



In This Issue

Australia - A Postal History



A History of Quebec, Canada Through the Stamps of the St Jean Baptiste Society



Forum Update

Much has happened on our Forum since our last Newsletter was disseminated. During late-March we were taken offline for violating Proboards' terms of service. Specifically, our posting of the APS banner was considered an unpaid "ad" and changes we had made to the header and footer several years ago were described as "unauthorized modifications." Just prior to that event, the Forum's founder, Jack Witcher, had announced that he was stepping down from his role as Admin and passing the baton to me. We were ultimately able to get the Forum restored and accomplish the transfer of the Admin account's "ownership" -- I assumed the role of Admin on April 2nd.

One of my first priorities was to clean up our membership roll, which had grown to more than 500, almost half of whom were inactive. My intent was to get a better sense of the size and health of our community and to potentially garner renewed interest in forum participation. Notification was made via email in early April that members who had not signed in to the Forum in over 1 year would have their accounts disabled if they didn't sign in to their accounts by May 1st. Those in the "New Member" status were instructed that they had to create their required introduction by that date or their accounts would be deleted. As of May 15th, 102 member accounts (those in Member or **Member** status) were disabled due to inactivity and 230 New Member accounts were deleted. Going forward, New Members must post their introductions within 30 days of having joined us or their accounts will be deleted. Further, members who fail to sign in during the previous 12 months will have their accounts disabled. As of this writing, we have 307 members.

Those of you signing in to the Forum will notice that we are once again ad free but those viewing as guests will continue to either see ads or be bothered with that annoying "Can we talk?" pop-up seen by those using some form of ad blocker. I ran a test during April to see how many page views I'd need to purchase in a given month and learned that we had used just under 27,000. Ad free is sold in 50,000 page view increments so I feel confident that the monthly subscription purchased in May will be sufficient for the time being. If you sign in to the Forum and still experience ads it is either because we exceeded the monthly allotment or my credit card was rejected.

Londonbus1 and I continue to work on restoring images that have been blocked by Photobucket. We are aware of LB1's blocked images but would appreciate being informed of others that you may happen across during your travels on the Forum. I'd appreciate your either sending me a personal message (PM) or using the "report post" function to bring the problem(s) to my attention

Lastly, and most importantly, the Newsletter's editor, Nelson Laviolette, was awarded Gold in the 2017 APS Chapter Newsletter Competition. This was our first year of eligibility to compete and it is quite an honor for both Nelson (@nl1947) and the Forum, as well as for all of the members who have devoted their time and effort to contribute material for publication. For the Newsletter to continue to flourish, it needs more of you to be willing to write something of a philatelic nature so please step up and help. In case you missed it, the Forum and our newsletter were featured in the June 4, 2018 edition of Linn's Stamp News on page 16.

Steve Tomisek (tomiseksj)
Admin/APS Ambassador

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CLIVE SMYTH aka Anping. (1956-2018)

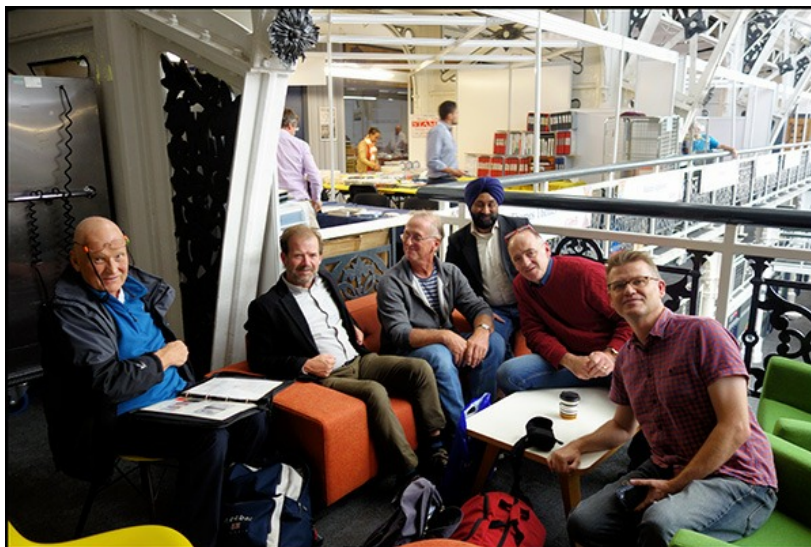
Our dear TSF member Clive Smyth passed away on Friday 18th May after a long illness.

He made over 500 posts in the year since he joined us and proved to be popular and knowledgeable, especially in his chosen fields of Hong Kong and British Aden.

Always happy and keen to give advice (and take it too), he will be sadly missed by many who enjoyed his words and pictures. He was active on other forums too, and last autumn he joined some Facebook Stamp groups where he was a regular and much-loved poster.

He leaves behind a Wife and 2 Children and our thoughts go out to them and the rest of his family.

R.I.P. Clive from all of us at TSF.



A scene from a meeting of Internet Collectors at Autumn Stampex 2017 in London. Clive is at the far left. This was his first and only ever visit to a Stamp Exhibition.'

Australia – Commonwealth (click on images for a larger picture)

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

Quick Reference

General issues: British dominion/Self government 1913-1939, British dominion/Sovereign state 1939-1986, Monarchy 1986-Present

Country name on general issues: Australia

Special issues:

- Occupation issues:
 - German New Guinea 1914-1915
 - North West Pacific Islands 1915-1924
 - British Commonwealth Occupation Force Japan 1946-1949
 - Australian Forces Vietnam 1967
- Local issues:
 - Parcel post Perth 1991, Sydney 1991
 - Box Link Brisbane, Melbourne and Sydney 1992

Related issues:

- Norfolk Island 1947-Present
- Australian Antarctic Territory 1947-Present
- Christmas Island 1958-Present
- Cocos Islands 1963-Present

Currency: 1 Pound = 20 Shilling, 1 Shilling = 12 Pence 1913-1966, 1 Dollar = 100 Cents 1966-Present

Population: 3 773 000 in 1901, 22 751 000 in 2015

Political History Australia

Exploration and first settlement

Australia is located in Oceania. Prior to colonization, Australia was inhabited by a range of Aboriginal peoples – mostly nomadic hunter-gatherers.

The first documented European exploration of Australia dates from 1606, when the Dutch explorer Willem Janszoon explored the Cape York Peninsula.

In the 17th century the Dutch explored much of the northern and western coast of Australia – called New Holland by the Dutch – but they did not claim or settle the territory.

In 1770, the British explorer James Cook explored the east coast, which he named New South Wales and claimed for Great Britain. The British first settled Australia in 1788 when they established a penal colony in Port Jackson, the future Sydney – most of the initial British settlements would be penal colonies.

Following this first settlement, New South Wales was established as a British colony in 1788.

Colonization

The colony of New South Wales comprised all of Australia east of the current border of Western Australia. In subsequent years, separate colonies would be carved out of New South Wales. Thus, the colony of Van Diemen's Land was established in 1825 – renamed Tasmania in 1856.



Victoria was established as a separate colony in 1851, South Australia in 1856, and Queensland in 1859. To the west of New South Wales, the British established the first settlement, in 1826, near the current Albany. Subsequently, the colony of Swan River Settlement was formed in 1829 – to be renamed Western Australia in 1832. Most of the colonies achieved self government in the 1850's. New South Wales and Victoria were the first to do so in 1855, South Australia and Tasmania followed suit in 1856, and Queensland in 1859. Western Australia was the last to achieve self government in 1890.

From federal dominion to full independence

In 1901, the six colonies joined to form the federal dominion of Australia – officially the Commonwealth of Australia. The colonies now became states of the Commonwealth. Through the Act of Westminster of 1931, the British dominions were allowed to become sovereign states.

Australia gained de jure sovereignty when it ratified the Act of Westminster in 1942 – back dated to 1939 so that the decisions taken independently by the Australian government, in the advent of WWII, were given a legal basis.

However, in the case of Australia, sovereignty was limited by the fact that the Act of Westminster pertained to the Commonwealth of Australia – not to the individual states.

Thus, the British retained the right to legislate for the individual states – a right that was almost never exercised. These last legal ties with Great Britain were severed in 1986 through the Australia Act – Australia thus becoming a fully independent monarchy.

States and territories

Australia comprises states – as discussed above – and territories. The territories fall under the jurisdiction of the federal government. The following territories currently exist:

- The largest territory is the Northern Territory. First part of New South Wales, it was transferred to South Australia in 1863 and established as a separate federal territory in 1911.
- Also, in 1911, the Federal Capital Territory was formed – to build the federal capital of Canberra. Canberra became the capital in 1927. The Federal Capital Territory was renamed the Australian Capital Territory in 1938.
- Norfolk Island was established as a separate territory in 1856 – then as a dependency of New South Wales. Norfolk Island was made a federal territory in 1914.
- The Australian Antarctic Territory was formed in 1933 when the British transferred part of their claims in the Antarctic to Australia. The Australian Antarctic Territory is subject to the Antarctic Treaty that sets aside the Antarctic as a scientific preserve and stipulates that a presence in the Antarctic does not constitute a basis for a claim to de jure sovereignty.
- When the British possessions in Malaysia moved towards independence, the outlying Cocos Islands and Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean were transferred to Australia to become federal territories in 1955 and 1958 respectively.
- Further federal territories include the Ashmore & Cartier Islands, the Coral Sea Islands, Heard Island & McDonald Islands and the Jervis Bay Territory. Of these territories, only Jervis Bay Territory has a small permanent population.

Postal History Australia

Colonial issues

The first stamps issued in Australia were issued by the individual colonies as they existed before the establishment of the Commonwealth of Australia as follows:

- New South Wales 1850-1913
- Queensland 1859-1913
- South Australia 1855-1913
- Van Diemen's Land/Tasmania 1853-1913
- Victoria 1850-1913
- Western Australia 1854-1913

New South Wales 1850-1913



1850 NSW #1

The first stamps were issued in New South Wales in 1850 – the ‘Sydney views’ – showing immigrants arriving in Sydney. The issue was locally engraved and printed – retouches to the plates resulted in many varieties, all in the very high catalog value range.

Subsequent issues show the portrait of Queen Victoria in different frames and shapes – attractive square stamps with hexagonal and octagonal frames were issued between 1854 and 1893. Of interest are the watermarks corresponding to the denomination – and the errors made so that the watermarks did not match the denomination. Shortages of high denomination postage stamps led to revenue stamps being overprinted ‘Postage’ in 1885. In 1888/1889 a set was issued to commemorate the



1862 Sc 47

100th anniversary of the colony of New South Wales – probably one of the first commemorative sets in the world. In 1903, a stamp was inscribed ‘Commonwealth’ to reflect the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth. The stamps of were superseded by the issues of the Commonwealth in 1913.

Queensland 1859-1913



1860 Stamp

The first stamps used in Queensland were the issues of New South Wales. These were superseded by the issues of Queensland in 1860. The first Queensland issue is of the ‘Chalon Heads’ type, engraved after a portrait of Queen Victoria by Alfred Edward Chalon. The Chalon Head type is a frontal view portrait – to my knowledge the only frontal view portrait of Queen Victoria used for definitives. Chalon Heads were issued with a number of different frames until 1886. From 1879, more common profile view portraits were used. All stamps issued by Queensland show portraits of Queen Victoria.

