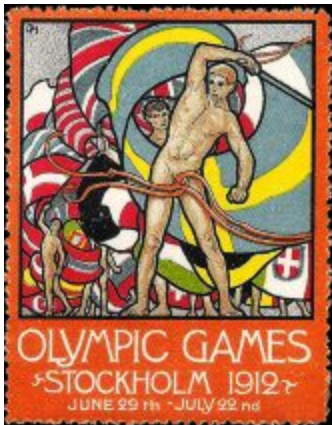
One of the biggest challenges with this particular Cinderella Topical is finding covers, cards and documents with only a Cinderella affixed, no postage stamps, meters or postage labels. Most often I rely on the chance meeting on eBay, Delcampe or the like.

Searching for these at shows and Fairs can be a lot of fun even if the search proves fruitless.

Right is an example of what I am referring to, a Quality Control card [for export] from France with a central 'Tricolore'. This particular card is for the export of cauliflowers from Breton.



I will end with one of my favourite series of Flags on Cinderellas, albeit about the Olympics !! In 1912 the games were held in Stockholm, Sweden and the Olympic Committee had Posters designed to advertise the games. They were printed in different languages but with the same design which caused quite a controversy in some parts. From this Poster an Official Poster Stamp was produced in 16 languages and they too caused quite a stir and did not see much use on mail. Perforated 11½ in sheets of 81 [9 x 9]. [Alphabetilately.org](http://Alphabetilately.org) has more info on a very well organized website. In the [December Newsletter](#) I showed the German Imperforate example, and here the equally scarce Arabic language label is shown together with the English version.



There are plenty of superbly designed series' depicting Flags or about Flags, far too numerous to show here. I will be covering some of these in future Cinderella Corners and in the meantime, the search goes on for more. Happy Cinderella Topical Collecting to everyone and belated best wishes for 2017.

Congratulations to TSF member and hard-working Admin, tomiseksj, on winning my TSF 'Giveaway' No.1. For the Giveaway on this occasion I will be including a very desirable stockcard of 'Flags on Cinderellas' and an equally nice surprise 'extra' to accompany them on their journey to the lucky winners' abode. So be sure to watch out for a thread coming soon on TSF.....or you can message/email me to get your name in the hat. Yes, it's that simple!

*Next time: The answers and arguments surrounding the question "What is a Cinderella?"*



# FAKES & FORGERIES

## Armenia 1922 Pictorial Issue – Some Selected Forgeries

By Jim Jackson (jkjblue) *(Click on images for a larger picture)*

[Bigblue1840-1940.blogspot.com](http://Bigblue1840-1940.blogspot.com)

For Armenia 1919-22, both the National Republic era (1919-20) and the Soviet era (1921-22) are rife with forgeries. Let's take a closer look at the Soviet era 1922 ten stamp (Scott 300-309) pictorial allegorical issue. These stamps actually were not released for postal use without surcharge.

But the un-surcharged stamps were readily available to the stamp trade, and are part of the Scott catalogue- although only priced as "unused".

And cheap they are – the catalogue value for each stamp is <\$1-\$1+.



*Genuine 50r green & red:*

Here we find two clear forgeries for the Scott 300 50r and Scott 301 300r (nothing "reprint-like" about these!). Both of them are found described in Tyler's "Focus on Forgeries" - c2000.

The genuine star is not well shaped, but is not fat or misshapen in the lower portion.



*Star is top-heavy, but not "fat"*



*forgery*

The 50r green & red forgery, intended for the packet trade, shows multiple differences with the original, but the "fat" star is the most obvious.

The star looks like it gorged itself for two weeks. ;-)

Tyler states there are at least two additional forgeries.



*Close-up forgery*



*1922 Genuine Scott 301 300r slate blue & buff "Mt. Ararat & Soviet Star"*

The genuine/original shows thick horizontal white lines on either side of the star.

There are two "snow" white patches on the top of the mountains.



*Close-up: 1922 300r slate blue & buff*





# FAKES & FORGERIES



forgery: 300r slate blue & buff

The forgery clearly has a different shade. But more obviously, there are no thick white horizontal lines on either side of the star, only a mottled buff colored background. And there are no "snow" white patches on the tops of the mountains. Note the lone single vertical shading line @ 12 o'clock above the star touching the thin frameline surrounding the central circle.



forgery Close-up: 300r slate blue & buff



Genuine

I found one other forgery possibility for the 1922 ten stamp issue, and this might be more in the reprint-forgery category, as the differences seem subtle. My original is on tan buff paper (*see genuine left*), although other originals might possibly be on whiter paper.

