

THE STAMP FORUM NEWSLETTER

Volume 1, Issue 6

APS Chapter 1591

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In This Issue

WWI Censored Royal
Flying Corps Cover



A Journey to the
XXXI Olympiad

MACAO
Macao has a Paralympic Committee, but no Olympic Committee, and does not participate in the Olympic Games.



From the APS Ambassador/Chapter Representative

This is the final issue of our newsletter's first volume and I'd like to thank our Editor, Nelson Laviolette (falschung) for not only getting the project started but also for turning out a quality product. We'll be entering the APS Chapter Newsletter competition during January and I'm confident that we will make a respectable showing, in large measure due to Nelson's effort. However, we'll need to ensure the next two newsletters are packed with quality content.

A newsletter can't exist without content and we've been fortunate in that our members have contributed excellent articles to make the newsletter both an informative and enjoyable read. In recognition of their efforts, we'll be conducting our first annual "best article" competition during September and the author of the chosen work will be recognized by the APS in its "Articles of Distinction" program (more information is available on the Forum). Our competition will only succeed if a large number of members participate in the selection process. Watch the forum for more on the how the competition will be conducted and please vote for your favorite once the process begins.

Our membership has grown steadily since the Forum's start-up just over 4 years ago but only a fraction of those members have been active participants on the forum. We have content to suit a wide range of collecting experience levels and are one of the friendliest online forums around. No question is too simple to ask and all are treated with courtesy and respect. The aim is to encourage participation in organized philately where persons of varying collecting interests and expertise can share their knowledge and passion and promote the health of our hobby.

So if you have been reluctant to participate in forum discussions, please try your hand at posting in a thread or two of interest or start one of your own. If you know of others who might benefit by joining our forum please encourage them to do so. I think it safe to say that we all have benefited from the shared knowledge of others and the more who participate, the greater the learning opportunity. The generosity of our members is unmatched and there are numerous giveaways of excellent material that can only be entered by those who have been active forum participants.

Lastly, our forum was dealt a setback when image host Photobucket, without notice, began blocking images linked to 3rd party sites such as ours unless their account holders paid an annual fee of US\$399. I'd like to thank all of our members who have worked tirelessly to replace the blocked images. A positive outcome of Photobucket's decision has been the forum's acquiring its own image host. Prior to that, we added an image upload plugin that is linked to the image host imgBB.com. Members may still use whichever image host they desire but the preferred host is the forum's [TSFImageHost](#).

Should you have any questions about APS or the forum in general, please don't hesitate to ask.

Steve Tomisek (tomiseksj)

Index

In This Issue	Contributor / Member	Page
Stamp Shops Around the World	Beryllium Guy	2
US Semi-postal Stamps	tomiseksj	5
Kaulbach Island - Postal History	editorial staff	10
Danish Town Names on the Stamps of Greenland	Ryan	14
Egypt	swh	19
WWI Censored Royal Flying Corps Cover	Anping	24
Lord Melbourne Cover	Jimjung	26
A Journey to the XXXI Olympiad	carlberky	28
British and USA Philatelic Exhibitions and Events	Londonbus1	30
Forgeries of the first Ukraine issue	Falschung	34
Stamp Oddities	editorial staff	35



Philatelic Memories



Visiting Stamp Shops around the World – Article #1

By Chris Dorn ([Beryllium Guy](#)) [Click on images for a larger picture](#)

In my working career, I traveled regularly all over the world, and while I was on business travel, one of my favorite things to do with spare time was to look for "brick-and-mortar" stamp shops, and I found some good ones in Bangkok, Tokyo, Singapore, Seoul, Honolulu, Las Vegas, and many other places.

Since stamp shops are becoming less and less common all the time, being replaced by "virtual" stamp shops on the internet, it has now become more challenging than ever to find traditional stamp shops. In my experience, however, I have enjoyed these opportunities so much, that I have found it to be well worth the effort it takes to find these jewels of the stamp collecting hobby where they still exist.

For this first article about stamp shops, I will talk about some of the shops I have visited most frequently in my travels.

The Best Souvenirs in Honolulu



Display window at Hawaiian Islands Stamp & Coin located on Bishop Street in downtown Honolulu.

One of my more recent excursions to a stamp shop happened while I was on vacation in Hawaii in May 2017, and per my usual routine, I could not resist going to a shop which I have visited almost every time I have been in Honolulu: Hawaiian Islands Stamp & Coin. I find it a great place to go, since I have developed a strong interest in Hawaiian stamps and the shop has an extensive inventory.

In addition, the shop owner, Don Medcalf, is extremely knowledgeable in the field. He has authored books on the subject, and he consults with the publishers of the Scott catalogues on the market values for Hawaiian stamps. He is always helpful and happy to share his knowledge with collectors.

I estimate that probably more than 70% of my Hawaii stamp collection came from Don Medcalf's shop. I started collecting stamps of Hawaii shortly after I started my 1840-1930 worldwide collection, which was about 15 years

ago. Some of my favorite stamp acquisitions from Hawaiian Islands Stamp & Coin are pictured in the photo to the right.



Scott #6 issued in 1853, #9 issued in 1861, and #28a issued in 1863

The Best Korea Classics Dealer in Seoul

Seoul, Korea is one of the most underrated major cities in the world, in my opinion. A little known fact is that Seoul also happens to be a real treasure for stamp collectors.

For starters, the main post office in Seoul has one of the best dedicated philatelic areas that I have seen anywhere. The facility is clean and modern, and the philatelic area is stocked with Korea year sets and individual stamp sets going back more than 20 years in some cases.

Interestingly, below the main post office is an underground shopping center, with a wide range of retail shops. In this underground shopping center is a whole section of stamp, coin, and paper money shops. The best source for classic stamps of Korea that I have found is Mr. Jong-Suk Lee of the Koryosa Stamp Co., which is located in this shopping center.



Koryosa stamp shop in the underground shopping center beneath the Seoul main post office



Philatelic Memories



Classic period Korean stamps have an unusual story. Due to conquest by Japan in the early 20th Century, Korea stopped issuing its own stamps abruptly around 1905. Korea did not start issuing its own stamps again until after World War II. Among those early issues of Korea, my favorite set, which I acquired bit by bit over a period of several years, is the “Falcon” commemorative set of 13 stamps issued in 1903. And of course, I got most of these (12 of 13) from Mr. Lee at Koryosa.

It should be mentioned that in the Scott 2017 Classic Specialized Catalogue, the editors have put in a note after the Falcon set, which states: “*Values are for stamps with perfs touching the design.*” During my hunt for these stamps, I did indeed notice that centering was a big problem. I have always liked the design very much, but could not find any copies with decent centering from U.S. sources. I am pleased to say that almost all of the stamps in the set I have put together from Mr. Lee have clear margins on all sides. It was only because of the extensive inventory of these classic stamps at Koryosa that I was able to end up with such a nice set for my collection.



Korea “Falcon” Set of 1903 acquired from the Koryosa stamp shop; Scott #39-51

Singapore Philatelic Museum & Nearby Dealers

Inspired by my experiences at the Philatelic Museum in Tokyo, I decided to try a similar strategy during a weekend stay in Singapore. I searched on-line for a local stamp museum, and I found the Singapore Philatelic Museum, which was located 2-3 kilometers away from the hotel where I was staying.

The museum is very nice, and quite manageable to do on a time budget. I spent an hour or two looking through the displays, which also featured dioramas of early Singapore. Of course, after looking at old stamps for a couple of hours in the museum displays, I was ready to start looking at some which were available for purchase!



View of the main entrance to the Singapore Philatelic Museum

The Singapore Philatelic Museum does have a dealer who operates out of the lobby of the museum, but his stock was primarily modern

material (which is not my interest), and most of his offerings were in the form of pre-packaged sets and packets. From the same on-line search which led me to the museum, I was also able to see that there were 3-4 stamps dealers in a nearby hotel shopping center complex.



View of the Colman Street entrance for the Peninsula Shopping Centre where the Tian shop is located up on the 4th floor

So, I walked over to the complex, and ended up at Tian Stamps & Postcards, owned and run by Dennis Chua. Dennis is a retired civil servant who was looking for something to do after he stopped working, and he decided to start a stamp shop. Dennis is a very personable dealer, who began by asking me a lot of questions about my collecting interests and approach.

The more I told him, the more he was able to pull out material which was of interest to me. I spent many happy hours at Tian looking through the extensive stock of classic material. As also tends to be my custom, I started with the local stamps, which in this case were the British colonial issues of the Straits Settlements. I found some very nice stamps there, from the Victoria, Edward VII, and George V reigns.

Philatelic Memories



I have visited Tian on several occasions, and by mid-way through my second visit, I had gone through all of the Straits Settlements, and moved on to other places.

As it happened, Dennis also had an excellent selection of Australian states, and I found many nice copies of those early issues in his shop, also.



Dennis's shop is also a gathering place for local stamp collectors, and throughout the days I was there in his shop, he had a steady flow of visitors, many of whom were local collectors. Dennis told me that he was never a real collector himself, but as a dealer, he has been very active in the leadership of the local philatelic society.

Major Stamp Acquisitions in Montreal

I have only managed a couple of business trips to Montreal, Canada over the years, but it is nonetheless one of my favorite cities in the world. I love the European atmosphere of the old town area, and the vibrancy of the modern part of the city. I also really like a good steak, and Montreal is justifiably famous for its excellent steakhouses.

When I was in Montreal over a weekend several years ago, and I was still working on my 1897 Victoria Jubilee set, I contacted Mr. Robert Cooperman at City Stamp Montreal, which was located not far from the hotel where I was staying.

I called to inquire about the shop's hours on the day I wanted to visit, but Robert explained that it was a holiday that day, and that he was not planning to be open.

He asked what I was looking for, and when I explained that I was interested in buying one of the high-values of the Victoria Jubilee set in unused condition, Robert told me that he had some very nice stock and that he would open the shop just for me. On that memorable day, I acquired two of the top values of the set from City Stamp, the \$2.00 dark purple and the \$5.00 olive green.



\$2 and \$5 values from Canada's Victoria Jubilee Set, Scott #62 and #65

Robert gave me a fair deal on the two stamps, one of which also came with a certificate, which was very nice. I have stayed in touch with Robert by e-mail to inquire about other classic Canada stamps from time to time, and he was kind enough to send me the recent photo of his shop featured in this article.

There are many more stamp shops I have visited in other places, and I am planning to continue to write more articles to describe my visits to those other shops.

Next time: Tokyo, Japan; Melbourne, Australia; Karlsruhe, Germany; Bangkok, Thailand; and Hobart, Tasmania.