Subsequent to Queensland’s entry in the Second Boer War, in 1900, stamps were issued to support the Patriotic Fund – a fund set up to assist those serving in the army. The stamps were issued in denominations of one and two pence, but sold for one and two shillings respectively. In 1903, a stamp was inscribed ‘Commonwealth’ to reflect the establishment of the Australian Commonwealth – of the six Australian states, only New South Wales has issued a similar stamp. The stamps of Queensland were superseded by the issues of the Commonwealth in 1913.



1900 Sc B2

South Australia 1855-1913



1867 Sc 51

The first stamps were issued in South Australia in 1855, showing the portrait of Queen Victoria. This first set was printed in London and reprinted in Adelaide, in following years, using the London plates. Stamps with the same portrait, but different frames, were issued from 1860.

These early designs would be used until 1891 in a range of colour shades, perforations and watermarks. New designs were introduced in 1868 and 1883. Large stamps for postage and revenue were issued in 1887 in denominations up to £20. In 1902, and 1904 these were reissued for postal use only – now in denominations up to £1. Interesting are the official stamps, issued between 1868 and 1874, for no less than 56 different government departments. A total of 26 different stamps was overprinted with the initials of the departments in black, blue or red. Official stamps for general use with OS overprints were introduced in 1874. The stamps of South Australia were superseded by the issues of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1913.



1880-91 Sc O44

Van Diemen’s Land/Tasmania 1853-1913



1853 Courier Stamp

The first stamps were issued by Van Diemen’s Land in 1853. They are called the ‘Couriers’, after the H. & C. Best newspaper printers in Hobart that printed this first issue. The stamps show the portrait of Queen Victoria. A second set of stamps was issued in 1855. These issues until 1870 are of the ‘Chalon Head’ type, using a portrait by Alfred Edward Chalon. Revenue stamps were officially admitted for postal use in 1882, although revenue stamps are known to have been used postally from 1863. A set of attractive pictorials was issued in 1890 and reissued until 1913. Until 1871, stamp perforation was done by several private companies, which led to a large number of perforation varieties – 80 varieties are known. The stamps of Tasmania were superseded by the issues of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1913.



1899 Sc 88

Victoria 1850-1913



1852 Sc 14

The first stamps were issued for Victoria in 1850, while still a part of New South Wales. The stamps feature a sitting Queen Victoria. Until 1851, the stamps of Victoria were used concurrent with the issues of New South Wales. In 1852 a further stamp was issued – now with Queen Victoria on the throne. Stamps issued, until 1900, all feature the portrait of Queen Victoria in a range of different frames – some of the issues are square shaped. In 1900 postal tax stamps were issued to support the Victorian army, which was participating in the Second Boer War. Between 1901 and 1913, stamps were issued with the portrait of King Edward VII. Revenue stamps were admitted for postal use between 1870 and 1901. The earlier issues were produced by various printers resulting in a wide range of varieties in print and perforation. Furthermore, the watermarks are found in different positions on the stamps.

Of the single 1852 issue alone 50 varieties are known. Collecting early Victoria is a domain for specialists. The stamps of Victoria were superseded by the issues of the Australian Commonwealth in 1913.



1897 Sc B2

Western Australia 1854-1913



1902 Sc 83

Western Australia issued its first stamps in 1854. The stamps show a black swan, the key feature of the Western Australia seal, that commemorates its origins as the Swan River Settlement colony. Please note, the watermark of the first issues is also a swan. The 4 pence denomination of the first issue, with an inverted frame, is one of the great rarities in Australian stamps collecting. The black swan is the signature design of Western Australia stamps, featured on most of the colony's, and later state's, issues in different designs and frames. Only from 1902 were stamps issued with the portrait of Queen Victoria – note that the Victoria portraits are inscribed West

Australia. Revenue stamps were admitted for postal use in 1893 and 1899. The stamps of Western Australia were superseded by the issues of the Australian Commonwealth in 1913.



1902 Sc 88

Commonwealth Issues



1913 Sc 1

The first issues of the Commonwealth were postage due stamps in 1902 – probably because, of the individual states, only New South Wales and Victoria issued postage due stamps. In 1911, the postal rates were unified across the states and the state issues became valid for use in all of the Commonwealth. In 1913, the postage stamps of the individual states were superseded by the issues of the Commonwealth. The first set of stamps issued shows a kangaroo and the map of Australia. Also, in 1913, the first stamps with the portrait of King George V are issued. The 'Roos' and the 'KGV's' – as the designs are called among collectors of Australia – are the signature designs of Australian stamps in the classical period. They have been issued across a period of over two decades in many varieties of colours, perforations, plates and watermarks – an ideal domain for specialists. In the modern era, Australia issued a blend of stamps with themes of national interest and themes aimed at the thematic collectors market.



1913 Sc 17

Occupation issues

Australia issued stamps for the territories it occupied and where it had a military presence:

- Following the Australian occupation of German New Guinea, stamps were issued under Australian military administration in 1914 and 1915. Stamps of both German New Guinea and the German Marshall Islands were overprinted 'G.R.I.'
- Having installed civil administration, stamps were issued for the North West Pacific Islands from 1915 – Australian stamps overprinted 'N.W. Pacific Islands'.

These issues were used in Nauru until Nauru was transferred to the British in 1916. In German New Guinea the issues were used until 1924, when they were superseded by the issues of the mandated territory of New Guinea.

- For its forces in Japan, after WWII, Australia issued stamps from 1946. These were Australian stamps overprinted 'B.C.O.F. Japan 1946'. The BCOF issues were used until 1949.
- Finally, for its forces in Vietnam, booklets were issued in 1967. The booklets contain a pane of ten regular definitives – the cover reads 'Australian Defence Forces Postage Stamps – Ten 5c stamps'.



Local issues and issues for external territories

For local services, stamps were issued in 1991 and 1992. In 1991 issues for a local parcel post service in Perth and Sydney and in 1992 issues for a local express service for post office box owners in Brisbane, Melbourne and Sydney.

For the main external Australian territories, stamps are issued as follows:

- Norfolk Island 1947-Present
- Australian Antarctic Territory 1957-Present
- Christmas Island 1958-Present
- Cocos (Keeling) Islands 1963-Present

Norfolk Island 1947-Present



The first stamps used on Norfolk Island were the stamps of Van Diemen's Land between 1854 and 1855. After the colony was re-established in 1856, it would take until 1877 before an irregular postal service was set up. A regular service was not established until 1897. The stamps of New South Wales were used from 1877. These were superseded by the issues of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1913. Norfolk Island issued its first stamps in 1947. Norfolk Island has a separate stamp issuing policy and the stamps are valid on Norfolk Island only – not in Australia, just as Australian stamps are not valid on Norfolk Island. The stamps issued are a blend of themes of local interest and themes aimed at the thematic collectors market.

In 2016, the postal administration has been transferred to Australia Post. Stamps will continue to be issued with the designation 'Norfolk Island' and will be valid in all of Australia and its territories and vice versa.

Australian Antarctic Territory 1957-Present

The early expeditions to the Australian Antarctic Territory have used stamps of different countries – Mawson in 1911 used stamps of Tasmania, Shackleton in 1921-1922 used stamps of Great Britain and Mawson in 1929- 1931 used stamps of Australia. Post offices have been opened from 1954 – the first at Mawson Station. Currently post offices are operated at all three Australian stations. Stamps inscribed 'Australian Antarctic Territory' have been issued since 1957. These stamps are valid for use in all of Australia and its other territories and vice versa – often the stamps are first released in Australia and a few months later in the Australian Antarctic Territory and on nearby Macquary Island. The stamps issued all have themes related to life in the Arctic.



1957 Sc L4

Christmas Island 1958-Present



1972 Sc 54

The first post office was opened on Christmas island in 1901, using the stamps of the Straits Settlements. From the period of Japanese occupation no civil mail is known. After WWII the issues of the British Military Administration in Malaya were used until 1948, when they were superseded by the issues of Singapore. Since the transfer to Australia, in 1958, stamps have been issued specifically for Christmas Island – with the brief exception the period after the change of currency to the Australian dollar, when stamps of Australia were used between 1966 and 1968.

Between 1958 and 1993, Christmas Island had an independent stamp issuing policy. Since 1993, the stamps for Christmas Island are issued by Australia Post – also valid for use in Australia and its other territories and vice versa. Until 1993, the issues of Christmas Island are a blend of themes of national interest and thematic collectors market. Since 1993, the stamps issued are primarily issues for Christmas and the Chinese New Year with an additional small number of issues with commemorative and topical themes.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands 1963-Present

A postal agency operated on the Cocos Islands between 1933 and 1937, using the stamps of the Straits Settlements. A postal agency was again opened in 1952, now using the stamps of Singapore. With the transfer of the Cocos Islands to Australia, Australian stamps were used until the first stamps were issued for the Cocos Islands in 1963. After the change of currency to the dollar, Australian stamps were again used between 1966 and 1969, when the first stamps were issued for the Cocos Islands in the new currency. The issues of the Cocos Islands are a blend of themes of local interest and the thematic collectors market.

The stamps for the Cocos Islands were issued by the Australian Post Office between 1963 and 1979 and were also valid for use in Australia. Between 1979 and 1994 the Cocos Islands had an independent stamp issuing policy. Since 1994, the stamps for the Cocos Islands are issued by Australia Post and they are, since then, valid for use also in Australia and its territories and vice versa.



1985 Sc 147

Collecting Trans-Atlantic Postal History – A Beginners Guide

By: Jim Jung - ([click on images for a larger picture](#))

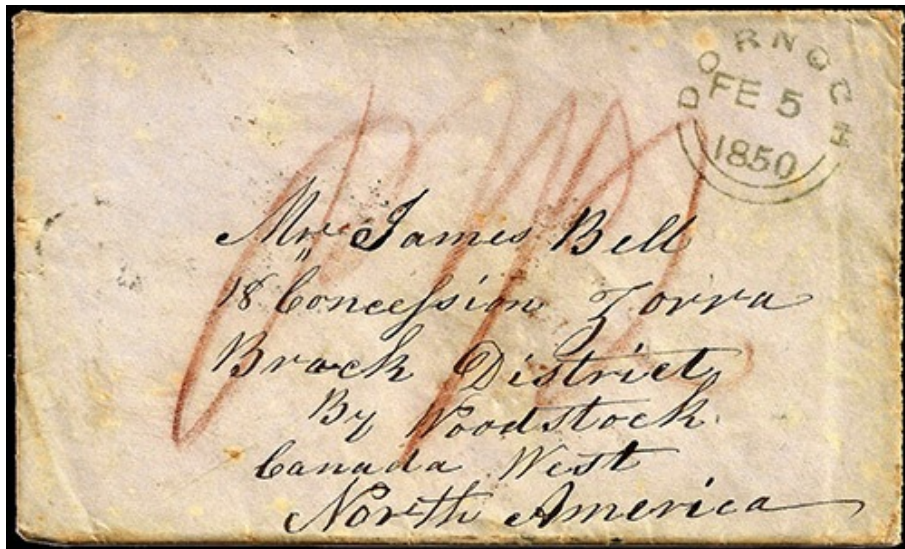
Whenever I'm reading a book that discusses Canadian Postal History there is a discussion of all the rates for Domestic letters, then there are Inter-Provincial and Crossborder rates to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and the United States. Finally, there are the International rates to England, Scotland, Ireland, Europe and beyond. These three groupings of Postal Rates are still in effect today with the three rates for Domestic, United States and International letters and parcels.