On the [Filatelia Site](#) is a collection of stamp forgeries with genuine stamps for comparison.

There they show a forgery, an example of which I have (*see forgery right*). The forgery is on whiter paper while my "genuine" is on tan buff paper. And they point out a blue dot located in the upper right portion of the lower horizontal script panel. Let's take a closer look...



forgery



Note the blue dot located by itself near the upper right corner of the script panel? So are the subtleties of forgery hunting!

## References

Varro E. Tyler "Focus on Forgeries" *Linn's Stamp News* c2000  
[Filatelia Site](#)



# CINDERELLAS & LOCALS

## Cinderella Stamps of Canada

by Ronald G. Lafrenière (cindycaan2) *(Click on images for a larger picture)*

### 50 years ago: A look back at cinderella stamps issued for Canada's centennial celebrations and Expo67

This year marks the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Canadian confederation, the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Expo67, and the 375<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the city of Montreal. But 50 years ago, the year 1967 was a particularly fertile one for Canadian cinderella stamps. In this two part article we'll look back at the cinderella stamps issued for Canada's centennial celebrations (Part 1) and then for Expo67 (Part 2).

#### Part 1: Centennial celebrations

A number of cinderella stamps were issued to commemorate Canada's 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of confederation. Confederation came about by the signing of the British North America Act (now known as the Constitution Act, 1867), which established Canada as a federal dominion.

The Act came into effect on July 1st, 1867, and joined the British colonies of Canada West (Ontario), Canada East (Quebec), New Brunswick and Nova Scotia into a single country – the Dominion of Canada. In the following years, other provinces and territories would be added: Manitoba in 1870, British Columbia in 1871, Prince Edward Island in 1873, Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905, and Newfoundland in 1949.

This is why Canada Day (or Dominion Day) is celebrated every year on July 1st. A set of 26 stamps (*image below*) was issued that featured the provincial flowers from the 10 provinces and 2 territories, and Canada's 14 Prime Ministers from 1867 to 1967.







# CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



The official logo of the 1967 centennial celebrations was a stylized maple leaf designed by Stuart Ash, of the firm Gottschalk + Ash, which consisted of 11 equilateral triangles symbolizing the 10 provinces and territories. A simple label produced by the Montreal firm International Cartography Ltd was issued to advertise the Centennial. This same design was also used to produce labels used by companies who sponsored centennial events, such as the Ottawa firm of Mechron.

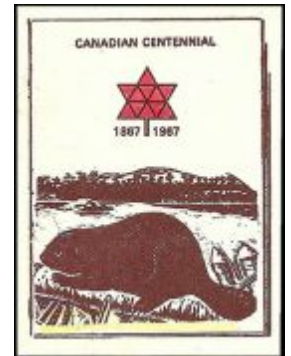
The labels feature the multi-coloured centennial maple leaf logo on a light blue background, with the company name and/or logo printed on the blue portion at the bottom of the label.

At least 4 labels have been seen from companies participating in this advertising campaign (Mechron, The Chateau Laurier Ottawa, Centennial Tartan, Coulson Hotels) though others are likely to exist.



A set of two triangle stamps was issued in Winnipeg by Queenston Sawyer. The stamps feature a map of Canada, and portraits of prime ministers John A. Macdonald and Lester B. Pearson. The brown stamp has text in English, while the green stamp has text in French.

An interesting label featuring the logo and a beaver, printed in brown on shiny white paper, has been seen attached to the front of a first day cover dated 30 June 1967 from Ottawa and commemorating the Royal Visit of Queen Elizabeth II. Additional colours of red (centennial logo), green (hills) and yellow (foreground branches) seem to have been added manually with a marker.



The centennial logo was also used on a number of small die-cut stickers (*image below*). Certain liberties were taken in representing the colours of the logo. These self-adhesive stickers have been seen attached to various covers.







# CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



Our next set of cinderellas represent special events that were linked to the centennial celebrations.

For instance, the Canadian Drum and Bugle Corps national championships were held in Ottawa's Lansdowne Park, in concert with the other Centennial celebrations.