U.S. STAMPS



U.S. Semipostal Stamps

By Steve Tomisek (tomiseksj) [Click on images for a larger picture](#)

A semipostal stamp is a postage stamp that is sold for more than its face value, with a portion of the sale price donated to one or more specified charitable activities. This type of stamp is sometimes referred to as a charity or fundraising stamp. Semipostal stamps are a relatively new type of U.S. stamp although they have been around for more than a century.

New South Wales was the first entity to issue semipostal stamps in June 1897. The two-stamp “Allegory of Charity” set paid the 1 pence and 2-1/2 pence postage rates but sold for 1 shilling and 1 shillings, six pence, respectively, with the surcharge above the normal postage rates being donated to a Consumptives’ home (i.e., a place for persons with tuberculosis). By 1940, 123 stamp issuing entities had either issued or were issuing semipostal stamps, with several of them being quite prolific.



New South Wales Consumptives Home Semipostal (Scott B1) issued June 1897

Breast Cancer Research Semipostal Stamp



Breast Cancer Research Semipostal (Scott B1) issued July 29, 1998

The history of semipostal stamps in the United States is only two decades long. The first semipostal stamp was authorized by Congress in 1997 for the benefit of breast cancer research. The idea for the stamp was first raised by Dr. Ernie Bodai, Chief of Surgery at Kaiser Permanente Medical Center in Sacramento, California and a constituent of then-Representative Vic Fazio.

On May 7, 1996, Representative Fazio introduced the first semi-postal bill in the 104th Congress as the Breast Cancer Research Stamp Act but the bill died in Committee. In the 105th Congress, Representatives Fazio and Susan Molinari sponsored H.R. 1585, the *Stamp Out Breast Cancer Act*, which passed in the House on July 22, 1997 by a vote of 422 to 3, and by unanimous consent in the Senate two days later. The bill became Public Law 105-41 on August 13, 1997.

The Act allowed postal patrons to contribute to funding for breast cancer research through the voluntary purchase of a specially issued U.S. postage stamp. It directed the Postal Service Governors to set the stamp’s rate as the first class rate plus a differential (i.e., surtax) not to exceed 25%.

After deducting “reasonable costs incurred,” the Postal Service was to distribute 70% of the surtax to the National Institutes of Health and the remaining 30% to the Department of Defense to support their respective breast cancer research programs.

The USPS issued the Breast Cancer Research Semipostal (BCRS) in Washington, DC on July 29, 1998 and it went on sale nationwide the following day.

The tagged, serpentine die cut 11, self-adhesive stamp (Scott B1) was designed by Ethel Kessler in collaboration with Whitney Sherman, its illustrator; the stamp was printed by Avery Dennison using the gravure process in an initial quantity of 200 million stamps with sheets of 160 in eight panes of 20.

Selling at a price of \$0.40, the postage value of the stamp was the first class mail nonautomation single-piece first ounce letter rate in effect at that time (\$0.32) and the differential (\$0.08) constituted a tax-deductible contribution by the purchaser to breast cancer research.



U.S. STAMPS



The Postal Service authority to issue the BCRS under the Act was to cease two years after the stamp was first made available to the public.

However, the day prior to the initial termination date, the *Semipostal Authorization Act* passed by the 106th Congress extended the BCRS termination date to July 29, 2002.

The Postal Appropriations bill enacted in November 2001 extended the sales period until December 31, 2003. With legislation extending the sale of the BCRS through 2005 pending, a moratorium on its sale went into effect on January 1, 2004.

On January 23, 2004, legislation was enacted to extend the sale of BCRS through December 31, 2005 and the February 5, 2004 Postal Bulletin directed the immediate resumption of sales. The sale of BCRS has since been continuous as a result of numerous extensions.

On September 30, 2014, the USPS reissued the Breast Cancer Research Semipostal stamp priced at a special rate of \$0.60. Twenty million of the reissued stamps (Scott B5) were printed by Banknote Corporation of America for Sennett Security Products using Ethel Kessler's original design.



Breast Cancer Research Semipostal (Scott B5) issued September 30, 2014

The stamps were printed using the offset method in sheets of 240 stamps with panes of 20 and both die cut and imperforate uncut press sheets were made available to the public.

The major differences between this stamp and the original are that it includes microprint (upper left), is dated "2014" (bottom left), and is serpentine die cut 11x10³/₄.

BREAST CANCER RESEARCH SEMIPOSTAL			
Date	First Class Letter Rate/ Postage Value	Differential (Contribution Amount)	Sale Price
July 29, 1998	\$0.32	\$0.08	\$0.40
January 10, 1999	\$0.33	\$0.07	"
January 7, 2001	\$0.34	\$0.06	"
March 23, 2002	"	\$0.11	\$0.45
June 30, 2002	\$0.37	\$0.08	"
January 8, 2006	\$0.39	\$0.06	"
May 14, 2007	\$0.41	\$0.14	\$0.55
May 12, 2008	\$0.42	\$0.13	"
May 11, 2009	\$0.44	\$0.11	"
January 22, 2012	\$0.45	\$0.10	"
January 27, 2013	\$0.46	\$0.09	"
January 26, 2014	\$0.49	\$0.06	"
September 30, 2014	\$0.49	\$0.11	\$0.60
April 10, 2016	\$0.47	\$0.13	"
January 22, 2017	\$0.49	\$0.11	"

The *Breast Cancer Research Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2015* extended the stamp's termination date to July 29, 2019.

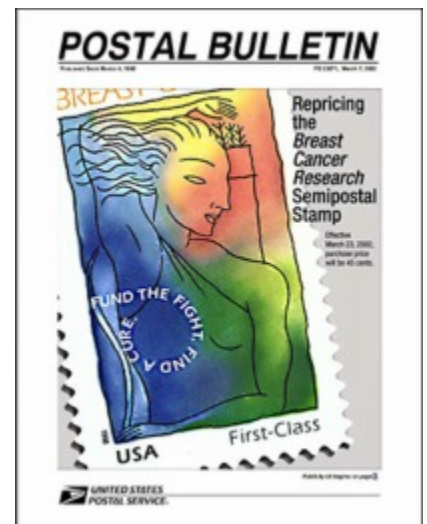
The chart shows the postage rates (i.e., stamp face value), differential (contribution) amounts, and sale prices in effect from the BCRS introduction to the present.

As of April 30, 2017, 1.02 billion BCRS stamps had been sold, raising a net total of \$84.4 million for breast cancer research.

In issuing this semipostal stamp, the Postal Service departed from the norm of printing the postage and contribution (surtax) values on the stamp, choosing instead to issue a non-denominated stamp with "First Class" or later "First Class +" printed on the face.

This eliminated the need to print new stamps each time a rate increase took effect but it has contributed to some confusion as to the face value (i.e., postage value) of the stamp.

I find it somewhat ironic that the publicity kit published in the April 12, 2007 Postal Bulletin, the bulletin announcing introduction of the first "Forever" stamp, provided the following guidance:





U.S. STAMPS



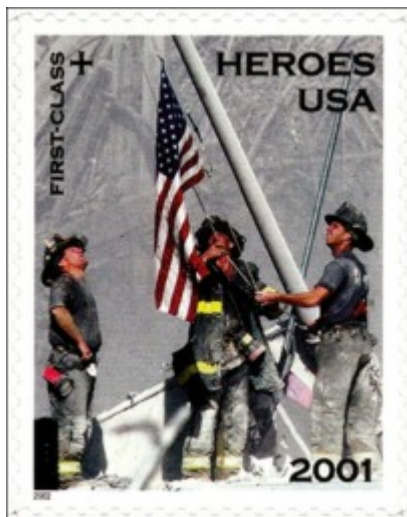
“The postage value of semipostal stamps purchased before any subsequent change in the First-Class Mail nonautomation single-piece first-ounce letter is unaffected by any subsequent change in that rate. *Customers are welcome to use any Breast Cancer Research semi-postal stamps they purchased when lower rates were in effect, but if stamps were purchased before the rate change, they should affix additional postage to reach the appropriate rate based on the size and weight of their mailpiece [emphasis added].*

There is, however, no easy way to determine when these stamps were purchased, so we assume the stamps are being used properly for the First-Class Mail nonautomation single-piece first ounce letter rate in effect at the time the stamp is used for postage. Consequently, pieces bearing the Breast Cancer Research semipostal stamp should not be treated as shortpaid.”

Paragraph 1.11c of the Domestic Mail Manual currently available for viewing in the Postal Explorer on USPS.com provides the below guidance. It must be noted that the referenced paragraph 1.1 does not list any purchase prices.

“The postage value of each semipostal stamp is the First-Class Mail single-piece first-ounce letter price in effect at the time of purchase. Additional postage must be affixed to pieces weighing in excess of 1 ounce, pieces subject to the nonmachinable surcharge, or pieces for which extra services have been requested. The postage value of semipostal stamps purchased before any subsequent change in the First-Class Mail single-piece first-ounce letter price is unaffected by any subsequent change in that price. The purchase price is listed in 1.1.”

HEROES STAMP OF 2001



*Heroes of 2001 Semipostal
(Scott B2) issued June 7, 2002*

The 107th Congress, in the *9/11 Heroes Stamp Act of 2001* enacted November 12, 2001, directed the Postal Service to issue a semipostal “to afford the public a direct and tangible way to provide assistance to the families of emergency relief personnel killed or permanently disabled in the line of duty in connection with the terrorist attacks against the United States on September 11, 2001.”

The Act changed the semipostal differential calculation from “not to exceed 25 percent” to “of not less than 15 percent” and it required that the special rate of postage of an individual stamp (i.e., its sale price) be an amount evenly divisible by 5. Funds collected from the sale were to be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide the intended assistance.

The stamps were to be issued on the earliest date practical and they would remain on sale for as long as the Postal Service deemed it “necessary and appropriate” but in no event later than December 31, 2004.

The first day of issue for the Nation’s second semipostal stamp, the Heroes of 2001 semipostal stamp (Scott B2), was June 7, 2002. The Heroes semipostal was sold for \$0.45 with a postage value of \$0.34 and a tax-deductible contribution amount of

\$0.11. When the first class postage rate was raised to \$0.37 on June 30, the contribution amount was reduced to \$0.08. The self-adhesive, tagged, serpentine die cut 11¼ stamp was designed by Derry Noyes and photographed by Thomas E. Franklin. Ashton Potter printed 205 million stamps using the offset process in sheets of 120 and panes of 20. The stamp was withdrawn from sale at close of business on December 31, 2004.

During its sale period, 132.9 million stamps were sold and about \$10.6 million was transferred to FEMA for distribution to the affected families.



U.S. STAMPS



STOP FAMILY VIOLENCE



Stop Family Violence Semipostal (Scott B3) issued October 8, 2003

The *Stamp Out Domestic Violence Act of 2001* enacted on November 12, 2001 directed the Postal Service to issue a semipostal “to afford the public a direct and tangible way to contribute funding for domestic violence programs.” Contribution amounts available from the sale were to be transferred to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) for use in carrying out the purpose of the Act.