The 3d Beaver stamp paid the Domestic rate in the Pence period and the Beaver stamp with a 5c denomination paid the Domestic rate during the First Decimal era. Similarly, the 6d Prince Consort paid the Crossborder rate in the Pence period and the 10¢ consort paid the Crossborder rate to that part of the US east of the Rockies until June 30, 1864 and to all of the US from July 1, 1864 to March 31, 1868 in the first decimal era. Next, we move on to the Trans-Atlantic mail.

Early Pence Period

In 1848, the US – UK Postal Convention set the letter rates between the United Kingdom and Canada via the United States at 1s 2d to Boston and New York. This was effective on April 15, 1849. There was a reduction to 1s to Halifax. At the beginning of the Pence period, the method of transport was mostly done by the Samuel Cunard Line sailings from Liverpool to Boston and to New York. Both these routes had a stop in Halifax to pick up and to deliver mail to Canada and the Provinces. Mail was sent directly to Boston or New York over land to be put on the ships destined for Liverpool or sent to Halifax to be delivered to Liverpool.

In 1851 the rate for a letter going between Canada and England was 16d Cy (1s 2d Stg) in either direction through New York and Boston. There are no combinations of 3d, 6d and 12d that add up to this 16d rate so covers with adhesive stamps are scarce and would always require payment in cash for part of the charge. Covers exist with 2 x 6d + 1 x 3d or 5 x 3d stamp combinations. The extra 1d was paid in cash. Only 4 covers have been reported with these combinations of stamps.



When I researched this Stampless Cover with an 1850 dispatch, I googled DORNACH and found there was a nice town in Switzerland named Dornach. This seemed to account for the 3 days it took to get from Dornach on FE 5 1850 to Liverpool on FE 8 1850 as seen on the postmarks on the front and back of this SFL.

Then someone else looked at the cover and told me that the letter actually originated in the small seaside town of Dornach in Northern Scotland. It took three days to travel by train from Dornach down thru Inverness to Edinburgh and then onwards to Liverpool.

The red crayon marking says P ½ for Paid 1s 2d to be carried by the British Packet Cunard Line steamship America sailing on February 9, 1850 arriving in Boston on February 25. Then the letter was carried Crossborder to Brantford, on to Woodstock and finally to the Township of Zorra to Mr James Bell. Some research into James Bell shows his father James Bell Ewart to be a successful businessman, farmer and politician who passed away in 1852. During his final years, James Bell Ewart suffered some financial difficulties which he bequeathed to his son James Bell. It looks like this is the time this letter was sent.



Finding the Trans-Atlantic Ship Routing

One of the attractions of researching a Trans-Atlantic cover is finding the ship that the letter sailed on. This is an important part of this history and a large part of the routing where the letter crossed the Atlantic. In order to do this, you need to look in the charts that list the sailings for the Cunard Line. There are two charts for Cunard, one for sailings to Boston and one for New York. I use a book called Atlantic Mails by Jack C. Arnell, a known expert in Trans-Atlantic Postal History. This book includes many useful charts showing the complete list of sailings for the Cunard, Allan and Collins Line from 1840 to 1889. There are also samples of letters prior to 1840 and notes of any problems encountered where a ship was delayed or was unable to complete the journey. The chart below is an example of a chart showing the sailings for the Cunard Line to Boston in 1850.

On the 2nd line is the 13th trip for the steamship America departing Liverpool on February 9th. The letter above has postmarks dated FE 8 1850 so this letter would have sailed on this ship. The ship arrived in Boston on Feb 25 so it took another 8 days to travel to Woodstock where it was postmarked MAR 5 1850. If you don't find matching dates on the Cunard Boston chart then check the Cunard New York chart, and for later dates, the Allan and Collins Line sailing charts.

1850	Trip	Liverpool Depart	Halifax Arrive	Boston Arrive	Boston Depart	Halifax Arrive	Liverpool Arrive
	Niagara	12 Jan	23 Jan	25 Jan	6 Feb	8 Feb	19 Feb
	America	9 Feb	23 Feb	25 Feb	6 Mar	8 Mar	19 Mar
	Niagara	9 Mar	21 Mar	23 Mar	3 Apr	5 Apr	16 Apr
	America	6 Apr	18 Apr	20 Apr	1 May	2 May	13 May
	Canada	20 Apr	1 May	3 May	15 May	17 May	28 May
	Hibernia	4 May	14 May	17 May	29 May	31 May	10 Jun
	Asia	18 May	27 May	28 May	12 Jun	13 Jun	22 Jun
	Canada	1 Jun	11 Jun	12 Jun	26 Jun	27 Jun	9 Jul

Later Pence Period

In January 1855, the 10d (Cy) Cartier stamp was issued specifically to pay for this rate to England (and Europe) on the Cunard Line by way of Boston or New York. This rate change happened in March of 1854 and was issued in a British Post Office Bulletin and was applied to letters in both directions between the UK and Canada. From the UK, the rate was 8d Stg. An expert who studied Trans-Atlantic mail, Jack Arnell, states that this large reduction was made by the new Post Office Secretary Rowland Hill and was for Cunard Line mail only. All other shipping lines such as the Collins remained at the old 1s2d Stg rate for the same route via Boston and New York.



Here's an example of a typical cover postmarked Montreal NO 17 1858. The manuscript routing is Per Royal Mail Steamer, thus on the Cunard Line, this sailed on the Steamship America, which at the time was the holder of the Blue Riband. The America departed Boston on November 17th and stopped in Halifax on November 18th arriving in Liverpool on November 29th. The cover is marked Paid in red at the lower left and is postmarked arriving in LONDON NO 30 58.

This cover was a bit harder to look up in the charts. When you follow the sailing from Boston to Liverpool on November 17, 1858 you can see the dates do line up with the postmarks on the cover.

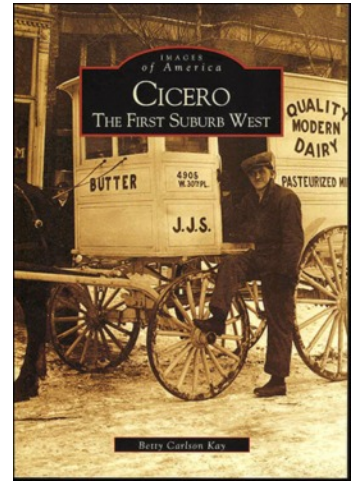
Europe	61	17 Jul	27 Jul	28 Jul	11 Aug	13 Aug	4 Sep
Niagara	62	31 Jul	11 Aug	13 Aug	25 Aug	27 Aug	4 Sep
Canada	70	14 Aug	24 Aug	26 Aug	8 Sep	10 Sep	18 Sep
Asia	60	28 Aug	8 Sep	9 Sep	22 Sep	23 Sep	2 Oct
Niagara	63	11 Sep	22 Sep	24 Sep	6 Oct	8 Oct	17 Oct
Canada	71	25 Sep	7 Oct	9 Oct	20 Oct	22 Oct	31 Oct
Europe	62	9 Oct	20 Oct	21 Oct	3 Nov	5 Nov	18 Nov
America	72	23 Oct	4 Nov	5 Nov	17 Nov	18 Nov	29 Nov
Canada	72	6 Nov	17 Nov	19 Nov	1 Dec	2 Dec	13 Dec
Europe	63	20 Nov	29 Nov	1 Dec	15 Dec	16 Dec	25 Dec
Arabia	37	4 Dec	16 Dec	18 Dec	29 Dec	31 Dec	9 Jan
America	73	18 Dec	2 Jan	3 Jan	12 Jan	14 Jan	24 Jan

Starting My Hometown Collection

By Steve Tomisek (tomiseksj) (click on images for a larger picture)

As has increasingly been the case, I seem to jump from one philatelic pursuit to the next, more or less on a whim. When I see an item on eBay or in a forum post that seems appealing, or if I think something would make for an interesting newsletter article, it will quickly become my collecting focus until the next interesting thing captures my attention. The inaugural China Clipper flights in 1935, the first National Air Mail Week in 1938, and the four types of savings stamps issued between 1911 and 1961 are just a few of my more recent U.S. collecting passions.

The decision to start a hometown collection, however, was deliberate and one that I had contemplated for quite a long time. I had toyed with the idea of starting my collection after viewing forum posts showcasing @I.L.S.'s Jersey Shore collection and @jamesw's Niagara covers. More recently, my interest peaked after seeing an APS On-the-Road Course offering titled "Collecting Hometown/Genealogical Postal History." However, the stimulus I needed to begin this pursuit in earnest came in January of this year when I purchased the Images of America book titled "Cicero: The First Suburb West."



Cicero: The First Suburb West"



Cicero's Boundaries Then and Now

I spent the first 18 years of my life in Cicero, Illinois, the population of which was then largely of eastern European decent (e.g., Czech, Polish and Italian). During that time, Western Electric's massive Hawthorne Works was Cicero's major industrial facility and a large portion of its more than 40,000 employees were residents of the Town.

The township of Cicero, a suburb located on Chicago's Near West side, was established in 1857 on a tract of land spanning some 36 square miles (see map). By the late-1800's, the City of Chicago had extended its boundaries by annexing more than half of the original Town.

In 1901, the three remaining components of the Town voted to separate into present day Cicero, Berwyn and Oak Park with Cicero being less than one sixth of its original size.

In 1909, exhibition flights made by Glenn H. Curtiss at Cicero's Hawthorne Race Track fueled aviation interest in Chicago; another major aviation event was held at the track during October 1910. Following the establishment of the Cicero Flying Field in 1911, the Town would serve as host to a number of significant aeronautical events, many of which would include "aero mail" flights. Cicero was perhaps best known for organized crime and government corruption, having served as Al Capone's headquarters during the years of Prohibition (from 1924 until he was convicted of tax evasion in 1931). Sadly, Cicero was also known for racial intolerance in the 1950's and 60's. Today, Cicero's majority population is Hispanic and the community is undergoing renewal and appears to be thriving.



First Meet at the Cicero Flying Field in 1912

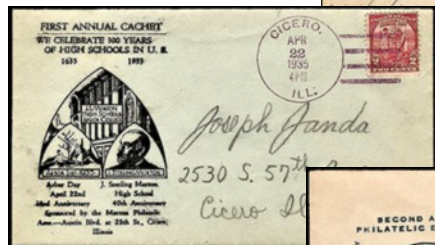


March 1, 1921 Postal Bulletin

With Cicero having been in existence for over 160 years, I assumed that finding stamped covers with Cicero postmarks would be a relatively simple task. I soon learned, however, that my assumption was incorrect – available covers with Cicero postmarks seem to be in short supply. As best I've been able to determine thus far, Cicero maintained an independent post office from May 15, 1867 until February 15, 1921 when it became part of the Chicago post office system. As such, the only information gleaned from the Postal Bulletin archives has been the appointment of one postmaster and the effective date of Cicero's independent post office becoming part of Chicago's system. The USPS' Postmaster Finder has been of absolutely no use as there are no entries pertaining to my hometown on that platform. I'll continue looking for information resources but am keeping my expectations low.