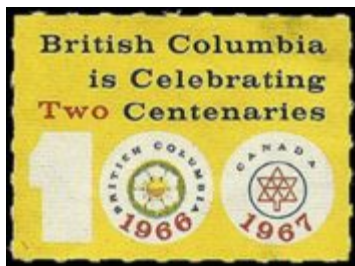
A single label printed in blue and red with French text has been seen which commemorates the event, though a similar label with English text is suspected to also exist.



Three different stamps commemorated both the centenary of the union of the Colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island in 1866 and the Confederation of Canada in 1867.

The first features a city skyline and the slogan "Progress through industry".

The two others both feature the Canadian centennial logo and the BC centennial flower logo, and are often seen attached to covers of the Canadian Centennial Copter Project. This special centennial event was a helicopter flight across Canada by pilot Frank Ogden, starting on June 1st in Louisburg, NS and ending September 11th in Cranbrook, BC, with about 90 stops along the way.



A stamp featuring a stylized rooster and a boat was issued to commemorate the "Semaine de la France".

The *SS France* was an ocean liner constructed by the Chantiers de l'Atlantique shipyard at Saint-Nazaire, France, and put into service in February 1962 by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique. At 316 m (1,035 ft.), the ship was the longest passenger vessel of her time, a record that stood until 2004 when the *RMS Queen Mary 2* (345 m) was put into service.

The *SS France* offered trans-Atlantic passage between Le Havre / Southampton, and New York City, and later operated cruises, including two round-the-world cruises. From May 4-14, 1967 the *SS France* made its first visit to Quebec City, bringing over 2000 passengers to Canada to visit centennial and Expo67 events.

The ship was actually too large to safely navigate all the way to Montreal!



A label was issued to encourage tourism to the Kitchener-Waterloo area. The label features 5 emblems (province of Ontario Trillium in blue, Canadian maple leaf in red, and crests from the cities of Kitchener and Waterloo, and the County of Waterloo, in green) enclosed by the text "During Canada's Centennial Visit Kitchener - Waterloo - County of Waterloo, Ontario - Yours to Enjoy, 1867 - 1967".





# CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



As part of Canada's Centennial celebrations, the world's first Bathtub Race was held on July 30, 1967 between Nanaimo and Vancouver.

Close to 200 tubbers (in various types of craft) entered the fun competition and amazingly 47 completed the 36-mile course to Vancouver's Fisherman's Cove across the straits of Georgia. The race was won by Rusty Harrison of Vancouver in what remains the longest winning race time ever recorded: 3 hours and 26 minutes.

The race was a huge success leading to the formation of the Loyal Nanaimo Bathtub Society. The race was held annually as a part of Vancouver's Sea Festival (aka Sea Fest) until 1997, when it became the showcase event of the Nanaimo Marine Festival.

In 1967, a set of 4 "Souvenir Stamps" printed in blue, and featuring different vessels, was issued to commemorate the race.



Finally, to mark Canada's centennial year, Canadian Ukrainians in exile issued a sheet of 9 different exile post stamps (*image left*) depicting the Canadian flag, the centennial and Expo67 logos, and the slogan "FREE CANADA CENTENNIAL / UKRAINE NOT YET FREE". Each stamp has the same basic design, but has a different background colour: olive green, pale blue-grey, olive-brown, grey-green, deep lake red, light blue, purple, orange-brown, mauve.

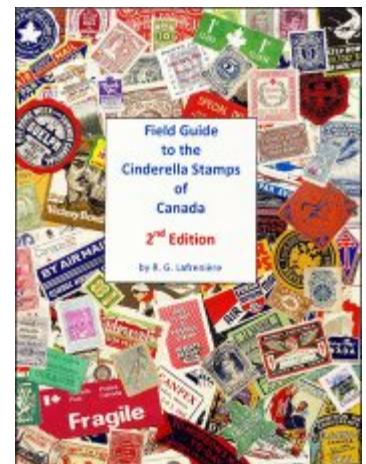
A total of 500 sheets were printed, and are seen in both perforated and imperforate varieties

Of course the largest event celebrating the Canadian centennial was the 1967 International and Universal Exposition, or Expo67 as it was commonly known, which was held from April 27<sup>th</sup> to October 29<sup>th</sup> in Montreal. In Part 2, we'll look at cinderella stamps issued to celebrate Expo67.

*Editor's Comment:*

Ron is the author/editor of the [Field Guide to the Cinderella Stamps of Canada, 2nd Edition](#)

The Stamp Forum has one of the best [Cinderella stamp topics](#) to be found anywhere. If you are interested, drop by...