This semipostal was to be issued at the earliest practicable date but not later than January 1, 2004; sale of the stamp after December 31, 2006 was prohibited. On October 8, 2003, the USPS issued the Nation’s third semipostal (the issue date had previously been set for October 11th). The pressure-sensitive adhesive, tagged, serpentine die cut 11 Stop Family Violence stamp was designed by Carl T. Herman who selected artwork from a young girl that expressed the pain and sadness caused by family violence.

Avery Dennison printed 125 million stamps using the gravure process in sheets of 200 and panes of 20. The stamp sold for \$0.45 with \$0.37 paying for first class postage and \$0.08 comprising the tax deductible contribution. The stamp was withdrawn from sale at close-of-business December 31, 2006.

During its sale period, 45.4 million stamps were sold and \$3.2 million was transferred to DHHS for support of services to children and youth affected by domestic violence.

Save Vanishing Species

With passage of the *Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010*, the Postal Service was directed to produce a semipostal stamp intended “to afford a convenient way for members of the public to contribute to funding for the operations supported by the Multinational Species Conservation Funds.”

As before, the stamp was to be offered at a cost equal to the cost of mailing a one ounce letter in effect at time of purchase, plus a differential of not less than 15 percent, and the special rate was to be an amount evenly divisible by 5.

Funds made available from the sale were to be transferred to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) at least twice a year with the proceeds being divided equally among the African Elephant, Asian Elephant, Great Ape, Marine Turtle, and Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Funds, as well as other international wildlife conservation funds subsequently authorized by the Congress and administered by the FWS as part of the Multinational Species Conservation Fund.



Save Vanishing Species Semipostal (Scott B4) issued September 20, 2011

The stamp was to be made available to the public for a period of at least two years, beginning no later than 12 months after the date of enactment of the Act, September 30, 2010.



U.S. STAMPS



On September 30, 2011 at a zoo in Louisville, Kentucky, the Postal Service issued the nondenominated first class mail Save Vanishing Species semipostal stamp, priced at \$0.55 with \$0.44 paying for first class postage and \$0.11 comprising the tax deductible contribution.

The tagged, serpentine die cut 10³/₄, pressure-sensitive adhesive stamp which features an illustration of an Amur tiger cub was designed by Derry Noyes and its artist was Nancy Stahl. Silhouettes of each animal represented by the fund appear at the bottom of the stamp pane.

Avery Dennison printed 100 million stamps using the gravure process with 160 stamps per sheet and 20 stamps per pane. As first class postage rates increased to \$0.45 and then \$0.46, the contribution amount decreased accordingly. Sale of the stamp was discontinued on January 1, 2014 as the statutory authority had expired. However, the *Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Reauthorization Act of 2013*, enacted September 19, 2014, amended the availability period to “at least six years.”

The October 16, 2014 Postal Bulletin announced the resumption of sale with the stamp selling for \$0.60; \$0.49 paying the first class rate and a contribution amount of \$0.11. That Bulletin also noted the Postal Service intention to continue sale through December, 2018. As of April, 2017, over 36 million stamps have been sold and their sale has raised over \$4 million to help protect threatened and vanishing species.

USPS DISCRETIONARY AUTHORITY

All semipostal stamps issued to date have been mandated by Congress. The Semipostal Authorization Act, enacted in 2000, gave the USPS broad authority to issue and sell semipostal stamps for causes it considered to be “in the national public interest and appropriate.”

Funds raised through the sale of these discretionary issues were only to go to federal agencies supporting their respective causes. The discretionary authority to issue semipostal stamps was to expire 10 years after issuance of the first stamp but the USPS has yet to issue a stamp under this authority.

This may be about to change, however, as the USPS has revised its semipostal regulations to remove a self-imposed restriction to not issue discretionary semipostal stamps until the sales period of the Breast Cancer Research stamp had concluded.

The revised regulations also state that the Postal Service will issue one discretionary semipostal at a time with five in total being sold for no more than two years each. The one-at-a-time limitation does not apply to Congressionally-mandated semipostal stamps. Public proposals for the first of these stamps were due in July 2016. As of this writing, a decision by the Postmaster General has not been announced.

Sources:

Code of Federal Regulations, Title 39, Part 551 (Postal Service: Semipostal Stamp Program)

Congressional Research Service: Semipostal Stamps: Authorization, Revenue, and Selection Process, March 18, 2008

Congressional Research Service: Multinational Species Conservation Fund Semipostal Stamp, April 7, 2017

Department of Health and Human Services: Family Violence Semipostal Stamp, Report to Congress

Federal Register, Volume 81, No. 76, pages 23162-4, April 20, 2016

Feinstein, U.S. Senator Dianne, Breast Cancer Research Stamp Booklet (22 4173), April 2016

Postal Bulletins: 21973, 21976, 21982, 22020, 22071, 22076, 22077, 22105, 22111, 22118, 22121, 22144, 22169, 22195, 22204, 22223, 22318, 22329 and 22400

Public Laws 105-41, 106-253, 107-67, 108-199, 109-100, 110-150, 111-24, 112-80, 113-165, and 114-99

Scott Specialized Catalogue of United States Stamps & Covers, 2017

Scott 2015 Classic Specialized Catalogue of Stamps & Covers; 1840-1940



STAMPS OF CANADA



Kaulbach Island - A Local History in Stamps (click on images for a larger picture)

By: Editorial Staff - with gracious contributions from Ron Lafrenière - ([Website](#))

Much of the area surrounding Kaulbach Island and Mahone Bay was settled originally by Hessian soldiers who were pensioned off following the American War of Independence, and many of the island's inhabitants are their descendents.

Located west of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in Mahone Bay, Kaulbach Island served as a rustic vacation spot for holiday seekers.

In 1967, an American firm, Kaulbach Island Ltd., acquired the island and developed it into a small scale rural retreat for vacationers.

The island's owners were authorized to issue local stamps to prepay the cost of carriage service that operated between Kaulbach Island and Chester, Nova Scotia, including an irregular service to the town of Mahone Bay.

From 1971 to 1984, local postal labels were issued by the Kaulbach Island Local Carriage Service on mail that was transported to and from the island to the mainland.



Linn's Stamp News September 1971

The bottom of each sheet of Kaulbach Island stamps contains the following instruction:

"Not valid for the carriage of mail by the Canada Post Office. To be used only in the Kaulbach Island Local Carriage Service and may be placed only on the back of envelopes. Use Canadian postal stamps on all mail for posting in Canada."

The stamps promote Canada as well as Nova Scotia's South Shore Lighthouse Route.

First day cover cancellations were all made on the back of envelopes and featured the words "KAULBACH ISLAND/N.S." in an outer circle, with "L.C.S." (for Local Carriage Service) in an inner circle.

To the right of the circles are the words "FIRST DAY OF ISSUE" in a four line killer cancel.



This cover does not contravene the regulations set by Canada Post.

The letter was posted and franked in Canada and went through the Canadian postal service.

The Kaulbach stamps were placed on the front as it was inbound mail to the island.



STAMPS OF CANADA



The Stamps of Kaulbach Island

1971 - Birds

The first Kaulbach Island issue was a set of seven stamps depicting native birds. The stamps were issued in 7 x 5 sheets (rouletted). 37,197 sets were sold, less 3000 that were overprinted for the 1981 issue, and 1500 used on first day covers.



1972 - Famous Canadian Paintings

The 1972 issue featured reproductions of famous Canadian paintings. The stamps were issued in 4 x 5 sheets (perf 11.5). 15,641 sets were sold, with 3000 used on first day covers.



1973 - Famous Canadian Paintings

The 1973 issue featured reproductions of famous Canadian paintings. The stamps were issued in 4 x 5 sheets (perf 11.5). 14,597 sets were sold, with 3000 used on first day covers.



1974 - Boston Overprint

This special issue was made in honour of The Boston Show, an international philatelic event. The original sheet featuring birds was overprinted BOSTON/1974. The stamps were issued in 7 x 5 sheets. 3,849 sets were sold, with 1150 used on first day covers.



1974 - Animals

This set of four stamps features animals. The stamps were issued in sheets of 4 x 5, lithographed in seven colours, and line perforated 11.5 x 12.5. 10,855 sets were sold, with 1000 used on first day covers.



1975 - Birds

Birds were featured again on the 1975 issue. The sheets, which were line perforated (11.5 x 12.5), were formatted 4 x 5 and were lithographed in seven colours. 11,070 sets were sold, with 1000 used on first day covers.



The full sheet may be viewed [HERE](#)



STAMPS OF CANADA



1976 - Alice in Wonderland

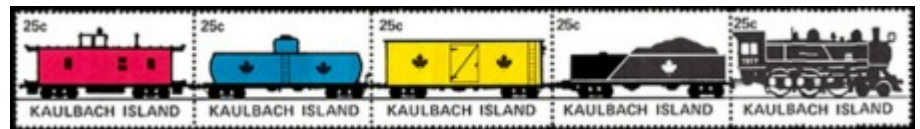
Lewis Carroll of Alice In Wonderland and Through The Looking Glass invented what may be described as the world's first stockbook, the Wonderland Postage-Stamp Case. This philatelic relation prompted the inclusion of Alice on this issue. The sheets, which were line perforated (11.5), were formatted 4 x 6 and were printed in two colours, blue pictures with black lettering.



10,000 sets were issued, with 1000 used on first day covers. Additionally, 497 were used to prepare combination FDCs using the United Kingdom's 1976 FDC of their Alice in Wonderland issue shown above.

1977 - Train

Designed by Leonard Hardistry, the sheets, which were line perforated (11.5), were formatted 5 x 6 and were lithographed in four colours.



10,000 sets were issued, with 1000 used on first day covers.

1977 - Alice Overprint

This issue was prepared for the visit of a group of travel agents and their advisors. Kaulbach Island was thought to be an ideal location to as a tourist attractions of Nova Scotia's South Shore, 2,500 sets were issued, with 650 used on first day covers.



1978 - Sailing Vessels

The 1978 issue features reproductions of oil paintings by William Perry. Printed in sheets of 36, this set of four stamps was made in four colour lithography and was line perforated (11.5). 12,500 sets were issued, with 1000 used on first day covers.



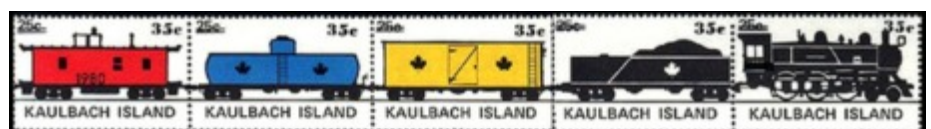
1979 - Chess

The chess motif reflects a favourite pass time enjoyed by many visitors to Kaulbach Island. Printed in sheets of 40 and lithographed in brown ink on blue paper, it was line perforated (11.5). 10,000 sets were issued, with 1000 used on first day covers.