Most of the covers that I see in my daily searches of Ebay, HipStamp and Delcampe are modern ones that were sent to Cicero and are of little interest to me. I'm looking for covers that originated from Cicero and bear its postmarks as well as other ephemera that have some philatelic connection. I stopped actively acquiring material for my U.S. stamp collection that was issued after the mid-1980s and am planning to apply the same date criteria for my hometown collection. After about four months of this pursuit, I've been able to add a postal card (1913), two post cards (1929 and 1985) and four covers (1935, 2x1936 and 1937), all of which have "Cicero" postmarks. I've been watching a registered cover with a Cicero address corner card and Chicago/Cicero Branch markings on Delcampe and Jim Forte's site but the cover is in fair condition and I believe it to be overpriced. That hasn't stopped me from purchasing such items in the past and I'll likely succumb but for now I'm resisting its purchase. Acquisition is my current priority but at some point I'll begin to research the senders, recipients and postal markings of the material I've obtained. Although I enjoy the thrill of the hunt, my greatest pleasure comes from learning about a cover's postal history and catching a glimpse into the lives of its sender and recipient.

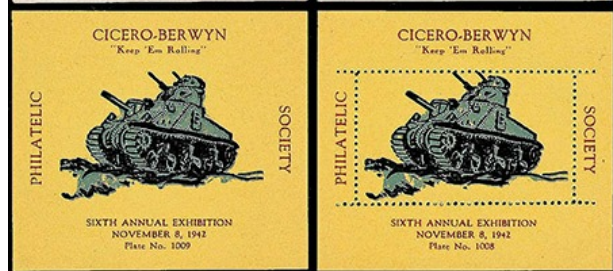


Various Cicero Postmarks on Covers and Cards

In addition to the covers, I've also managed to find several Cinderellas promoting stamp club and philatelic society events. My favorite was issued by the Hawthorne Stamp Club to promote its April 1935 exhibit. The central design of the four triangular stamps comprising this souvenir sheet features the tower of the Hawthorne Works and a telephone, symbolic of the plant's production of everything needed to support the Bell telephone system. The other four items are perforate and imperforate souvenir sheets promoting the fifth and sixth annual exhibitions of the Cicero-Berwyn Philatelic Society held in 1940 and 1942, respectively.



Hawthorne Works Stamp Club Exhibit, 1935



You may have noticed that one of the two previously shown covers with cachets is also a product of the Cicero-Berwyn Philatelic Society. The other cachet was produced by the Philatelic Association at my former high school. If that association still existed when I was attending Morton East High School from 1966 to 1970 it was a very well-kept secret!

Left, Cicero-Berwyn Philatelic Society Exhibitions, 1940 & 1942

Cicero's Zip Code has changed since I lived there and I'd like to be able to find postmarks showing both the old and current codes (60650 and 60804, respectively). I'd also like to find some covers with letter content to make the genealogical aspect of my research more interesting. In closing, let me say that this has been quite an enjoyable undertaking for me and one that has brought back many pleasant childhood memories. For anyone who has considered starting such a collection, I would strongly encourage you to do so. And for those who already have established such collections, please share your experiences with us in a future newsletter article.



The Current Cicero, Illinois Post Office

References:

- "Cicero: The First Suburb West," by Betty Carlson Kay, 2000
- "Chicago Postal History," The Collectors Club of Chicago, 1971
- "Cicero Flying Field,: Origin, Operation, Obscurity and Legacy—1891 to 1916, Carroll F. Gray, 2005

CINDERELLA CORNER, Part 9: Touring Great Britain

by Michael Hide (Londonbus1) ([click on images for a larger picture](#))

I remember when I was young and on holiday with my parents or friends, always wanting to buy a Postcard from the towns, villages and places of interest that we visited. I still have a few somewhere, tucked away in a box at the back of the cupboard. Looking at them later was like going back on a tour and re-kindled such lovely memories of the fun times we had.

That was in Great Britain, the country of my birth and the place I will always call 'home'. Today, as an ex-pat and transplanted in pastures new, I can still recall those times with such fondness. It has also given me an idea for a Cinderella topic and one which I hope you will enjoy.

AROUND GREAT BRITAIN.

It was about 9 years ago that I made the decision to stop collecting Postage Stamps and concentrate on my Cinderellas.

As a GB collector I had accumulated a number of British Cinderellas of all types, many of them advertising Fairs, Exhibitions or Businesses from all over the UK.

Like their Postage counterparts some, as I later found out, were considered to be classics in this field of collecting.

So let's take a TOUR OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH CINDERELLAS . Stories and Cinderella stamps about places, people and events and where better to start than the Capital, LONDON !



Map of Great Britain & Ireland

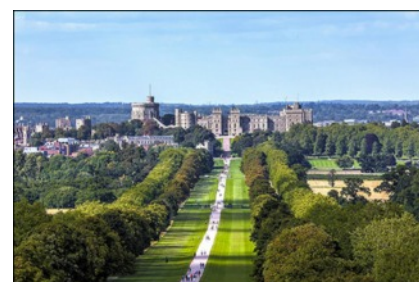


The first stamps of the reign of KGV, the Philatelist King, were issued in 1911. At the centre of the stamp was the head of the King, taken from a Photograph by Royal Photographers, W. and D. Downey, the stamps later became known as the 'Downey Head'. These received very bad press reviews at the time from both Philatelic and Non-Philatelic sources. The bad press was not short-lived by all accounts.

So in 1912, the Junior Philatelic Society (now National) ran a competition to design an 'alternative' to that dreaded Downey Head!! The winning design, by TS Harrison was used to produce souvenirs for the International Stamp Exhibition in October of that year.....but was never used by the Post Office!! The stamps were printed by Waterlow Brothers & Layton and perforated at the show by Grover & Co. Many colours and shades exist, some of which you can see above. The Label, considered by some to be a Classic, became popularly known as the 'Ideal Stamp' in reference to it being more suitable than the current Post Office issue!!

There are many, many Cinderellas with a London connection and we could have a tour in the capital alone and still leave many out!! So that's for another time.

Let's head southwest to Windsor, the home of the famous Castle, one of the Royal residences of Great Britain.



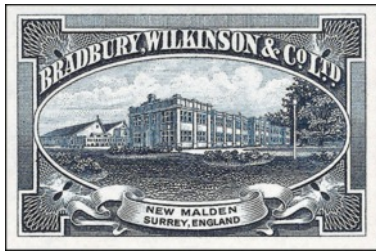
Windsor Castle

Now an aside if I may.



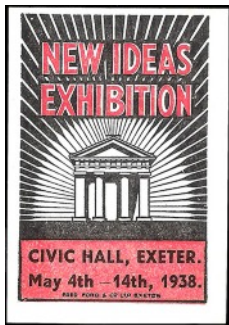
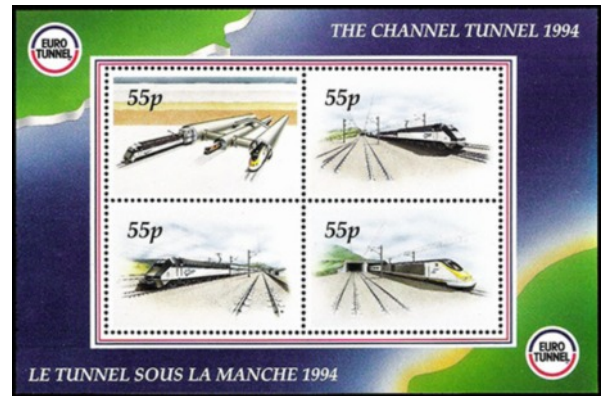
A long time ago I worked in Windsor, in a Hotel just opposite the Castle. It was here, on the streets outside that I met the future King, Prince Charles as he met with the Hotel workers and townsfolk. I later made the Avocado and Salmon Mousse on which he dined!! I guess memories like this will never go away.

Many outdoor shows and events are held in and around Windsor, many of them agricultural and many visited by members of the Royal Family. The annual Royal Windsor Horse show is one such event, and this is held in the (open) grounds of the Castle at Windsor Great Park. So too was the Royal Counties Agricultural Society Show that was regularly attended by the King or Queen. Many Publicity Labels and Poster Stamps have been produced for such events and I have chosen one of my favourites.

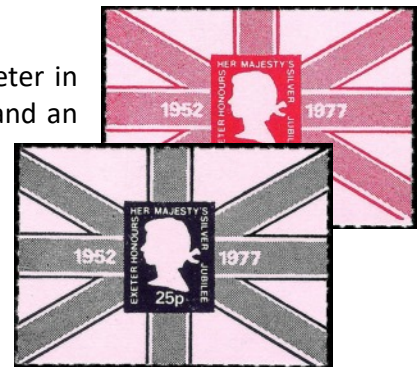


Not far away was once the home of Bradbury Wilkinson & Co, engravers and producers of stamps and banknotes for many nations and more than the odd Cinderella too!! They also printed their own publicity labels of their premises in New Malden, Surrey, now long gone and replaced by a supermarket!! It is worth noting here that B & W were purchased by De La Rue who themselves have their headquarters nearby in Basingstoke, Hampshire.

So we move on to the Kent Coast to see the Channel Tunnel, or Eurotunnel as it is now known. This great feat of engineering took 6 years to complete at an extravagant cost of nearly £10 Billion!! But I can recommend a trip from London to Paris (or vice-versa) by Eurostar. Another unforgettable experience, complete with Champagne and Smoked salmon!! An interesting note about the Miniature Sheet of 4 'stamps', Eurotunnel has issued 3 designs of commemorative sheets, all printed by the House of Questa in offset lithography. There are variations too with imperfs and overprints. The sheet shown here was the first one issued and Royal Mail objected to the 'likeness to postage stamps', so the stocks were overprinted 'Railway Letter Stamp' on each of the 4 labels!! The Date of issue might be of interest to Penny Black enthusiasts.....May 6th 1994!!



Going west along the South Coast will eventually bring you to Exeter in Devon, an ancient City, full of history with underground tunnels and an impressive Gothic Cathedral. The Civic Hall (now Guildhall) stands in the High Street and has been in use for over 600 Years!! Still used for various functions and events today as it was for 'New Ideas' in 1938. You can see the Guildhall frontage depicted on the label. During the Queen's Jubilee year, 1977, the town used local printers to produce souvenir labels and there was even a local post service to cover the event!!



If one continues south through Devon and Cornwall then you will arrive at the southernmost tip of Britain at Land's End. Made famous for this alone, it is now visited by many thousands each year. After Land's End, the road only heads north!!

On the way to Wales I will stop off in Minehead in Somerset to recall a few weeks from my youth. Minehead is the home of one of the many Butlin's Holiday resorts (formerly 'Camps') where I worked a summer season at the tender age of 17!! I

will never forget those 7 weeks of both work and fun and it was also the place where I discovered a love for hiking, such was the beauty of the surrounding countryside. I am sure that Butlin's savings stamps are no longer in use though!!



Cardiff, situated in the South of Wales, is the Capital city and home to the Welsh Assembly (Parliament) and their new National Assembly Building, the Senedd. The industrial and populated South is in contrast to the more mountainous and scenic Central and Northern parts.