# Stamp Oddities

## Stamps you don't see everyday

Amazonia - these stamps were used in 1901 for franking mail carried by railway from the mining districts of Carseveire to Para, and thence by sea to Cayenne, French Guiana.



The Kurhaus Hohe Rinne was built in 1894 and is situated on the Meeresspiegel, in the Siebenburgen Carpathians (Transylvania). The territory was originally Hungarian, but was ceded to Romania after the Great War (1914-18). The service organized by the proprietor of the Kurhaus carried the mail to and from the post office at Keresztenysziget and later to and from Hermannstadt from 1895 to 1924.

The Post Office Department of the Republic of Texas was formally created by an act of the Congress of the Republic of Texas, approved on December 20, 1836. While independent Texas never issued its own postage stamps, a set of fantasy adhesives were designed and printed in early 2015 by philatelist Kevin Blackston who operates Philosateleian Post, a private local post founded in Georgia in 2004 and currently based in San Antonio, Texas.



The Yellow Express Carriers was founded in 1926 in NSW to specialize in transporting parcels and luggage. It still carries on business today with a fleet of yellow vans.

The City & Suburban Parcel Delivery began services in 1887. The name changed several times between 1888 and 1900. The company ceased operations in the 1950's



The Lady McLeod was a paddle steamer and a private local post. The ship sailed regularly between Port of Spain and San Fernando, on Trinidad island, now in Trinidad and Tobago from the end of 1845 until 1854. The private local post ran during the same time with the use of postage stamps on its mail from April 1847. The stamp is very rare and an infrequent auction would easily fetch over \$10,000.

This un-issued stamp engraved by Czeslaw Slania in the early 50's for the Polish Printing Works and never issued, features the Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin. Note the white empty field in the top left corner, that was reserved for inserting face value. There are different colors





# GENERAL INTEREST ARTICLES

## PHILATELIC MEMORIES.

By: Michael Hide (Londonbus1)

It should have been the perfect long weekend away with my wife and daughter and my sister and her daughter. Paris is lovely in the spring and super weather was forecast.

On top of that I had saved hard, sold lots of unwanted stamps and was ready and excited about my first ever visit to the 'Marche aux Timbres', Paris' thrice-weekly outdoor Stamp Market. You could be forgiven for thinking this was to be one of my better 'Philatelic Memories', but sadly it didn't turn out that way !

It was Friday and we had planned that the girls would go to the Louvre and then shopping while I would look at my own bits of art and do my own shopping ! Saturday couldn't come soon enough but I wished it had never come at all. I was on the Metro coming back to the Hotel to meet for dinner when I was robbed by two very clever Vietnamese thieves.

They opened my zipped pocket, took all of my cash from the wallet and zipped back the pocket all in the space of about 10 seconds....and they were gone ! With that, my plans for the perfect Saturday were gone too and every time I think of Paris or the 'Marche aux Timbres', I think of this. I hope I will never experience a Philatelic moment like that again !!

Most of my memories however, have been at the other end of the scale. Foremost in my mind was the day I started to collect again after my brief flirtation as a young boy. It wasn't planned either which made it all the more memorable. It was 1990.

I was living in London and rarely worked weekends. On this particular Sunday in May I found myself walking with friends in Alexandra Park in North London, a lovely sprawling patch of green dominated by the imposing Alexandra Palace, an aging but grand Entertainment complex built originally as North London's answer to the Crystal Palace.

It was busy on this particular Sunday and the commotion was all to do with StampWorld, London 1990 the big International Exhibition held every 10 years in the UK. Of course, I didn't know that then but in we went, for fun we all agreed, but I came out smitten and in the mood for a new experience. I found my old schoolboy albums and it all began....slowly at first.

A very short time later I was in Egypt for a holiday. I have always loved walking the streets of Cairo on previous visits, and this time was no exception. Down one narrow street I chanced upon a tiny and dingy-looking stamp shop and with the interest recently tweaked, I ventured in.

There before me was the smallest, darkest stamp shop I could ever imagine but also one with so much atmosphere and interest. An old man using broken but reasonable English welcomed me and there ensued two hours of sheer joy and excitement I never thought could be experienced from a mere hobby. I was hooked !

1990 seems an age ago and Paris apart, most of my philatelic life has been good with maybe just the odd hiccup. If I had to choose an unforgettable moment, or as you will see, a moment within a moment, then it would have to be The Festival of Stamps in London, 2010. From having afternoon tea and rubbing shoulders with the Philatelic hierarchy during my first visit to the Royal Philatelic Society to working on the youth stand at the big International Exhibition at the BDC, London 2010 had it all. A stamp collectors dream.