1980 - Train Overprint

The 1977 Train issue was overprinted "35c" to reflect a change in rate. The date "1977" on the engine was blacked out, and "1980" was added to the caboose. 2,500 sets were issued. No first day covers.





STAMPS OF CANADA



1980 - Rotary International

This issue commemorates the 75th anniversary of Rotary International. One of the proprietors was a Rotary past president. The stamps feature Rotary's symbol and "Four-Way Test."

The stamps were lithographed in blue and black ink on white paper, in sheets of 3 x 4. Perforation 11.5.

10,000 sets were issued, with 1000 first day covers.



1981 - 10th Anniversary

Leftover stock from the first printing was the basis for the 10th anniversary issue.

One line of seven stamps was overprinted "1971-1981" and the succeeding line was overprinted "10th YEAR."

The overprint was applied to 3,000 sets, with 500 first day covers



1982/83 - Scouts Canada



To commemorate the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Scouting movement in Canada,

The same issue was used in 1983 to honour Canada's hosting of the World Jamboree by means of an overprint "JAMBOREE/1983."

The sets were issued in sheets of 6 x 3, lithographed in four colours, and line perforated 11.5.

3,000 of the 1982 sets were issued, with 1000 first day covers, and 1,500 of the overprinted sets were issued with 350 first day covers.



1984 - Service Ends

Due to concerns about ecological damage, Kaulbach Island decided to close the island to visitors in 1984. Consequently, the carriage service and local stamps were no longer required after this date.

2,100 of the 1980 Rotary International issue were overprinted with "Service Ends/1984" in red brown ink.

The overprint was made four times on each sheet of 3 x 4.

The left two overprints each cover four stamps, while the right vertical pair of overprints covers only two stamps each.

There were no first day or last day covers.



As a point of interest, the island was up for sale as of late fall 2016 for the asking price of \$7,000,000. With 57 acres of woods, meadows, an 11,040 sq. ft. home, double garage with guest quarters, beach cottage, farmhouse, a few outbuildings and a wharf with deep anchorage, Kaulbach Island is home to everything you could possibly need, including a motorboat and a sailboat.





STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Danish Town Names on the Stamps of Greenland

By Ryan Davenport (Ryan)

I'm a worldwide stamp collector / accumulator and I often marvel at the knowledge displayed by the authors of philatelic books and journal articles. How did they gather so much detailed information? How do they find such rare items? Why am I such a dummy in comparison? Well, OK – I don't worry too much about the last bit. I understand the efforts involved in becoming an expert in a field and I am both an admirer of and envious of those who have the will and the abilities needed to further our community's collective knowledge.



But where can I fit in? As I said, I'm primarily an accumulator. I'm certainly not somebody who could justify giving himself the title of "Philatelist". Nothing makes me happier than digging through piles of stamps with no real goal other than to see what there is to see. New stamp? Yay! Interesting subject? Yay! Odd town name? Yay!

Greenlandic stamps have long held a fascination for me. For one thing, they aren't very common. If I buy a kilogram of random stamps, the odds are good there won't be anything from Greenland. There is also an exotic element behind their issues, which depict a way of life well outside the bounds of my own (with the exception of cold winters – I know a bit about that already). Over time I've gathered a good-sized selection of relatively common older stamps that fit in with my "piles of stuff" collecting methodology.

Stamps from Greenland are a rich source of cancellations with exonyms (town names written in foreign languages) due to their evolving status as a part of the Kingdom of Denmark. Older stamps bear Danish town names that are no longer seen on current maps of Greenland, and in 1985 Greenland starting phasing out Danish names on their cancellation devices. In this article I'll give an overview of some of these former town names that you might come across on your own stamps from Greenland.

Editorial Note - The stamps are shown left to right with Danish name, bilingual Danish / Greenlandic names and Greenlandic names only - *Click on images for a larger picture.*



Godthåb, now known as [Nuuk](#), is the capital of Greenland and is its largest town. Greenland's population is very small with less than 56,000 people and even the largest of their cities only has a 2017 total of 17,600 inhabitants.

No other town in Greenland has more than 6,000 people. Like most towns in Greenland, Nuuk is on the western coast, in this case in the open water zone which remains free of ice all year round.

Holsteinsborg, now known as [Sisimiut](#), is Greenland's largest town. Located just north of the Arctic Circle, Sisimiut is the northernmost town along the western coast in the open water zone and is an important shipping base.

Sisimiut is one of very few towns in Greenland showing strong population growth. Greenland's largest fish processing plant is located here but there is also a strong industrial presence.





STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Jakobshavn, now known as [Ilulissat](#), is Greenland's largest town in the region bound by winter ice and is located around 350 km north of the Arctic Circle.

The Ilulissat Icefjord, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in the area and there are many large icebergs to be seen.

The first day cover for Greenland's 1975 sled patrol stamp shows a cancellation from this town due to its connection with the sled dog industry.

Egedesminde, now known as [Aasiaat](#), was once an important whaling town and whale sightseeing is still a big part of the town's economy.

"Aasiaat" is the Greenlandic word for "spiders" although it's unknown exactly why the town has this name as spiders are very uncommon anywhere in Greenland.

Hans Egede, the town's namesake, was a Danish / Norwegian missionary who is known as the Apostle of Greenland.



Julianehåb, now known as [Qaqortoq](#), is the largest town in southern Greenland.

It was once an important town for the seal hunting industry and is the site of Greenland's only remaining sealskin tannery.

I show an example here of alternate orthography for the letter "å". Pre-1958 cancellation devices usually show these towns written with "aa" in place of the "å" which found on more modern cancels.

Sukkertoppen, now known as [Maniitsoq](#), was important in colonial days as a trading centre for reindeer hides.

Along with Sisimiut, Maniitsoq is being considered as the future host of an aluminum smelter plant which would provide employment for at least 600 people, a very large number for a country with such a small population.

"Sukkertoppen" translates from Danish as "sugar loaf" and refers to the shape of a local mountain.



Frederikshåb, now known as [Paamiut](#), was formerly the base for a large cod fishing industry until the stocks collapsed in the late 1980s.

The population has been dropping since then and Paamiut has lost 35% of its population since 1989. White-tailed eagles are plentiful in the region. Soapstone carving and intricate beadwork are cultural highlights.



STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Godhavn, now known as [Qeqertarsuaq](#), is a former colonial town founded in the 18th century, like all the previous entries on this list.

Whaling was the former main industry and the town, almost 300 km north of the Arctic Circle, was the northernmost town within Denmark's whaling region.

A "galloping glacier" which moved as much as 100 metres per day was found in the region in 1999.



Søndre Strømfjord, now known as [Kangerlussuaq](#), was formerly associated with a U.S. air force base.

The Americans left Sondrestrom Air Base in 1992 after the fall of the Soviet Union and the base and its airport have come under Greenlandic home rule.

The runway is the only one in Greenland long enough for long-range jet aircraft. A new airport is under consideration which would be located closer to a main population centre.

Thule, now known as [Qaanaaq](#), is one of the northernmost towns in the world, located more than 1200 km north of the Arctic Circle. Residents of a former community named Thule had been forcibly relocated in 1953 to allow for expansion of a U.S. air force base and the resettled community took the old name.

In 1968 a U.S. bomber carrying four H-bombs crashed near the base resulting in radioactive contamination in the area.



Kap Dan, now known as [Kulusuk](#), is one of the few towns located along the eastern coast of Greenland. In spite of its small population (234 inhabitants in 2017), it is the 4th largest town in eastern Greenland, and #2 and #3 both have less than 400 people as well. The area is beset by frequent winds known as piteraq which form over Greenland's central ice cap and can exceed 100 km/hr at any time of year.

Christianshåb, now known as [Qasigiannguit](#), is one of only 13 towns in Greenland with at least 1000 inhabitants.

I am unable to show a stamp with a bilingual cancellation because no such cancellation device exists for this town (other than those used on first day covers).

Like Paamiut, Qasigiannguit is losing population fairly rapidly. Greenland's oldest surviving wooden building, built in 1734, is located here.





STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Scoresbysund, now known as [Ittoqqortoormiit](#), is the largest town on this list to be located along the eastern coast of Greenland. The weather there is very cold with a warmest monthly average of only 3°C.

Fjords in the region aren't ice free until June. Local fishing and hunting is good but the presence of such frequent ice has stopped the region from becoming a major fishing centre.



Sydprøven, now known as [Alluitsup Paa](#), is located near the southern tip of Greenland. It is near the site of a number of Norse ruins dating from many centuries prior to Denmark's colonial activities in Greenland.

There are hot springs in the area with water temperature that is very close to body temperature. There are many hot springs sites in Greenland but this is the only one used as a public pool.

Kraulshavn, now known as [Nuussuaq](#), should not be confused with a second Nuussuaq which existed as a postal entity from 1987 to 1992. In spite of this brief period of time, postmarks from this second Nuussuaq will be much more common than those from the town formerly known as Kraulshavn. "Nuussuaq #2" is a district within the capital city of Nuuk and has around 6000 inhabitants, compared to the 189 people currently in "Nuussuaq #1".



Fiskenæsset, now known as [Qeqertarsuatsiaat](#), is, in spite of its very small size, a colonial settlement dating back to the middle of the 18th century.

There is currently a sapphire and ruby mine in the region that employs 30 people, but fishing is the main industry.

It's said that salmon were previously so abundant in the region that their skin would change the colour of the water to silver.

Prøven, now known as [Kangersuatsiaq](#), is another tiny town with a colonial history dating from the end of the 18th century.

At one time it was important enough economically to be directly connected to Copenhagen by a supply ship route, and it was one of the original 20 locations to receive a main post office in 1938 when Greenland's postal system was founded.



Claushavn, now known as [Ilimanaq](#), is located just south of the Ilulissat Icefjord and is another very small town with a Danish colonial history, in this case dating back to 1741, only 7 years after the founding of Qasigiannuguit as the first colonial settlement in the region.

It was the site of a former whaling station built at the end of the 18th century but this was closed already by 1826.



STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Rodebay, now known as [Oqaatsut](#), has an 18th century background as well but in this case it served as a trading post for Dutch whalers.

The Danish town name is actually a variant of the original Dutch name, “Roo Baai”. Danes didn’t settle here until 1877.

As with many of the small towns in the region, depopulation is a problem with people choosing to settle in Ilulissat instead.



Diskofjord, now known as [Kangerluk](#), is tied for last on the 2017 Greenland settlement population chart with only 23 inhabitants.

Kangerluk is located near the world’s only major source of native iron, which is found in metallic form rather than as an ore. The only other natural source of metallic iron is from meteorites. Inuit iron items were sourced either from native iron or meteorite iron, there was no indigenous ironworking.