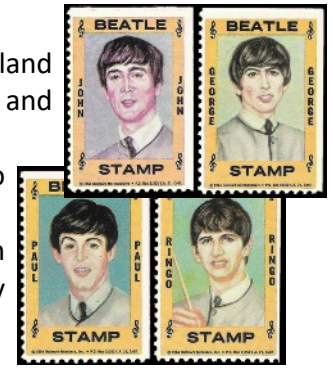
The Royal Welsh Agricultural Show has been held since 1904 and is one of the most popular events of its kind in the UK. It has been held at its own location in Central Wales since 1963. I chose the 1934 event label because of the fearsome Welsh Dragon!! (You may hear about him again later.)





As we head North towards Scotland we cross the industrial heartland of Lancashire, home of the great sporting cities of Liverpool and Manchester, shipbuilding and the Pennine Way. Home, too, of the Beatles, those famous four from Liverpool who won the world with their music in the 1960's.

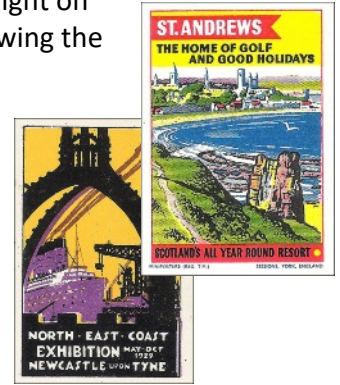
The poster stamp from the Grocers and Allied Trades Exhibition of 1938 has long amused me for the item in the basket that simply reads 'Cats'!!



We couldn't include Scotland without a mention of poet and songwriter Robert Burns. A national hero and now a Scottish icon of culture, he is known throughout the world for his words and music. Maybe his most famous is 'Auld Lang Syne', sung in most of the UK at midnight on New Year's Eve. There are many, many stamps, Cinderellas and covers showing the man himself or references to his life, homes and works. I have chosen just one of those, alongside one from St. Andrew's on Scotland's east coast, home for golf and anything connected with the sport. Some of the world's great tournaments have been held there.



So we head back south, passing through another industrial hub of the North-East, Tyneside and Wearside. Going through Newcastle, York (Penny Black Reproduction!!), and the beautiful Yorkshire countryside, we arrive in Nottingham in the North Midlands.



Navy Cut tobacco and cigarettes are produced by the Imperial Tobacco Group of Nottingham (Formerly John Player & Sons). The name derives from a method used by sailors of maturing the tobacco leaves in string and then cutting it for use. The label shown here was one of many methods used for advertizing such products, which also includes posters and matchbox labels. Beautifully engraved by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co (whom we visited earlier in our tour!) Circa 1930's, it was long believed that only one type existed. A Pink version has also been noted, possibly by a different printer and/or printing method. Another

version exists too, produced in France. Information about these labels is sketchy and even a visit to Nottingham might not reveal much.

Records state that the label was not produced by Player for advertising purposes!! This is the joy of Cinderella collecting, you never know what to expect!!

As we head further south on our Cinderella tour of Great Britain, then we do know what to expect. In the heart of the Midlands lies England's 2nd largest City, Birmingham. The City grew in prominence both at home and internationally during the Industrial Revolution and is today a major centre for education, culture and industry. The British Industries Fair, most commonly referred to as 'BIF', was a large exhibition centre that opened for 2 weeks every year for what was the biggest event of its kind in the UK. It attracted the rich and famous including King George V and Queen Mary in the late 1920's. The event was often so vast in size and popularity that parts of it were also held in London. The site was sold in 1960 and is now a housing estate!! BIF labels are plentiful, both for Birmingham and London and would warrant a whole album on their own.



When we head back to London, via Norwich & Hatfield, we will pass through Wembley. home to what was probably the most successful event ever held in the UK, the 1924 British Empire Exhibition!!





Labels were produced both by the organizers and by individual organizations and participating companies. Some types were generic with added inscriptions; many were beautifully produced by top printers of the day.

I hope to be able to give more information in a future Newsletter about this event, for which postage stamps were also produced. The exhibition was such a success, that it remained in place and re-opened in 1925!!

There was also a very successful Empire Exhibition held in Glasgow, Scotland in 1938.

So we near the end of this little look at Great Britain with Cinderellas. But there remain a couple of things very 'British' about which we should mention. One is tea, that great afternoon beverage introduced to Britain during the reign of Charles II in the 1660's. The other is St. George's Day, April 23rd. St. George is the Patron Saint of England (as well as other nations) and he is celebrated each year by an enthusiastic population. He also appears on stamps (and Cinderellas!!) and I wonder if there is a story behind that tale?



Written by a good friend John and myself for fun, on April 23rd, many years ago. I (we) give you.....

GEORGE AND THE DRAGON...AKA GB £1 PUCand so it was that George slayed the dragon. The local boy had come good and he became the pride of his village. As he gored the vile beast with his spear he screamed loudly with great acclaim and said, "One day brethren, I will be on a British stamp, but I will be a Saint, so it shall be as a Saint that I will appear. It will be a high value no less, for I am the great one. The ugly and hated dragon will appear on the stamp too, but it will be in a state of death and also partly obliterated by a huge sign that says '£1'.



And the whole country will rejoice in my being, except for Scotland, Ireland and Wales who will get their own Saints, albeit lesser ones than myself " Upon finishing his speech in great haste, he drove his weapon once more into the dying Dragon. Small fountains of blood sprayed his helmet and chin. The dragon was dead!! It was April 23rd and hereafter this day was always celebrated as St. George's Day and the whole of the country celebrated with flags and fete's, except Scotland, Ireland and Wales which celebrated their own Saint's days, albeit lesser ones. The UPU £1 stamp remains the most sought after of all GB stamps. But have you ever wondered what lay underneath that large '£1' sign? What do you think is hidden

beneath? Maybe droplets of Dragon's blood? Or a pair of tweezers? Or maybe a crystal ball looking into the Philatelic future.....

GEORGE AND THE DRAGON: PART 2. And verily it came to pass - the greatest ever political cover up!! St. George slayed the dragon and everyone cheered - but the dragon was red, yes a Welsh dragon. The population thought that St. George had rid the country of the Welsh - but no - sadly only the dragon - pity that!! In 1929 it was decided by Ye Olde Post Office to commemorate this historical event by producing a £1 stamp which was way out of reach of all stamp collectors, as it was valued at one weeks pay. In order to produce this prestigious gummed piece of paper it was decided to use the original wood cutting, hurriedly carved at the time. All was well until it came to light that the dragon was in fact holding a Welsh flag in one clawed foot and a leek in the other. This presented a dilemma as it was considered politically incorrect - so the £1 symbol was placed in such a way as to obscure this fact. This closely guarded secret has been passed down from father to son - for who should ever disclose the secret behind the £1 symbol will forever suffer the fate of receiving a Welsh Choir CD for the festive season - GASP! - HORROR! - NOT THAT! TRULY A FATE WORST THAN DEATH! Now I have told the secret, I shall forever be hearing the dreaded ghostly choir at midnight on Christmas Eve - may God have mercy on my soul. THE END.

I hope you all enjoyed the little trip around Great Britain (and England!) and will come and visit again when we make another. Maybe we can make a Tour of the USA or Canada as well!! Now there's an idea!!

Before I go, I want to say congratulations to our esteemed member Beryllium Guy who was the lucky winner of my Giveaway in the last Newsletter. It had the privilege of being the first item of mail to arrive at his new home in Southern France. So well done BG!!

More goodies are on offer for my Newsletter Giveaway No.9 so please check out the TSF Giveaway Board in the coming days. I will include at least 2 of the items shown in our GB tour!! (As well as other items, of course!)

Cinderella Stamps of Canada - Merchants Parcel Delivery Reg'd

by Ronald G. Lafrenière

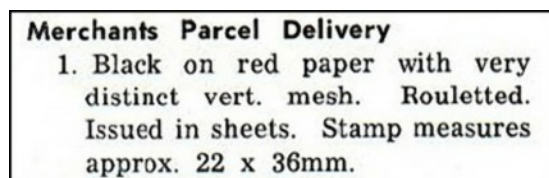


Fig. 1 from *The Hollow Tree*

The Merchants Parcel Delivery Reg'd was a parcel delivery service that operated in Montreal from about 1934 to 1940. Only two examples of stamps for this service have been seen or described, which makes this one of the rarest of the Canadian local posts for cinderella collectors. A stamp was first described in 1968 in *The Canadian Philatelist*¹ by Ed Richardson in his *The Hollow Tree* column, as the non-illustrated entry shown in Fig. 1.

This same stamp is described and illustrated in Richardson's Monograph² presented at the October 1968 BNAPEX meeting (Fig. 2). Unfortunately, the illustration, because of the photocopying process and the deep red shade of the paper, shows up as a gray stamp with rouletted margins on three sides and indistinguishable text.

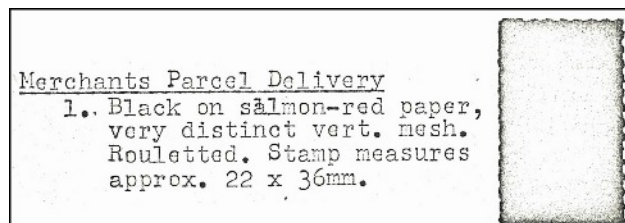


Fig. 2 from Monograph #7.

The next mention of this same stamp is in Mel Fowler's book³. The description here reads: MERCHANTS PARCEL DELIVERY REG'D: Salmon-orange colored paper. Rouletted. Type set. And again the illustration is a gray outline of a stamp with no distinguishable text.

These early descriptions do not identify the city or the timeframe in which the stamp was used.

No further descriptions or illustrations of this local post service were found until published forty years later in the first edition of the *Field Guide to the Cinderella Stamps of Canada*⁴ by R. G. Lafrenière, which provides a color illustration (courtesy of Bruce Mosher) and a brief description.

This private delivery service is somewhat of a mystery. In fact only two examples of stamps have ever been seen – the intact example poorly illustrated in the Richardson and Fowler monographs, and the example with torn corner illustrated by Lafrenière. This last example is actually attached to an address label that clearly indicates a location on Peel Street in Montreal (Fig. 3), suggesting that the service operated in that city.

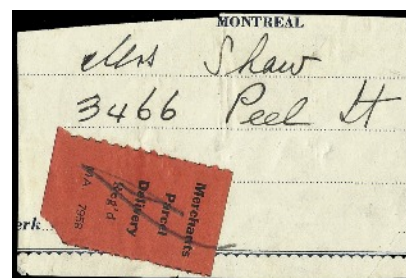
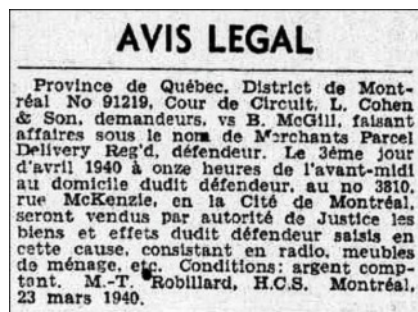


Fig 3. Type 1 attached to address label

A Google search for “Merchants Parcel Delivery Reg'd” produced a legal notice in the *Le Devoir* newspaper from Saturday, March 23, 1940 (Fig. 4) that provides a number of important clues. It identifies a certain B. McGill as the proprietor of the Merchants Parcel Delivery Reg'd, sets up a timeframe for the service, and presumably infers the demise of the service through bankruptcy in 1940.