If I never go to another International event it won't matter, I was in London in May 2010 and you can't beat that. A week of stamps and more stamps, meetings and displays, talks and special moments too numerous to mention them all. If I had to choose one, that moment within a moment, then it would have to be the KGV and the GPO Exhibition in London's Guildhall.



# GENERAL INTEREST ARTICLES

The Exhibition ran for 10 weeks and included some of the very best of the items found during the reign of the King including the unissued Tyrian Plum and much from the Royal Collection never seen before.

Between May 8th-15th there was a display by Enschede of Haarlem of an old Intaglio Printing Press on which they printed reproductions in blue of the 1929 PUC £1 stamp of Great Britain.

They were printed onto thick almost blotting-type paper and some lucky visitors had the chance to hold a printed block of 4, still wet from the press.

I was one of those lucky visitors and it was a special moment, a special day. They were not for sale and due to the time-consuming process, not many were printed. I was even luckier the following year when the Exhibition organizers the British Postal Museum and Archive and the Royal Philatelic Collection made a first-come-first-served sale of 50 copies of these rare blocks and I got one, an item which is not only the pride of my collection but also a reminder of a very special Philatelic Memory.

## A SPECIAL REQUEST !

Do you have some special Philatelic Memories ? If you do then tell us about them here in your TSF Newsletter. They can be good or bad, sad or funny, a single memory or many and the story can be long or short....but do tell us about them.

Write your 'Philatelic Memories' and send them to the Newsletter team to keep this column going. I'd love to hear about your special experiences, I think we all would. So please join in and keep our memories alive !!

## *TSF Cinderella Threads - Join & Add Yours*

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<b><u>Austria Cinderellas</u></b>	<b><u>Philatelic Exhibitions -----Great Britain..</u></b> Pages: <a href="#">1</a> <a href="#">2</a> <a href="#">3</a> <a href="#">4</a>	<b><u>Finland - cinderellas</u></b>
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<b><u>CANADA: Country Hearts</u></b>	<b><u>Czechoslovakia: Cinderellas</u></b>	<b><u>Italy: cinderellas</u></b>
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		<b><u>Dummy, Test, Training, Sample, Proof and Essay</u></b>



# THE STAMP FORUM



## Welcome to The Stamp Forum!

Several new members that have joined us since our last newsletter have taken the time to introduce themselves to the Forum. Let's do our best to make them feel welcome.

**@tridentcrazy:** I am a specialized collector of the philatelic items of the Ukraine. This includes the trident overprints of 1918-1920, the local provisional issues of 1991-1995, and of course the issues since independence. It is my goal to help others with such an infliction.

**@angore:** I just joined, I am interested in US material

**@stampmad:** My name is Marius Wytenburg and I am a former collector, exhibitor and specialist of Queensland stamps and postal history. My last exhibit can be seen [here](#)  
I have now disposed of my collection and I am primarily an Internet stamp dealer. I specialize in Australian material but do offer a range of worldwide material.  
I will not post a link to my site as I do not yet know the rules here regarding this but I am always interested in conversing with collectors.

**@Beryllium Guy:** I stumbled upon The Stamp Forum this past weekend, when I did a Google search for something stamp-related, and I found a TSF posting that had a PDF file I wanted to download. When I tried to download the file, I got a message stating that I needed to be a TSF member, so here I am!  
I have collected stamps off and on for about 50 years, and as many of you have said in your introductions, I have become more active again in the hobby in the past 10 years or so, now that I am approaching retirement. I have always been a worldwide collector, but eventually got frustrated with trying to keep up with new issues, so I decided to limit myself to a classic time period: 1840-1930.  
My all-time favorite set of stamps is the Canada 1897 Queen Victoria Jubilee set (Scott nos. 50-65). If I have done it correctly, my avatar should be an image of the \$5 stamp from that issue (Scott no. 65). After more than 10 years of searching through thousands of copies of these stamps, I finally completed the set in my collection.  
Thanks for creating this interesting website! I hope to become an active participant.

**@jl:** My name is John and I have been collecting stamps for about 65 years. Started in cub scouts to receive my merit badge for a hobby. I have a Scott 1840-1940 BB hard bound album copyright 1947. Currently contains around 28,000 stamps. I enjoy French Colonies & the many forgeries of the navigation & commerce issues.