There are a few more current settlements in Greenland which formerly had Danish names but unfortunately I am unable to show any examples. Søndre Upernavik (actually a half Danish / half Greenlandic name, now Upernavik Kujalleq), Frederiksdal (now Narsaq Kujalleq), Hunde Ejland (now Kitsissuarsuit) and Sletten (now Ammassivik) are all small towns with current populations of less than 200 people and I haven’t been lucky enough to come across any stamps showing these cancellations yet. Maybe in the next pile of stamps!

There are also many abandoned or closed settlements which formerly had Danish names found on postmarks, as well as a number of non-settlement sites such as weather stations, military installations, navigation radio bases, even passenger ships with onboard postal facilities. I will show some examples of these Danish names on the stamps of Greenland in an article in a future TSF newsletter.

Editorial Addition - Map showing the larger towns





STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Egypt (click on images for a larger picture)

By: Gerben Van Gelder (SWH) - reprinted in his memory with permission

Quick reference

General issues: Ottoman province 1866, Ottoman khedivate 1867-1914, British protectorate 1914-1922, Kingdom 1922-1953, Republic 1953-1958, United Arab Republic 1958-1971, Arab republic 1971-Present

Country name on general issues: Egypt in Arab script, Poste Khedivie Egiziane, Postes Égyptiennes, Egypte, Egypt, U.A.R.

Suez Canal Company 1868

Foreign offices France

Alexandria 1899-1931

Port Said 1899-1931

British forces in Egypt 1932-1939

Occupation of Palestine 1948-1967

Indian forces in Egypt 1965

Currency: 1 Piaster = 40 Paras 1866-1888, 1 Pound = 100 Piaster = 1000 Millièmes 1888-Present

Population: 10,186,000 in 1900, 86,060,000 in 2013

Political History of Egypt

Egypt is located in northern Africa. Egypt ranks among the countries with the longest recorded history in the world. Established as a united kingdom around 3150 BC, Egypt is ruled by successive pharaonic dynasties until 350 BC. Having been part of the Persian, Greek, Roman and Byzantine empires, Egypt in the 7th century is conquered by the Arabs who bring to Egypt their culture, language and Islam. In the 16th century Egypt becomes part of the Ottoman Empire. Throughout Ottoman rule the Egyptian province has de facto been semi self governing.

Expansion in the 19th century

After a short period of occupation by France and Britain during the Napoleonic Wars in the early 19th century, the Muhammad Ali dynasty come to power in Egypt, nominally still under Ottoman sovereignty. Under this dynasty, Egypt is focused on expansion. Conquests are made in the Middle East – for a large part at the expense of other Ottoman provinces – and to the south into Sudan and the Horn of Africa. The conquests in the Middle East are reversed by 1841. In Sudan, Eritrea and Somalia.

Egyptian rule will last until the advent of the Mahdi state in the 1880's that forces Egypt to withdraw.



Increasing British influence

The Muhammad Ali dynasty does not only focus on expansion. Politically de jure self government within the Ottoman Empire is achieved in 1867 with the establishment of Egypt as a khedivate – a self governing state under Ottoman sovereignty.

The dynasty, furthermore, invests in the economy – cotton is introduced as a cash crop. The most notable investment is probably the construction of the Suez Canal which opened in 1869 – constructed and operated by the Suez Canal Company, funded by Egypt and France.



STAMPS OF THE WORLD



The investments place Egypt in a deficit crisis though, resulting in the British and the French gaining increased control of Egyptian state affairs to protect their shares in the investments. A threatening revolt in 1882 causes the British to occupy Egypt to ensure continued safe passage through the Suez Canal.

The British now de facto take full control over Egyptian state affairs – all this still under nominal sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire. When the Ottoman Empire in WWI joins the Central Powers, Britain, in 1914, declares a formal protectorate over Egypt, reneging Ottoman sovereignty. The khedive assumes the title of sultan, thus ascending to a level equal to that of the sultan of the Ottoman Empire.

Towards independence

During WWI, Egypt is one of the major staging grounds for the advance of the British in the Middle East. The Egyptian Expeditionary Force will conquer large parts of the Ottoman empire in the Middle East that, after the war, will become British and French mandated territories.

Shortly after WWI, as Italy sets out to gain full control of neighboring Libya – an Italian colony since 1912 – the borders with Libya are defined as we know them now through treaties in 1919 and 1926.

Also, shortly after WWI, the rise of Egyptian nationalism causes the British, in 1922, to de jure renege the status of protectorate over Egypt declaring Egypt to be an independent sovereign state.

Egypt is subsequently proclaimed the kingdom of Egypt. The sovereignty achieved at this time still has restrictions though – Britain retaining sovereignty in the domains of communications, defence, foreign policy and the administration of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Egypt gains full sovereignty in 1936 – the British, now, only retain the right to station British forces in Egypt to guard the safety of the Suez Canal.



The end of the monarchy

During WWII, Egypt is invaded by first Italy and later Germany from Italian Libya. Fortunes change between 1940 and 1943, but events eventually lead to Allied victory and the occupation of Libya in 1943.

After WWII, discontent with the rule of the king increases, leading to a coup d'etat in 1952 in which the king is disposed. Subsequently, in 1953 the monarchy is dissolved and Egypt declared a republic.

The republic of Egypt



Gamal Abdel Nasser, the architect behind the 1952 coup, comes to power in 1954. An agreement is signed by which the British forces leave the Suez Canal zone by 1956. Shortly after the withdrawal of the British, Nasser nationalizes the Suez Canal thus provoking the Suez Crisis. British and French troops land in Egypt, Israeli forces advance up to the Suez Canal occupying Gaza and the Sinai. The invasion is reversed under international pressure.

The United Nations deploy a peacekeeping mission that will remain in Egypt to monitor the borders until 1967. Some historians consider the Suez Crisis to be the final end of Great Britain as a global super power. Nasser is an advocate of pan Arabism and aligns Egypt closely with other Arab states. In 1958, a federation is formed with Syria – the United Arab Republic. Although Syria withdraws from the federation in 1961,

Egypt adheres to the name, until becoming the Arab Republic of Egypt in 1971. Nasser, furthermore, is an advocate of socialism.

In foreign policy this leads to alignment with the Soviet block, in domestic policy to a largely state controlled economy.



STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Modern day Cairo

Nasser, in 1970, is succeeded by Anwar Sadat. Sadat shifts the course of Egypt, seeking alignment with the United States and liberalizing the economy. Sadat is, in 1981, succeeded by Hosni Mubarak. All three leaders, since the establishment of the republic, have been autocratic leaders, curtailing democratic rights such as the freedom of press and free multi party elections. The autocratic character of the regime combined with economic problems in 2011 bring the Arab Spring – a series of protests rapidly spreading across the Arab world – to Egypt. After prolonged protests Mubarak resigns. The window to democracy is opened with free parliamentary and presidential elections in 2011 and 2012 respectively. The democracy is short lived, though, as in 2013 the military, through a coup d’etat, once more seizes power. Economically, Egypt has developed from being an agricultural country with cotton as its most important cash crop

to a country with a diversified economy with services as the most important sector. The population consists of Egyptian Arabs. The largest part of the population lives in the valley and delta of the Nile.

The Anglo-Egyptian condominium of Sudan

In the 19th century Egypt has expanded its territory into Sudan, first in the 1820’s and later in the 1870’s. Egyptian rule of Sudan has ended with the advent of the Mahdi state – a jihad state that aimed to expel Egypt and establish an Islamic state. From 1881, the Mahdi state rapidly conquered most of Sudan forcing Egypt to withdraw. From 1896, the British – nominally under the aegis of Egypt – successfully launch the counter attack: the Mahdi state is defeated by 1898. Subsequently, in 1899 the Anglo- Egyptian condominium of Sudan is established. The border between Egypt and Sudan is also established in 1899 as we know it until today.



1936 SG245

In 1902, part of Egypt is put under the administration of the Sudan. This Hala’ib Triangle is disputed until today. Egypt does not relinquish its claims to Sudan. When in 1922 the kingdom is proclaimed, the king is crowned king of Egypt and Sudan. A solution is reached after the establishment of the republic when it is agreed that Sudan will become an independent state separate of Egypt. Sudan gains independence in 1956.

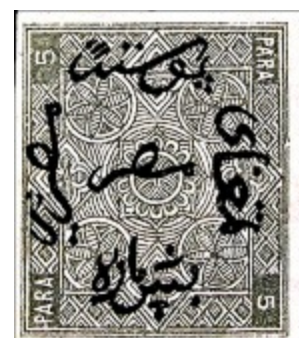
The conflict with Israel

In 1948, Egypt is one of the Arab countries that invade Israel directly, after the proclamation of the state of Israel. Although the war ends in victory for Israel, Egypt occupies Gaza, which it will continue to administer for the next two decades. In 1967, war ensues again – the Six Day War. Israel again comes out victorious and occupies both Gaza and the Sinai. In 1973, war ensues for a third time – the Yom Kippur War that ends in the status quo ante bellum. Shortly after, Anwar Sadat engages in peace talks with Israel that lead to the 1979 peace agreement. Egypt is the first Arab country to officially recognize Israel. Israel agrees to withdraw from the Sinai – which is effectuated in steps between 1979 and 1982. Gaza becomes part of the discussion about the formation of a Palestinian state.

Postal history Egypt

General issues

The roots of the modern postal services in Egypt lie in the services as set up by an Italian private company. Having started with an international mail service, the company subsequently gained a concession for domestic mail. This service was, in 1865, taken over by the Egyptian government. The first stamps are issued in 1866. The stamps are of an ornamental design, the name of the country and the face value are added by means of an overprint in Arabic – the stamps are printed in Genoa, Italy.



1866 SG1



STAMPS OF THE WORLD



1867 SG 12b

In 1867 stamps are issued with a design showing the pyramids and the sphinx – a theme that is used uniquely until, in 1914, a set with several Egyptian monuments is issued.

The 1867, issue is in Arabic script only.

The first stamps, also with Latin script, are issued in 1872 – inscribed in Italian ‘Poste Khedive Egiziane’ showing the Italian influence on the early postal services in Egypt.



1879 SG46

Issues from 1879 are in French.

The first stamps of the independent kingdom issued in 1922 are overprints commemorating the proclamation of the kingdom.

The first set of 1923 definitives shows the portrait of King Fuad I.

The first set issued under the new regime, after the 1952 coup d’etat, commemorates the change of government.



1922 SG101



1923 SG115 King Fuad I



1953 obliterated stamp

From 1958 until 1971, Egypt issues stamps in the name of the United Arab Republic – stamps inscribed ‘UAR Egypt’ or just ‘UAR’.