LEGAL NOTICE



Province of Quebec. District of Montreal No. 91219. Circuit Court, L. Cohen & Son, Plaintiffs, vs. B. McGill, doing business as Merchants Parcel Delivery Reg'd, Defendant. On the 3rd day of April, 1940, at eleven o'clock in the morning at the home of the said Defendant, at No. 3810 McKenzie Street, in the City of Montreal, the property and effects of the said Defendant seized in this case, consisting of radio, household furniture, etc. will be sold by authority of Justice. Conditions: cash. M.-T. Robillard, H.C.S. Montreal, March 23, 1940.

¹ Richardson, Ed. (1968) *The Hollow Tree: #964- Parcel Delivery Stamps*. in *The Canadian Philatelist* 1968(Sep-Oct), p. 241.

² Richardson, Ed. (1968) *The Stamps, Labels and Markings of the Express and Parcel Delivery Companies of Canada and New Brunswick*. BNAPEX '68 – Monograph #7, p. 15.

³ Fowler, W.T. Mel. (ca. 1972). *British North America Fantasies, Philatelic Phantoms of Canada, Canada Locals*. Published by author. p. 65.

⁴ Lafrenière, R.G. (2012) *Field Guide to the Cinderella Stamps of Canada (1st edition)*. Montreal: Bird Bear Press. p. 156.

A search of the Lovell Montreal City Directories⁵ identified Burton McGill as the proprietor of the Merchants Parcel Delivery Reg'd in the years 1934-1939 (Fig. 5). Burton McGill is not mentioned in directories from 1940 onwards, or prior to 1934.

McGILL
" Apartments 2055 Mansfield
" Art lab 931 Clifton av
" Building 486 McGill
" Building Ltd Walter Molson & Co
" mgrs rm 506 485 McGill
" Burton prop Merchants Parcel De-
" livery apt 3 3810 Mackenzie
" Cœli clk Bk of Tor 2202 Old Or-
chard av

Fig. 5. Entry for McGill, Burton from Lovell Montreal directory for 1935-1936

The 1921 census, from the Notre-Dame-de-Grace district of Montreal, identifies Burton McGill as the son of Henry P McGill, foreman, and Mary. Burton was born in the USA about 1903 and immigrated to Montreal in 1912.

St Nicholas
" Parcel Delivery Reg'd r 1415 Drummond

Fig. 6. Entry for Merchants Parcel Delivery Reg'd from Lovell Montreal directory for 1938-1939.

The company itself is listed only once in the Lovell directories, from the 1938-1939 edition. In that listing (Fig. 6), the address is given as the rear of 1415 Drummond Street, which was the address for Hyman's Soda Shop. Hyman Spivack was proprietor of the soda shop from about 1936 to the 1960s.

Two different stamps have been seen for this local post (Fig. 7). Both are printed in black on red paper, with the following text: "Merchants / Parcel / Delivery / Reg'd / MA. 7958", and indicate the phone number was MARquette 7958, which would be consistent with an address on Drummond St. The two varieties differ in that Type 1 has text in a sans-serif font and is rouletted vertically, whereas Type 2 has text in a serif font, and is rouletted on at least three sides. Both varieties measure 22 x 36 mm.



Type 1

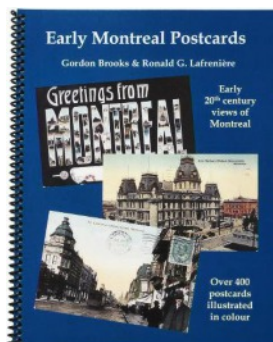
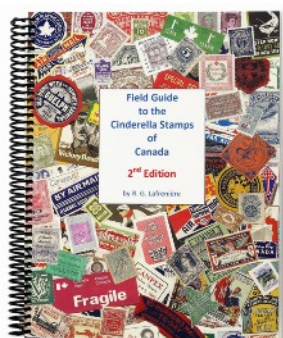


Fig. 7

Type 2

Hopefully, this short description sheds some light on this obscure Canadian private delivery service. Please contact the author (BirdBearPress@gmail.com) if you can provide any further details.

If you want to find out more about Canadian Cinderellas and early Montreal postcards go to the [Bird Bear Press](http://www.birdbearpress.com) website.



⁵ Lovell Montreal Directories. <http://bibnum2.bnquebec.ca/bna/lovell/index.html>.

A History of Quebec Canada Through the Stamps of the SSJB (St Jean Baptiste Society)

By: Editorial Staff and contributions from R.G. Lafrenière (cindyca2) - [\(Click on images for a larger picture\)](#)



1952 Parade in small Quebec town

The SSJB was not only a Quebec institution but they were established in areas of French population in New York (1850), Ottawa (1852), Detroit (1864), St. Boniface (Winnipeg) (1871), Calgary (1888) and Edmonton (1894). Most have since closed or become new associations.

On several occasions the society requested that the Canadian Post Office issue a stamp with a specific Quebec event or person but were denied on the basis that British Royals were to be featured.

The Society took it upon itself to sporadically issue Cinderella stamps from 1934 to 1997. There were 69 different designs in different colours, for a total of 170 different stamps

This article features some of the memorable issues and their connection to Quebec events, places and history.

The Cross on Mount Royal - 1924 Issue

In 1874 the SSJB expressed the wish to create a cross on the mountain in memory of the one erected by De Maisonneuve in the 17th century.

This was not realized until 1924, thanks to a major Quebec-wide public fundraising campaign. Designed by a Sulpician priest, the illuminated cross rises to a height of 30m on the summit of Mount Royal.

The stamp was issued to enlist contributions to the project.



Montreal Parade 1945



Hôtel-Dieu - 1939 Issue

Hôtel-Dieu was instituted by Jeanne Mance, the French lay-woman who, in 1642, co-founded Montreal as an evangelical community of faith.

It was the first hospital (Hôtel in old French) in either Canada or the US.



The hospital burned and was rebuilt three times between 1695 and 1734. It was moved to its present location in 1861.

Today, it is part of a mega-hospital teaching complex (shown left).

It is scheduled to be closed in 2021 and may be converted to social housing and other needs in respect for its history.

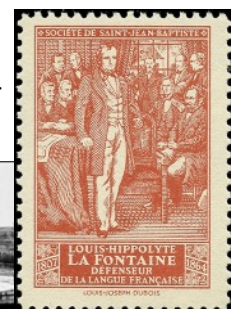
The stamp commemorates the founder and the upcoming 3rd centenary of Montreal.

Louis-Hyppolyte Lafontaine (La Fontaine) - 1943 issue

Louis-Hyppolyte Lafontaine was called to the bar in 1828 and began his political career in the Lower Canada Assembly in 1830. In 1839 he became leader of the French Canadian moderate reformers.

He participated in forming an Upper and Lower Canada party of reformers. In 1848 he technically became the first Prime Minister of Canada. His ministry was responsible for passing many reform bills promoting French ideals and he was appointed a baronet by Queen Victoria and a Papal Knight by the Pope.

A hospital and school bear his name but he is best honoured by the tunnel and bridge (construction shown right) connecting Montreal to the South Shore.

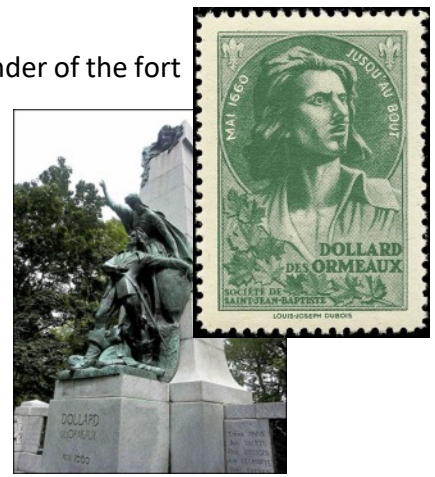


Dollard des Ormeaux - 1944 issue

Arriving in the colony in 1658, Dollard was appointed the position of garrison commander of the fort of Ville-Marie (Montreal). He petitioned and organized a Westerly expedition to wage a military campaign on the Iroquois natives who were expected to attack the Ville Marie settlement.

With a group of some 17 volunteers he set up in an abandoned Algonquin fort with about 40 Hurons in the area. The fort was apparently attacked by some 700 Iroquois and after a 3 day battle he and the volunteers were killed or captured in what is known as the Battle of Long Sault.

There is much debate over the exact events and the results related by surviving Hurons but nonetheless, he is regarded as a hero and for saving New France from an impending attack. A statue (right) in Lafontaine Park Montreal is devoted to him.



Samuel De Champlain - 1945 issue

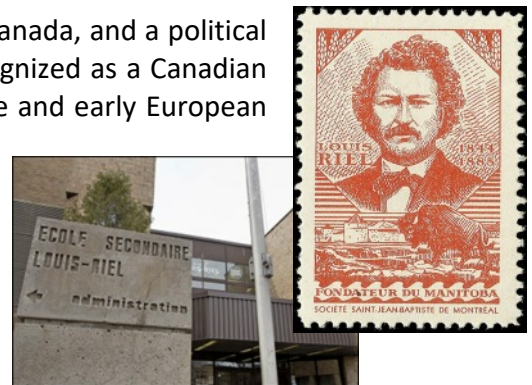


Known as "The Father of New France and Acadia", he was a French navigator, cartographer, and explorer. He made some 25 plus trips across the Atlantic, and founded New France and Quebec City on July 3, 1608. He is important to Canadian history because he made the first accurate maps of the East coast and he helped found the settlements along the way. He was involved both in friendly relations with many native tribes and conflicts mainly with the Iroquois nation, much of it over the lucrative fur trade. Despite his many accomplishments, he was never granted any titles other than Lieutenant General due to not having any royal lineage. Today streets, schools bear his name, most notably Lake Champlain and in Montreal, the Champlain bridge (shown left).



Louis Riel - 1946 issue

Louis Riel was a Canadian politician, a founder of the province of Manitoba Canada, and a political leader of the Métis people of the Canadian Prairies. The Métis who are recognized as a Canadian native group are descendants of mixed lineage between First Nations people and early European settlers. He was the motivating force behind 2 rebellions against the established Canadian government. He eventually was defeated and tried for treason and executed. His life and story is complex and filled with political intrigues. His death was instrumental in turning Quebec against the Canadian government and Ontario in particular as he was regarded as a French hero. The repercussions would be felt for decades. Statues and locations bear his name including the high school (shown right)



Notre Dame Basilica - 1960 issue



No visit to the Old Montreal sector is complete without a tour of the Notre Dame church. Built between 1824 and 1829, the Basilica is the first Gothic Revival church in Canada. It is renowned for its splendid interior and ornamentation.

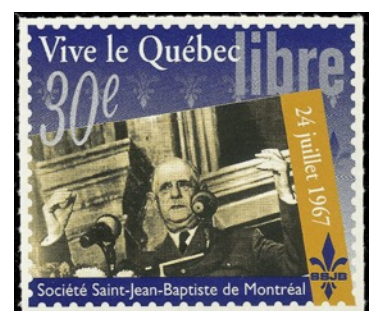


It bears witness to its Catholic foundations and the ever-present connections between the arts and religion. Notre-Dame was designated as a place of national historic significance by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, in 1989. More details on the architecture and history can be found [here](#).

Charles De Gaulle visit - 1997 issue

President Charles de Gaulle of France visited Quebec on July 24, 1967 to attend Expo 67 in Montreal. There were some hostilities between De Gaulle and Canada possibly stemming from the delay in recognizing his government after WWII. While giving a speech at the Montreal city hall he exclaimed the controversial phrase "Vive le Québec libre!" "Long live free Quebec!"