**@doomboy:** I've been a collector for the last 40 years, although with a very long dormant patch. Just really got back into the hobby about 3 years ago, and have been furiously trying to catch up. Current interests are (we'll say) France and Canada, but, for all intents, it's really what catches my interest at any given time. Probably something to do with teaching history for so many yea... ..Squirrel!

**@timbrecastror:** I stumbled across this board as a result of your (extensive, excellent) thread on Canadian cinderella issues. (And to the fellow from Verdun who put out a catalogue, it sounds really interesting!) I came into possession of a few of those beautiful 1970's sports labels from the provincial government, and I had no prior idea that the series was so extensive.

Allow me to introduce myself. I am a political scientist and graphic designer in Montréal, with research interests in nation branding and governmental marketing. I deal with a lot of film and ephemera, but I have not paid much attention to postage. ...which is quite a shame! Postage stamps and political labels may be one of the most outwardly visible and broadly distributed tools through which states communicate their values and preferences. (Also, they look neat.)

In the past, I collected pre-Confederation Canada and provincial issues. Those collections found other loving homes a few years ago. Sad for me, no doubt great for collectors of Newfoundland! I'd like to build a new collection, perhaps of revolutionary states or post-independence issues... before they devolved into wallpaper, naturally. So, I am no philatelist, but I would love to look around and perhaps get back in the swing of things. Everyone needs *something* to do for these interminable winter months! Cheers, all the best, Jean-Luc



# THE STAMP FORUM



## APS Chapter 1591 News

By Steve Tomisek, APS Chapter Representative

If you are interested in joining the American Philatelic Society, please remember that our Chapter will receive \$5 for each new member that it has referred. When completing your application, enter "Chapter 1591 APS#C-222596" on the sponsor line. Contact me by forum message if you'd like more information.

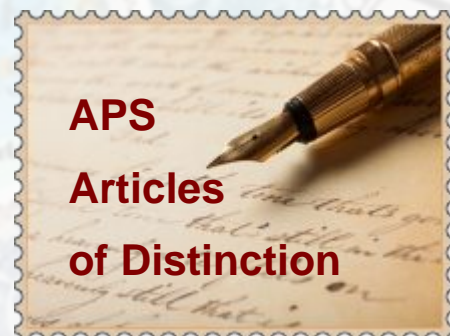
We weren't able to enter the 2016 APS Newsletter competition because we hadn't yet published 3 issues but we'll be in the running for the 2017 competition. If members keep submitting the same quality material we've seen in our first three issues, and Nelson (@falschung) stays on as our editor, we should have a chance at the top prize!

In September 2017 we'll conduct our first [APS Articles of Distinction](#) competition to select the "best article" submitted during the previous year. Information on the competition and article submission is available in this [Thread](#) on the Forum.

On December 20, 2016 APS hosted a meeting of a group being called the *Council on Postal Collectors* with the view toward collaborating with other major philatelic organization to, among other things, promote the hobby and encourage unaffiliated collectors to become members of philatelic organizations. The Council [Agenda](#) and [Notes from the Meeting](#) are available on the APS website.

For those interested in following the actions of the APS Board of Directors, their [Meeting Schedule](#) with dial-in numbers are available on the APS website.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding our Chapter or the APS, please feel free to contact me (@tomiseksj) via the Forum's private messaging system.



## Forum Membership (TSF Highlights)

As of this writing (January 17), we have 352 members on our rolls, having joined 17 new members since our last newsletter was published.

Six of those members have created a thread on the New Members Introductions board and are now able to take part in almost all areas of the Forum.

Within a 24 hour period, we typically will have about 28 members and staff logging in and another 250+ viewing the forum as guests.

We have quite a few members who have not logged in to the forum for over a year and a similar number who have yet to post their introductions so are unable to participate in discussions.

If you have ideas on how to increase member participation, please send them to me via the Forum's private messaging system.



# 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.

**EDITOR: Nelson Laviolette (falschung)**

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**Lloyde "Bud" Hartley (stoltzpup)**

**Michael Hyde (Londonbus1)**

**Steve Tomisek (tomiseksj)\***

**\*APS Chapter Representative**

Forum staff may be contacted using the private message system

**JOIN THE  
FORUM**

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).

Voluntary donations support ad-free viewing.

Send information requests to [stampforum.net@gmail.com](mailto:stampforum.net@gmail.com)