During the period from 1958 to 1961, when the United Arab Republic includes both Egypt and Syria, both of these countries issue stamps – most of different designs, some of the same design.



1967 SG902 UAR

Stamps from this period of the same design are distinguishable in that the stamps in Egypt are issued in millièmes and those in Syria in piaster. Egypt has issued stamps almost exclusively with themes of national interest.

Offices abroad



Egypt operated a significant number of offices abroad – using the general issues of Egypt. In the Levant, Egypt operated 21 offices between 1865 and 1881.

Egypt also set up postal services in the territories acquired to the south in the 19th century.

Philatelic tradition has it to label these offices as offices abroad while de facto they formed the extension of the Egyptian postal services to the acquired territories.

Thus, in the Sudan 27 offices were opened from 1867 – most of these offices were closed upon the advent of the Mahdi state in the 1880’s, some remained open until 1897 when they were made part of the postal services set up for what, in 1899, became

the Anglo-Egyptian condominium of Sudan.

Furthermore, offices existed in Berbera and Zeila in the future British Somaliland, the current Somalia and in Massawa in the future Italian Eritrea. These offices all closed in the 1880’s.

Finally Egypt operated an office in Harar in Ethiopia – a true office abroad – between 1866 and 1880.



STAMPS OF THE WORLD



Foreign offices



As Egypt was part of the Ottoman Empire, the concessions made by the Ottoman Empire also applied to Egypt, and several European powers had offices abroad in Egypt. Foreign offices existed from Austria, France, Great Britain, Greece, Italy and Russia – most of these offices being in Alexandria, some in Cairo, Port Said and Suez. With the exception of the French offices, the foreign offices in Egypt closed between 1875 and 1889 – relatively early when compared to the other offices in the Levant of which the last closed in 1923. The French offices closed in 1931. The French were also the only country to issue stamps for specific use in the offices in Alexandria and Port Said – stamps were issued for these offices from 1899.

Special issues

The postal history of Egypt finally shows the following special issues:

Suez Canal Company.

The Suez Canal was constructed from 1859 and operated from the opening, in 1869, until 1956 by a private company, the Suez Canal Company.

The Suez Canal Company provided a postal service between Port Said and Suez. Stamps for this service were issued in 1868.

The stamps were used only for a little over a month, just before the service was incorporated into the developing Egyptian government services.



British Forces in Egypt.



Mail from the British forces in Egypt was handled by the Egyptian postal service. From 1932 the British forces enjoyed a reduced rate for letters sent to Great Britain and Ireland, later also to other parts of the British Empire.

Stamps were issued to take advantage of this rate from 1932 until 1939. These stamps were withdrawn in 1941, although the reduced rate applied until 1951.

Egyptian occupation of Palestine.

From the independence war of Israel in 1948 to 1967, Egypt occupied Gaza. Administered as a separate-entities stamps, were issued for specific use in Gaza.

The issues are a subset of the issues for Egypt overprinted and from 1960 inscribed 'Palestine'.



Indian forces in Egypt.



Forces from India were part of the United Nations peacekeeping force that was put in place in Gaza and the Sinai after the Suez crisis in 1956.

Stamps for use by these forces were issued by India in 1965 – these being the Indian issue for the Day of the Army from 1964 overprinted 'UNEF' for 'United Nations Emergency Force'.

They were used until 1967 when the United Nations forces withdrew as a consequence of the Six Day War.

Postal History

WWI Censored Royal Flying Corps Cover

By: Clive Smyth (Anping) [Click on images for a larger picture](#)

I found this rather ordinary looking, stampless cover on eBay about 3 years ago. It was sent from France in 1916, to Covent Garden in London.

The reverse indicated that it was sent by someone serving in the Royal Flying Corps.

RFC covers do not seem to appear on the market as regularly as other WWI military mail.

This is not really surprising as the Corps was rather small and at the time the letter was posted, it had only been in existence since 1912.

Consequently, I thought that if the sender was a flyer, there was a reasonable chance that further research might unearth something of interest.

The flap of the envelope was adorned with this handsome crest:



The motto: Per ardua ad astra "Through adversity to the stars" was adopted by the RFC and continues to be used by the Royal Air Force and other Commonwealth air forces.

Following preliminary enquiries submitted to online stamp forums, including Stamporama, a number of details started to emerge. These details then started to build an interesting and perhaps significant record of the sender:



Postmarked on the first day of the Battle of the Somme: 1st July 1916, at Field Post Office H13, it had a Censor Type 4 (hexagonal) violet marking applied, numbered 3151.

The FPO H series was used at Corps Headquarters. Initially, the number assigned to the post mark corresponded to the Corps HQ that used it; thus FPO H13 was in use at HQ XIII Corps.

But the security changes of June 1916 that instructed all units to swap their hand stamp with other units, saw FPO H13 taken into use by HQ VI Corps between 18/6/16 to 30/9/16.

However, the Censor Mark Type 4 [Hexagon] number 3151, was in use with 23 Squadron Royal Flying Corps.

The letter was addressed to Hamburger Rogers and Co., Covent Garden, London.

Based on the hand writing it was obviously written and countersigned by the same person: an officer named L G H Vernon.

Second Lieutenant Leslie (Gottfried) Godfrey Harcourt Vernon received his commission in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in December 1915, before transferring to 23 Squadron Royal Flying Corps in July 1916, as an observer.

Postal History

It would appear that censoring his own letter was one of his duties, on his very first day. From the address details, it was possible to identify who Hamburger Rogers & Co were:

On the right is an advert published in 1908 by this very prestigious firm, that began military tailoring in 1840. They were renowned for the quality of their helmets, officer's hats and regalia.

The newly commissioned lieutenant may have been keen to obtain a dress uniform for more formal occasions.

Further research revealed the following about the sender:



Lieutenant Vernon was awarded the Military Cross (MC), “for conspicuous bravery and skill” on July 27th , 1916.

Flying in a FE2b, he and Captain R N Adams as pilot, attacked six enemy machines within their own lines. They brought down one in flames and after being joined by a second British machine, drove off the remainder; one falling out of control.

Captain Adams was also awarded the Military Cross (MC).

Lieutenant Vernon’s service in the RFC was sadly very short. He was killed in action on the 11th September 1916 with his pilot Second Lieutenant GBJ Firbank flying a FE2b (ser no 4851).

Initially reported missing, his death was acknowledged shortly after. His record states, “Last seen after formation dived through thick cloud onto low hostile machines on offensive patrol. 2Lt GBJ Firbank / 2Lt LG Vernon”.

Equally sadly, Captain Adams, who was Lieutenant Vernon’s pilot on the Military Cross winning sortie, died a month later. All are commemorated on the Arras Flying Memorial, in northern France:

Above, is a contemporary photograph of RFC officers with a FE2b. The officer with peaked cap is in the pilots cockpit. The observer/gunner would operate from the compartment in the aircraft’s nose.

Right, a simulation of a dogfight between two FE2b’s and an enemy German aircraft. Here, the observer carries out his gunner duties.



23rd Squadron		
3 names		
<p>Captain (Pilot)</p> <p>Ralph Newton ADAMS MC</p> <p>Killed in action on the 11th September 1916</p> <p>FCO - (Each has identification number over his Air Medal)</p> <p>Commemorated on Arras Flying Memorial</p>	<p>Second Lieutenant (Pilot)</p> <p>Godfrey Benjamin Joseph FIRBANK</p> <p>Killed in action on the 11th September 1916 - Age 27</p> <p>FCO</p> <p>Commemorated on Arras Flying Memorial</p>	<p>Second Lieutenant (Observer)</p> <p>Robert Shirley OSMASTON MC</p> <p>Killed in action on the 11th September 1916 - Age 27</p> <p>FCO - (Each has identification number over his Air Medal)</p> <p>FCO - (Each has identification number over his Air Medal)</p>
<p>Second Lieutenant (Observer)</p> <p>Frederick George THIERRY</p> <p>Killed in action on the 11th September 1916 - Age 27</p> <p>FCO - (Each has identification number over his Air Medal)</p> <p>FCO - (Each has identification number over his Air Medal)</p>	<p>Second Lieutenant (Observer)</p> <p>Leslie Godfrey Harcourt VERNON</p> <p>Killed in action on the 11th September 1916</p> <p>FCO</p> <p>Commemorated on Arras Flying Memorial</p>	<p>Second Lieutenant (Observer)</p> <p>John Cooper WILSON</p> <p>Killed in action on the 11th September 1916 - Age 27</p> <p>FCO - (Each has identification number over his Air Medal)</p> <p>Commemorated on Arras Flying Memorial</p>

Second Lieutenant LESLIE GOTTFRIED HARCOURT VERNON, M.C., Royal Welsh Fusiliers and R.F.C. (previously posted as missing, now reported killed), won the Military Cross last year "for conspicuous gallantry and skill. With Capt. Adams as pilot he attacked a flight of six enemy machines within their lines. They brought one down in flames, and, after being joined by a second British machine, drove off the remainder, one falling out of control. He has previously done fine work." Lieut. Vernon had his commission in the Royal Welsh Fusiliers in December, 1915, and was appointed an observer, R.F.C., in July, 1916.

RFC 23 Squadron killed in action

LGH Vernon MC RFC obituary

Postal History

Lord Melbourne Cover

By: James Jung (jimjung) *(Click on images for a larger picture)*



Cover Front with wax stains and red FREE handstamp.

At first, I didn't know what this was. It certainly wasn't from Canada but I had seen a Quebec Crown Cancel that looked similar to the red Crown Cancel shown at the right.

By reading the cover, we get some information:

*London September Twelve 1839
Mr. Frances
The Oaks
Epsom*

And it is countersigned at the lower left with a red FREE 12SP12 1839 handstamp



This tells us that this cover originated in London (England) on September 12, 1839 and it was sent to Mr. Frances at The Oaks in Epsom. When you search for The Oaks Epsom on the web, it immediately comes up as a famous Horse Racing stables and track located in Great Britain. This estate dates back to the 18th century so it validates the address for a date of 1839.