This did nothing to increase Canadian relations with him and was instead fuel for a Separatist movement in Quebec.



A Beginning Collector's Guide: Stamp Papers

By Editorial Staff - [\(Click on images for a larger picture\)](#)

The paper type often defines the stamp's identity and value.

Paper types have evolved from early handmade to modern machine fabricated.

In this article, we will examine many of the papers both common and special that have been used in stamp production.

Initially, stamp papers were handmade and either laid or wove depending on the process.

Laid paper is a type of paper having a ribbed texture imparted by the manufacturing process. Prior to the 20th century, laid paper was the predominant kind of paper produced. The laid pattern was produced by the wire sieve in the rectangular mold used to produce single sheets of paper. The pattern of the wires in the sieve was imparted to the sheet of paper. Later it was largely replaced by wove paper.

Wove paper has a uniform surface. The papermaking mould's wires run parallel to each other to produce laid paper, but they are woven together into a fine wire mesh for wove paper. The originator of this new papermaking technique was James Whatman (1702–59). TSF Member [jkjblue](#) has some excellent articles on paper, [Here](#), [Here](#) and [Here](#).

Art Paper

Art paper is high gloss coated paper. It is a very fine calendered paper that has a polished finish. The coating is China Chalk (kaolinite) so these are also the chalk paper types.

Calendering is the process of smoothing the surface of the paper by pressing it between hard pressure cylinders or rollers.

The calendered paper provides a high-quality, less expensive alternative to coated papers. It is often seen in magazines and stamp catalogues.



New Zealand Sc181 Art Paper

Bâtonné Paper



Bâtonné, from the French word meaning "staff"

Bâtonné paper describes its texture and is similar to laid paper with fewer wider spaced lines.

Bâtonné paper comes in both laid and wove forms.

If laid, fine laid lines can be seen between the batons.

The example on the left of laid bâtonné is the back side of a 1933 Cinderella for the 20th Philatelic Exhibition of Great Britain.

Bluish Paper

The bluish colour of this paper is generally a result of an unintentional chemical reaction and not coloured paper.

Also there may be prussiate of potassium in the ink or in the paper and when the paper was dampened prior to printing, the paper turned blue.

It is sometimes also called blue rag paper.



Great Britain Sc16

Burelage



1936 French example of burelage

This is not a paper type but rather a safety measure applied to a stamp for artistic reasons and to prevent counterfeiting.

It refers to an intricate network of fine lines, dots or other designs printed over or as the background of some postage or revenue stamps.

On some stamps the burelage was printed upside down or backwards creating a variety.

Cardboard

Cardboard is a thick white paper normally not used for postage stamps.

Examples are the stamps of Russia which were printed on paper intended for paper currency. The three Romanov stamps on the right are examples and were issued during a shortage of coins.

U.S. plate proofs are also printed on cardboard.



Chalk Paper

Chalk paper is a type of safety paper coated with a chalky solution for security purposes that was designed to cause the stamp's design to rub off or smear when the cancellation on the stamp was removed.

Great Britain used chalk paper in many of its colonies.

The paper was first coated with the chalk solution and the ink for the stamp was then impressed upon the paper.

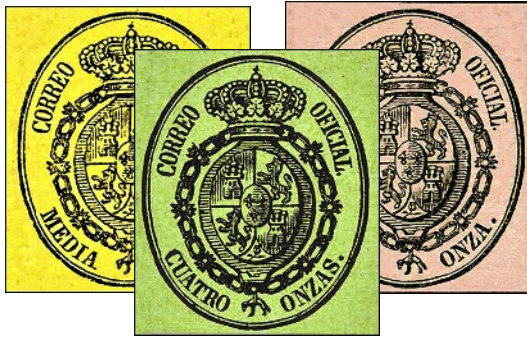
Collectors have to use caution when trying to remove such stamps from covers as it may smear the ink.

Another "benefit" of chalk paper is that the impression is clearer as the ink does not soak into the paper which will have a whiter appearance.



Austria 1908 Chalk on the left

Coloured Paper



As opposed to bluish paper, this paper is coloured before printing in the manufacturing process.

Coloured paper can be found in any number of colours. The colour is present throughout the paper.

There is also tinted paper as well as surface coloured stamps where colour was applied intentionally after the normal processes of papermaking.

The Spanish Officials on the left are a nice example.

This was also a means of trying to deter counterfeiting but it was not successful.

Cotton Paper

Cotton paper which comes in different grades is also known as rag paper and is made using cotton linters or cotton from used cloth rags.

Important documents are often printed on cotton paper, because it lasts many years without deterioration.

Cotton paper is superior in both strength and durability to wood pulp-based paper. It also absorbs ink or toner better.



Russia Charity Stamp on Cream Cotton Paper

Duplex or Double Paper



Duplex paper has two different papers bonded together to form a single finished sheet of paper. The first ply of paper was unsized and very absorbent so that the postmarks was permanent.

The second ply was sized and much stronger.

Charles F Steel patented this double security paper to address the U.S. counterfeit problem in the 1870's. Left, Duplex Paper US SC 156

If an attempt was made to remove the cancellation, the first tissue-like layer of paper, that the stamp's design was printed, would rub off, thereby destroying the stamp.

Glazed Paper

Glazed paper is given a glossy finish by glazing with friction of applied heat versus a glossy finish created by a coating. It is synonymous with surfaced-paper.

Many US locals were printed on this paper, which can easily be identified by allowing light to reflect off the surface of the stamp, which will be shiny.

Sometimes the glazing covers the whole stamp, but most often just the front surface.

Right, El Salvador SC#336-37 on glazed paper



Goldbeater Paper

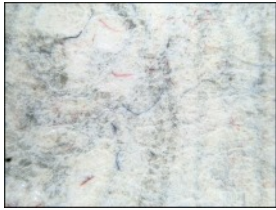


This type of paper was used for the 1866 issue of Prussia (see left), and was a tough, translucent paper made transparent with resin or collodium.

The design was printed in reverse on the back of the stamp, and the gum applied over the printing. Removing these stamps printed on this type is very difficult without destroying the design.

This paper can also be referred to as resinized paper and obviously a rarity in stamp collecting.

Granite Paper



Close up of Granite Paper

Granite paper, a general term for coloured (typically red or blue and mixed colours) silk fibers added to the furnish. There are varieties depending on the fibre count and colour. It was also called Silurian paper if it only contained blue fibers and the paper is generally bluish. Many Swiss and Austria stamps are made with Granite type papers. I have seen it called Mottled paper also.



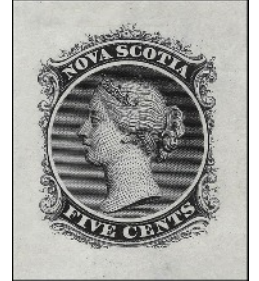
One of the most beautiful stamps of Austria (1936) with Granite Paper

India Paper

India paper a fine, thin, opaque paper made in Asia, used chiefly in the production of thin paper editions and for impressions of engravings. It has been called Bible paper.

Plate and die proofs and many essays were printed on this paper as it holds the impressions very well not being very porous.

It can be distinguished from regular wove paper by the softness and the traces of tiny bamboo fibers in the paper which can be seen when dipped in watermark fluid.



Proof on India Paper

Moiré Paper



Moiré is a French term, meaning "watered", and used generally to describe the pattern of "watered silk" with rippled wavy lines. With stamps, it describes a similar pattern printed on paper, usually in colour on the back of the stamp as opposed to burelage on the front.

Left, 1895 Queensland Sc 101 with Moire on reverse

Palimpsest Paper

Palimpsest normally refers to parchment or velum that has been reused but the previous writing can still be faintly seen.

With Stamps, paper that was originally designed to be used for another purpose and then used for printing of stamps is also categorized as palimpsest.

The most famous are from Latvia, when after World War I, the Latvian government printed stamps on the back of German military maps and later on the backs of unfinished banknotes.

This brings about an interesting study area. Some collectors try to recreate the original military maps from the Latvian stamps.



The back side of a Latvian stamp

Pelure Paper



Pelure is a French word for skin such as the pelure or peel of an apple. It is known by others terms such as cigarette paper and onion skin paper.

Pelure is thin and often brittle. It is semi-transparent paper and can be either woven or laid. It is rendered semi-transparent by the resins used in the manufacturing of the paper.

It can be so brittle as to easily crack when dry. It has an almost oily appearance and generally the front is visible from the back.

Left, a Russian stamp in Pelure Paper

Quadrille Paper

Quadrille describes the texture of this paper, where the laid lines form small squares about 1/8 of an inch. This texture is similar to laid and oblong quadrille because they are formed by the mould in the same manner. There have been instances when the quadrille pattern was lightly printed onto the paper after it was made.



1892 French stamp on Quadrille

Silk Paper

There are 2 main types, regular silk paper, which contains numerous silk fibers close to the surface and experimental silk which only has a few blue fibers.

Both can be found in the US 1870's revenue stamps.

The experimental silk paper which had 2 varieties requires careful and magnified viewing to see the few silk fibers.

Right, Regular Silk Paper on US 1870's Revenue



Silk Thread Paper



1862 Bavaria stamp with a Silk Thread

This is very different from silk paper or granite types in that it is a primarily a security measure. It is also called Dickinson Paper as John Dickinson patented silk-thread paper in 1830 for bank notes and later adapted the technology for stamps.

This paper and was used by Switzerland and Bavaria from 1849 to 1868.

The tread is imbedded in the paper and cannot easily be reproduced although a few of the more skilled forgers did manage to insert a surface thread.

Silkote Paper

Silkote is the trade name given to the paper that had optical brighteners added to the furnish.

It is denser stronger and a bit shinier paper than the regular paper.

It was an experimental issue that was tested in the Westbrook substation in Maine, U.S. during the Christmas of 1954.

The experimental Silkote paper was printed from plate 25061, according to the 2008 Durland,



US Sc 1033a Silkote

Winchester Paper



In 1931, Venezuela decided that the security risk of their current stamps was too great. To solve the problem, they changed printers from a local firm to Waterlow and Sons, the well-known London security printers and decided to have the stamps printed on Winchester security paper.

The pronounced blue underprinting has been a love/hate relationship with collectors.

The stamps with the security paper include regular postage Sc 293-304 and airmails C17-40.

Phosphored-coated

Adding phosphor coating to stamps allowed for automated machinery to cancel and process mail at great speeds.

The coating is generally willemite or zinc orthosilicate which glows a yellowish-green when illuminated with shortwave ultraviolet light. The tagging (coating) can be done in blocks, bands, bars, all over the stamp, or in a design or pattern.

For collectors practice or the use of ultraviolet lights is required to see the tagging although many of the phosphor bands on the Machin stamps, were mixed with varnish or other media that are partially visible to the unaided eye.



Tagged GB stamp under ultraviolet light

There are many other types of postage paper that the reader can research including;

Ribbed or Repp Paper - impressions made from the corrugated rollers

Varnished Paper - used extensively in Austria stamps late 1800

Toned Paper - paper with a light tone as opposed to coloured paper.

Oblong Quadrille - uncommon variety found on 1867 Guadalajara stamps

Native Paper - made with local plant fibers

Bond Paper - high quality durable white paper.

Francis Patent Paper - chemically treated to prevent reuse

Manilla Paper - inexpensive, semi bleached with good printing capabilities

TAXES

and Revenue Stamps - The Lighter Side

(Click on Images for a larger picture)

By: Nelson L. (N/1947)

Most collectors are familiar with revenue stamps but the ones we will look at are unique if not a little unusual. Great Britain was not alone in revenues but they produced some very unusual ones that generally did not go over too well or achieve the desired effect.

Many of the taxes were put into effect by William Pitt the Younger (28 May 1759 – 23 January 1806) in order to pay for the expenses of the Napoleonic Wars. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer and later became the youngest British Prime Minister in 1783 at the age of 24. Despite the taxes, he is considered to be one of the best English Prime Ministers.

The Wig Powder Tax

Imposed by an Act of 1786. This was part of the Toiletry Duties, aimed at taxing the rich and fashionable to pay for the devastating costs of the War of American Independence.

The wearing of wigs was a show of wealth and position as well as taking care of baldness and some hygiene issues.

Whig powder was basically starch that was coloured and scented. Wigs or perukes (French) as they were known became elaborate and fancy ones were very expensive.

The term “bigwig” is probably derived from those who could afford them.

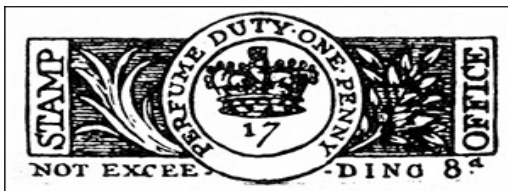


A group of Dandies - note the wig powder on their clothes.



A wig powder tax certificate

Perfume Tax



Perfume Tax Revenue

This tax was a component of the wig powder tax and included scented powders and ointments, including toothpaste.

The stamp was affixed to the package and torn on opening.

These taxes were based on the retail value of the product.

The tax on perfume itself was removed in 1800.

Dice Tax



Monogrammed Dice

Each pair of dice was punched with a royal monogram in the centre of the “6” side of the dice. A duty stamp indicating the tax paid was hand struck on the wrapper.

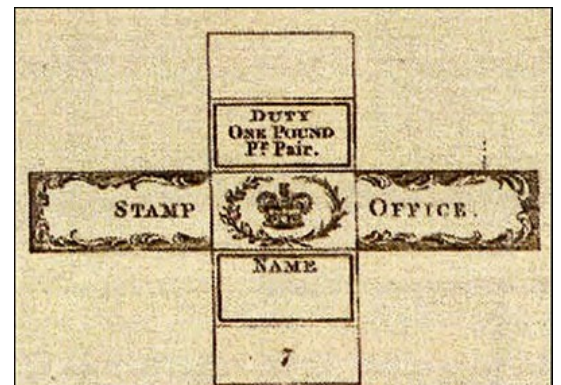
Forgeries of the royal strike were made and some unfortunates who made them met an untimely end.

From 1801, government-printed wrappers were introduced, which indicated the amount

of the duty paid. The wrappers were normally torn on opening, so no special cancels were used.

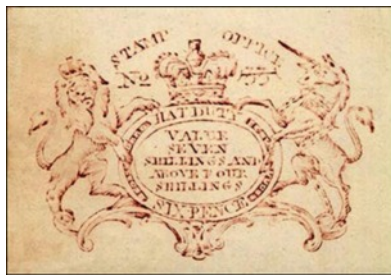
The duty was abolished in 1862.

For any interested in Great Britain and Irish revenues, the Booth Catalog is recommended.



Dice Revenue Wrapper

Hat Tax



Hat Duty Revenue

The prosperous Georgian gentlemen would have owned a number of hats, one for each occasion, some more expensive than others.

Pitt the Younger decided to impose a tax on hats, one that would actually tax the rich and not the poor.

Between 1784 and 1811 every hat retailer had to buy a license to sell hats. The cost of the retail license was two pounds in London and five shillings elsewhere.

A tax was also imposed on each hat which needed to have a revenue stamp stuck inside on its lining showing that tax had been paid. The amount of the duty depended on the cost of the hat.

Glove Tax

The tax on hats had apparently proved lucrative so in the budget the following year William Pitt the Younger decided to add a tax to gloves and mittens.

The duty was to be paid by the retail trader and heavy fines were levied if this was not done.

The retailer even had to put up a sign outside the shop "Dealer in Gloves"

Pitt estimated that £50,000 in duties yearly would be paid but it fell well short of this and the duty was repealed in 1794.



Glove Duty Revenue

Playing Card Tax



Duty Wrapper

Regarded as tool of gambling, an act of 1711 imposed a duty on playing cards. From 1744 to 1765 the Stamp Office printed the entire wrapper, to the card maker's design.

A number of methods were used to show that duty had been paid and in 1765 hand stamping was replaced by the printing of official ace of spades by the Stamp Office, incorporating the royal coat of arms.

In 1828 the Duty Ace of Spades (known as "Old Frizzle") was printed to indicate a reduced duty of a shilling had been paid. In order to prevent tax avoidance the Ace of Spades was held by customs and only issued once duty had been paid by the card maker.



Old Frizzle

Great Britain was not the only country imposing playing card duty. As the Civil War progressed, the demand for photographs of family members, soldiers going off to war and returning war heroes increased dramatically. The government saw a tax opportunity and levied a duty on August 1, 1864 requiring photographers to pay a tax on each photograph.

As there were no "photograph stamps", playing card stamps were used and were to be affixed to each photograph. On August 1, 1866 it was finally repealed.



US Playing Card Stamp

Wallpaper Tax



Victorian Green Wallpaper

At the beginning of the 18th century the use of wallpaper became widespread. This brought about a tax for paper that was "painted, printed or patterned to serve as hangings".

The tax was quite high being the modern equivalent of about \$4 per square yard. The price of wallpaper dropped dramatically in 1836 after the tax was abolished and sales boomed but it ushered in something more sinister than death by taxes.

Darker patterns became the vogue with Scheele's Green being the most popular. It contained copper arsenite and gave off deadly arsenic vapours. The government made no effort to control this until the link was proven by 1890. Of note, the green pigment was also used in all types of women's clothing.

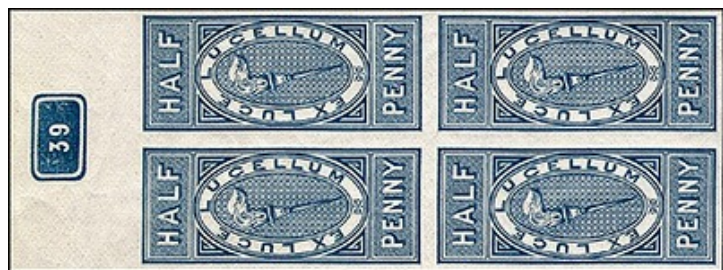


Duty Stamp

Match Tax

Sir Robert Lowe introduced the Match Tax in 1871.

Matches were a source of employment for the many poor of London, and the proposal caused great popular outcry with support from the Queen herself.

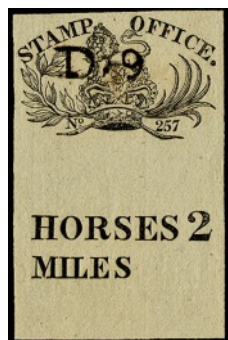


Imperf trials of the stamp were prepared in sheets of 240 but the bill was defeated in the House of Commons after serious protest and riots broke out.

The local matchmakers were the driving force especially given that the tax did not apply to imported matches.



Horse Duty



Mile Ticket

Several categories of tickets existed.

Horses for riding could only be hired by the mile (Mile Tax).

Draught horses could be hired by the mile, or by the day (Day Tickets). The user of a Day Ticket was required to hand in his ticket at each staging post on the road for control purposes, and each time he would receive an Exchange Ticket to allow him to proceed.



Retouched Stamp

When a horse was hired for more than a day at a time, the second and subsequent days were exempt from tax, hence the need for Exemption Tickets.



Exchange Ticket

The early issues were printed from engraved copper plates in sheets of 20 stamps. Plates were retouched when showing wear, and each retouched plate was marked with a line on the retouched stamp besides the crown.

Table Water (Mineral Water) Tax

WWI measures to tax luxury goods included a proposal to tax Table Water (mineral water).

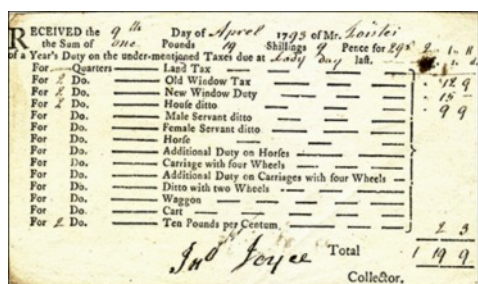
Customs & Excise had stamps prepared as far as proof form, but traders objected as it was difficult to affix the strips over the tops of bottles.



Table Water Revenue

Instead, a tax levy was made on records of the quantity of bottles sold or delivered.

Window Tax



Window Tax Receipt

This was perhaps the strangest of all the taxes and its effects are still visible today. The infamous window tax, supposedly the origin of the term "daylight robbery", was introduced in 1696, and lasted for over 150 years. The tax did not necessarily affect only the rich as many farm houses fell under the tax law.

Homeowners with 10 or more windows were levied a hefty rate of sixpence per window per year. In other words, having a 10th window meant that you then had to pay tax on all of the other nine windows as well.

The rate of tax rose to nine pence at 15 windows, one shilling at 20 windows, and so on. Bricked up windows were a common practice alleviate the tax burden. When, in 1797, PM William Pitt the Younger tripled the rates to help cover the spiralling costs of the Napoleonic Wars, thousands of windows were boarded or bricked up. Bricklayers had a hay day but soon the Crown saw fit to tax bricks (another story in itself).

It is still today a common site in England to see older buildings with windows bricked in. All these various independent taxes might seem strange and amusing but little has changed. In most countries we now face a common tax for all goods and services so we are still paying taxes on perfumes, matches, gloves, bricks, windows and many services.



Stamp Oddities



THE LEGEND ON THIS STAMP ISSUED BY THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS IN 1932 SAYS THE VIEW IS OF PAGSANJAN FALLS, BUT EXPERTS HAVE IDENTIFIED THE DESIGN AS BEING OF THE VERNAL FALLS IN YOSEMITE PARK, IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA....

A SET OF ROMANOFF TERCENTENARY STAMPS BEARING THE PORTRAIT OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA, OR HIS PREDECESSORS WAS ISSUED IN 1913... AND ALMOST IMMEDIATELY WITHDRAWN IN ORDER THAT THE IMPERIAL FEATURES SHOULD NOT BE DISFIGURED BY POSTMARKS...



EXPERTS CLAIM THAT THE NATIVE ARCHER ON THE 1954 4 CENT STAMP OF BRITISH GUIANA HAS THE WRONG FOOT FORWARD. THEY SAY THAT THE NATIVE SHOULD HAVE HIS LEFT FOOT FORWARD.



SIRMOOR (AN INDIAN STATE) IN 1895 ISSUED A STAMP SHOWING AN ELEPHANT WITH ITS HIND LEGS BENDING THE WRONG WAY.



MONGOLIAN STAMPS ARE ALL INSCRIBED IN ENGLISH

THE STAMP FORUM



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