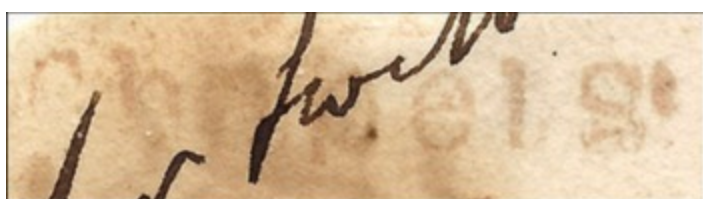
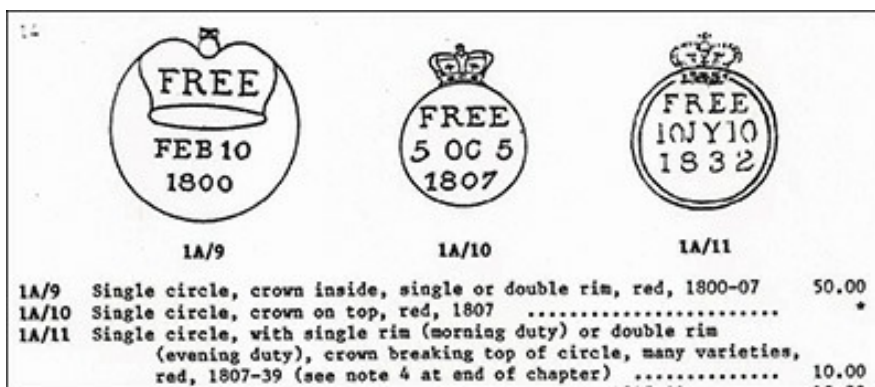
The large FREE postmark is listed in a book of the many GB postmarks from the 18th and early 19th Century. It is 1A/11 in the figure below. These handstamps were used on mail from British nobility. The mail always had the date written across the top and was countersigned by the sender in order to be granted the FREE rate.

As much as I feel confident in my knowledge of Canadian stamps, when it comes to British History and history of the World, I very often need help. I used to buy Canadian collections and search through them for treasures and in one of these collections I found a few items from Great Britain in a small box. These items didn't seem like much and certainly were not in great shape. The condition of the cover front seems poor, with stains at top and bottom, likely from a wax seal, and a faint strike of a postmark at the upper right corner which I couldn't read, at first. Also, someone had cut this piece off of a stampless folded letter so only the "front" remained.



Cover Back

Postal History



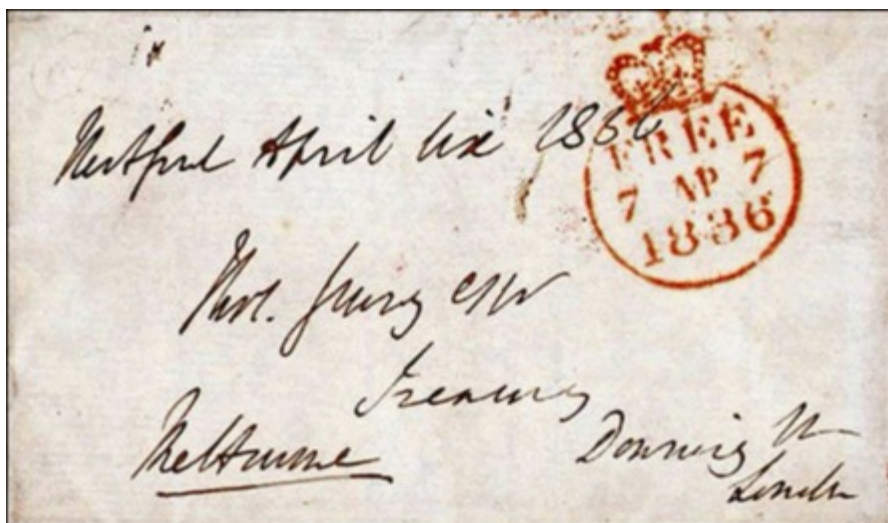
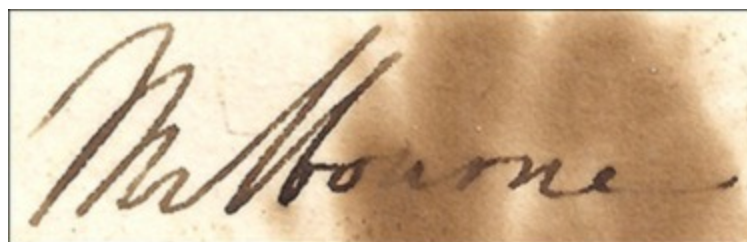
There is a faint handstamp in the top right corner which I didn't notice at first. When you look closely, you can see it says "Chapel St".

This handstamp is from the Chapel Street Penny Post Office in London, part of the network of Post Offices that managed

mail within London and its suburbs from 1680 onwards.

I didn't know who signed this letter and I didn't know who Mr. Frances was so I posted a scan of this letter on the Internet.

Experts there confirmed that the signature came from Lord Melbourne, who was Prime Minister of England between 1834 and 1841, and is "*best known for his intense and successful mentoring of Queen Victoria, at ages 18-21, in the ways of politics.*" (1)



This bit of information certainly increases the value of this cover front which originally seemed of little value.

To confirm the signature, I found another example on the Internet to compare and it seems quite legitimate.

The signature of a British Prime Minister and one who was close to the young Queen Victoria - makes this cover front one of my biggest and most interesting finds.

(1) excerpt from the Wikipedia article for William Lamb, 2nd Viscount Melbourne https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Lamb,_2nd_Viscount_Melbourne

TOPICAL STAMPS



A Journey to the XXXI Olympiad

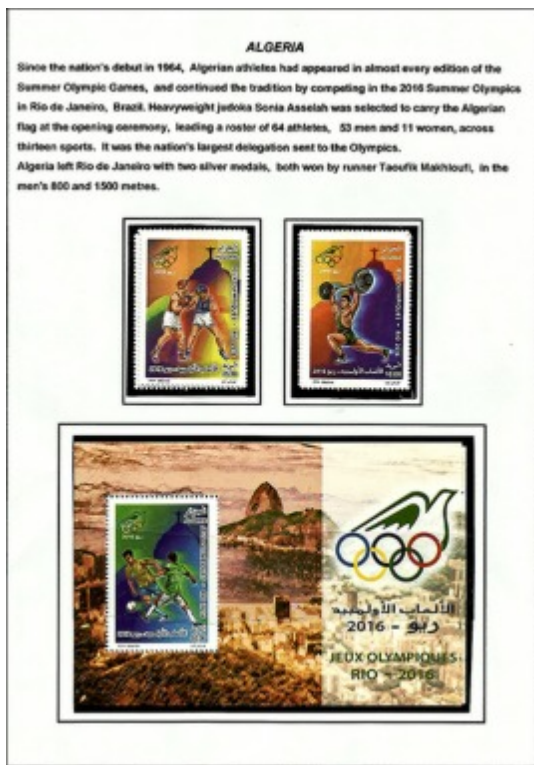
By Carl Berkowitz (carlberky) [Click on images for a larger picture](#)

Having virtually disposed of my US stamp collection (to avoid that burden for my heirs), I soon realized that I needed more than Sudoku puzzles and TV to fill my days.

Collecting stamps for almost seventy years is a hard habit to break, and I decided to begin a collection of a readily available, relatively inexpensive topic ...Olympic stamps...different years ...different countries ... even different seasons ...lots of options, with a low value that would make eventual disposal unimportant.

My first project was the 2016 Rio de Janeiro Olympic Games. There were 207 entities that participated in the Games, and of these, 91 celebrated the event by issuing stamps.

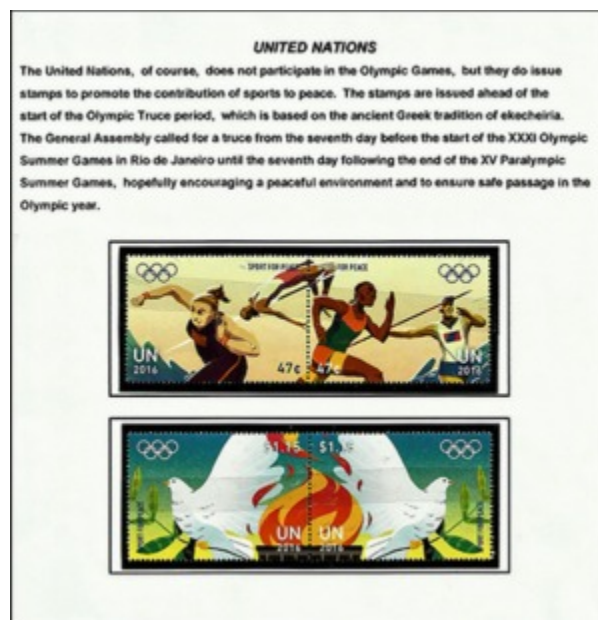
The United Nations also issued some very colorful stamps. Using Google to search for "2016 Olympic stamps", I immediately started ordering. Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East ... all parts of the world were available, with many of the stamps priced lower than the shipping fees.



It was a pleasant experience to find how quickly most of the overseas dealers shipped their orders.

Delivery was another matter, with many orders taking weeks to arrive. That was not surprising, considering the low profit margin they experienced, but what was surprising was that a number of dealers still managed to pay for registered mail.

To insure that I hadn't overlooked any countries, I Googled each of the 207 countries that I hadn't already found stamps for, and did find about 10 more to collect.



TOPICAL STAMPS



Because of the low prices, I did not track my expenses.

Soon my PayPal account was depleted, and my checking account became dangerously low.

OK, that's what credit cards are for, right? Oops! When that bill came in, I found that I had exceeded my monthly disposable income by several times!

When the orders started to arrive, unfortunately, so did a bit of paranoia. I was receiving mail from Russia, China, former East block countries ... was I putting myself on the radar for a visit from the FBI? Common sense prevailed as the album started to grow, and I could take pleasure in it.



There was a common theme from most of the dealers that I found a bit more than annoying ... the packaging. The stamps and sheets were too well wrapped and they felt like Chinese puzzles that had to be solved. Removing the wrapping without damaging the contents was a bit much.

Except for some minor finishing touches, the album has been completed, with 128 pages from 92 entities. There are too many sheets to exhibit here, but I've selected a few of the more colorful ones to show.





CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



British and USA Philatelic Exhibitions and Events, Part 1

By Michael Hide (Londonbus1) - [Click on images for a larger picture](#)

Those who know me well are aware of my love of Stamp Exhibitions and other philatelic Events. It has been like that since the day I (re-) started collecting stamps back in 1990. Leave me at some little stamp Fair in a small English village and I am happy for the day. Since I left my home shores to become an 'ex-pat' in pastures new I have arranged just about all of my holidays around Stamp Events. I wouldn't want it any other way. (But the wife is not always in agreement!)

So it was on one of those trips 'home' that I discovered not only the joys of Cinderella collecting, but more specifically, Stamp Exhibitions and events. At a small Fair in North London I first set my eyes on the beautiful Waterlow sheets for the 1940 Stamp Centenary Exhibition held at Lancaster house in London. As I remember it, I only purchased Cinderellas that day with my small budget, and the tide began to turn!

As I began to amass Cinderellas whilst disposing of my postage stamps, I found my main interest being those Exhibitions, an attraction still very strong today. During the time I have discovered listings and catalogues of events and Cinderella items but they are never complete. New items, events and ephemera are always being discovered. Some questions will always remain unanswered as new items and varieties are found. My Bible is the very well researched 'British Philatelic Exhibitions' by Glenn Morgan and Graham Wilson but there are items to be added to this in future editions.....and there will be more still. I will show a few here in Part 1 of British and USA Philatelic Exhibitions and Events.

Prices: I am sure most of us will have had the experience of looking for so-called 'cheap' items and not finding them. Yes? I know I had so much trouble looking for low catalogue items from Bulgaria, Laos and Egypt when I was collecting Postage stamps and taking an age to find them.

A few still stick in my mind that I never did find. I can tell a similar tale about Exhibition Cinderella items too and I have many 50c gaps that may never be filled! Generally speaking, a very nice collection can be formed with little layout of funds, more so for GB material than for the USA. I believe smaller quantities of the latter were produced and thus prices today for good USA exhibition material is on the higher side. To highlight the point I have very recently been outbid on 89 out of 90 lots!! But that doesn't stop us searching does it?

1940 Stamp Centenary Exhibition, Lancaster House, London. May 6th-14th

This Exhibition replaced the original one scheduled for Earl's Court which was cancelled because of the outbreak of WWII. The original event was due to take place May 6th-11th. 5 different coloured sheets of 6 labels produced by Waterlow for the event were inscribed thus so were most likely produced for the original show. However, these sheets were overprinted with a red cross on each label and a marginal inscription which stated the new venue but gave the old dates!!! This was surely an error! The Lord Mayor's Fund benefitted from the sale of these sheets. Less well known is the existence of a small but unknown number of Proof



sheets of four of the sheets in Green and Chestnut colours. These have no overprints and are Imperforate. Only the latest edition of the catalogue mentions these. In recent years I have managed to find single copies of them both, lucky finds on both occasions when I was the only bidder! They are shown together with a normal copy in Orange and the latest edition to my ephemera sideline, a Souvenir catalogue from the event with a superb reproduction corner copy Penny Black on the cover!!





CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



It is worth mentioning here that when the original show was cancelled another was arranged to celebrate the Centenary of the Penny Black, but away from London at the Pavilion in Bournemouth which was considered a much safer location from enemy air raids. After all, how could one not celebrate the Centenary of the world's most famous stamp !!?? But the Royal Philatelic Society, London took an even stronger view and were determined to show philately to the capital !! So from no events there were in fact 2..... a very fitting celebration for the world's first stamp ! On the right is an example of another sheet issued for the London event showing the Queen Victoria Chalon portrait in a block of four in black with Red Cross Overprints (Sheets in blue also exist); and a Proof sheet of 4 Penny Black reproductions which were used on the issued Sheet of the Bournemouth Exhibition. These were two of only 3 Philatelic exhibitions held during wartime Britain.



Cheap but hard to find!



In 1900, Robert Baden-Powell was Commander of the British Forces as they fought off the numerically superior Boers during the Siege and Relief of Mafeking in Southern Africa. A hero to most, though not in the eyes of the Military hierarchy, he returned to Britain to set up the Scouting movement after a trial 'Camp' on Brownlea Island and the publication of his book 'Scouting for Boys'. During the relief of Mafeking, he ordered local stamps to be issued and made himself the central figure on a 3d value in Blue.

During the StampWorld London '90 International Exhibition, another event took place at Baden-Powell House in London with Scouting as the central theme. The Scouts International Exhibition, May 4-6th, 1990 was a fine tribute to a man and an organization that had grown worldwide since its humble beginnings more than 80 years before. To celebrate the event, a Souvenir sheet was issued and some of these (number unknown) were handstamped 'SPECIMEN' in violet for Presentation purposes. The sheets depicted copies of the 'Mafeking Locals' and celebrated the 90th Anniversary of the victory. Until recently, I had never seen copies of either. Fifteen years of searching and then suddenly I found both on an album page together with a third item, presumably from the same event but as yet unlisted. Examples of all three are shown here.

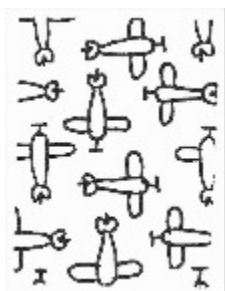


The Scarce, the Errors and the Unusual:

We all love to stumble upon these don't we? Items we rarely see, common stamps or labels with an attractive 'mistake' or just something unusual that you never knew existed? Well, they all exist in Cinderella collections too and there are some fine examples in the Exhibition topic. The 1923 London International Stamp Exhibition was held at the Royal Horticultural Society Hall, May 14-26th. A number of souvenir items were made available to collectors including a very nicely designed and produced set in 6 colours that became commonly known as the 'Mercury Air Mail Essay'. The design was by a member of the Junior (now National) Philatelic Society who won a club competition for his effort. Printed by De La Rue in sheets of 240 with 'fake' control numbers, this set of attractive labels presents quite a challenge for those who strive for completion. My guess is that it is nigh on impossible.....but let me explain.



CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



The paper by Roughway Mills was watermarked by Edwin Amies & Sons with a Single and Multiple Aeroplane, both upright and inverted, and the labels exist with two Perforation measurements and Imperforate.

In theory, each colour could exist with 10 different varieties!!

A few of the colours have been recorded with no Watermark and these are thought to have come from a mis-placed watermark sheet. But there is more!



The colours used were the same as for the definitive Postage stamps current at the time. But there are more colours still! A 'label' in black was imprinted onto the Exhibition Dinner Menu and two other colours were from special printings for His Majesty King George V.



The Philatelist King visited the show on May 18th and the organizers ordered from De la Rue 2 sheets to present to His Majesty, one in Gold and one in Royal Purple. Copies have been seen since then so more than one sheet must have been printed. They are however, rarely seen.

I was lucky enough to have found copies of the three types listed from an acquaintance in Croatia. He also sent me another unlisted variety.

Shown here are the two colours. The Gold types are listed as Single plane, Imperf with Gum; and No watermark, Imperf. The Purple type is listed as Multiple Plane watermark on Chalk-Surfaced paper, No gum and Imperf. The unlisted type is No watermark on gummed paper.

Before we head off across the Atlantic, here are a few more items that have been hard to find or are otherwise unlisted. There are many more out there of that I am certain!

For the London Eurostamp Exhibition of 1962, Souvenir sheets were produced by Harrison & Sons depicting the 1960 Great Britain 'Europa' issue. Initially they were printed in the issued Blue colour but much of the print run was ordered to be destroyed by the Post Office for their similarity to the issued stamp.

New sheets showing the stamps in Black were issued. Shown here is a Proof block of 6 from the first printing without inscriptions. This is not listed and is the only copy I have seen thus far.



The Fourth Annual London Stamp Exhibition scheduled for October 1939 was postponed because of the war. Labels showing the Royal Navy were produced in perforated sheets of 16 but details of what happened to them are not known to this writer! I did however find 4 imperf labels on eBay and these are the only ones I have ever seen. Imperfs are not listed.



CINDERELLAS & LOCALS



Before we take a brief look at some USA items, here is a label that I had never seen until recently. Produced for the 'Story of Stamps' Exhibition in De La Rue House, London in April 1958 and only previously seen by me in Brown, Blue and Brown and Black.

I chanced upon this label whilst rummaging through some deceased Estate boxes.

Proof that one can search for an item for years but one day it WILL turn up !!

Never give up the search!



So now for a brief look at some USA Exhibition and Club items, seemingly harder to find than their British counterparts and often at a higher price.

Some of the best have been produced by the American Bank Note Company such as these showing New York's Rockefeller Centre, the venue for the 1934 National Stamp Exhibition, February 10-18.

The labels are shown together with a Proof Copy which was produced before changes were made to the finished design.



Another ABNC issue was for the 1926 International Philatelic Exhibition, beautifully engraved and showing two sides of the globe together with modes of transport for carrying the mails. Those included the relatively new Air Mail method!! The show, held at the Grand Central Palace, New York, October 16th-23rd was a great success with many thousands of visitors. It was also the first time that the world's most Expensive stamp, the British Guyana 1c Magenta, had been on show to the public in the USA!



I'll leave these for now with a Pot-pourri of USA labels as a taster for the Philatelic Exhibitions and Events, Part 2 which will be revealed in the TSF Newsletter for December-January. The emphasis then will be on items from the United States!

Congratulations to **Madbaker** for winning the PRIZE DRAW from the last TSF Newsletter Giveaway. His packet is packed and ready to go.

This time I will be giving away a truly wonderful stockcard of both Philatelic and other Exhibition labels and sheets including some lovely Poster Stamps. Do not miss out! If you want to enter the DRAW then email me or message me through THE STAMP FORUM. You will not be disappointed. Next time I will be showing some labels produced by the Jewish National Fund and other Middle East items. In September I will be visiting London for Stampex and the Cinderella Stamp Club auction and I will report back about any finds or auction winnings! In the meantime, have a great

summer and Happy Collecting.

(Ack: British Stamp Exhibitions, Morgan/Wilson; Cinderella Stamp Club; eBay.)



FAKES & FORGERIES

Forgeries of the first Ukraine issue

By Nelson Laviolette (falschung)

After Ukraine declared its independence on January 22, 1918, artists Antin Sereda and Heorhii Narbut were assigned to design the first stamps of the newly independent republic.

The first “stamps” were printed on card stock, not onto paper to be used as money-tokens (18.04.1918).

Although they resembled regular stamps and were perforated 11.5, the heavier card stock made them more durable.

They were used in place of coins, as a metal shortage prevented the Ukrainian government from creating any coins.

The back had an inscription that read "On par with coins"

Three months later, on July 18, 1918, these same designs were printed onto thin white paper to create Ukraine’s first postage stamps.

The genuine on the left is compared to the forgery on the right.



This is just a simplified overview. The full descriptions including the original currency stamps may be found on the forum’s [World Wide Forgeries Blog](#).

Stamp Oddities

THE 1958 JAPANESE NEW YEAR STAMP DEPICTED A MOST UNUSUAL CHILD'S TOY DOG, AN "INU-HARIKO" OR PAPIER MACHE DOG, A PRODUCT OF TOKYO. EACH YEAR JAPAN ISSUES A SPECIAL NEW YEAR STAMP - USUALLY FEATURING AN UNUSUAL JAPANESE TOY



MORE THAN A DOZEN DIFFERENT PORTRAITS OF **COLUMBUS** HAVE APPEARED ON THE STAMPS OF **CHILE**, A LAND THAT THE GREAT EXPLORER NEVER SAW. UP TO 1910 ALL CHILEAN STAMPS DEPICTED HIS PORTRAIT.



IN DECEMBER 1926 ONE PERSON WAS KILLED AND SEVERAL INJURED IN THE RUSH TO BUY THE PORT FOUAD EGYPTIAN COMMEMORATIVES, AS IT WAS THOUGHT THEY WOULD BE RARE.



THE POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF HONGKONG DEPICT AN OVERWEIGHT LETTER.

THE STAMP FORUM



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