A DISPLAY OF CINDERELLA PHILATELY
TO
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON

“BEYOND THE CATALOGUE”

1.00pm Standing Display
Cinderella Philately - Beyond the Catalogue
by Members of the Cinderella Stamp Club to celebrate
the 50th Anniversary of the Club

5.00pm Presentation
Upper Bongoland Philately
by His Excellency Dr. Kwame Obeye-Amin

16th December 2010
His Excellency with sons Kofi (left) and Kojo (right)
Upper Bongoland Philately

A study of the 15 bongos value of the 1865 First Issue.

The first issue of Upper Bongoland, and its associated postal history, represents a microcosm of the many stamp collecting aspects that make the hobby fascinating. In 1865, printing technologies and postal services were rapidly developing; many unique developmental examples are shown in this material. Most developments have their origins in the Bongolese recognition of the need to tax and control communications and commerce between territories by providing a monopolistic service. As a result of the inimitable position of Upper Bongoland in global postal services development, the first issue of this little known country has become a fruitful area for philatelic study.

Following the well documented 1858 Civil War, and the overthrow of the Monarchy, the Kingdom of Bongoland was constituted into the Federation of Bongoland with three provinces: Upper, Lower and Central Bongoland.

In 1864 Upper Bongoland seceded from the Federation. At that time the Federation postage stamps were declared invalid in the former province and, after an emergency period, in 1865 Upper Bongoland released its first postage stamp issue comprising the single 15 bongos adhesive stamp. This stamp, or fractions and multiples of it, served all postage rates then in effect.

Although the design of the first issue stamp originated in Upper Bongoland, the issue was originally printed in England by Charles, Kipper and West and supplied to the main Post Office in the capital, Nodnol. Subsequently, the stamps were printed by Nitram Noxid & Co., State Printers, in Nodnol and in Upyurs, the country's commercial centre.

A number of varieties of the 15 bongos stamp resulted from the change of printer. Such varieties as inverted centre, inverted frame, “missing pearl”, missing centre, missing frame, double printing, etc., as well as paper varieties are known. A special variety was the small format issue produced for use in the Bongoland pygmy villages. Another interesting variant is the overprinted issue for use at the Bongoland trading outpost in the Russian South Squeegee Islands.

The stamps were valid for both postage and revenue purposes. Also produced were coil issues, stamp booklets, postal stationery and postal orders.

This display shows examples of all known varieties, special issues and supplementary materials and their uses.

Dr. Michael Dixon
Upper Bongoland Philately

Frames 1 - 5

- Double print
- Inverted centre
- Inverted frame
- Printed on reverse

Pair on cover paying overseas 30 bongos rate
The Orient Line started life in 1877 as the Orient Steam Navigation Company. It was acquired by the P & O line in 1919 and disappeared from the shipping register in 1966.

Little is known of these labels, which were printed in sheets of twelve, each of a different design. They are thought to date from circa 1930.
THE CINDERELLA STAMP CLUB
Founded 1959

A Brief History of the Club

In April 1959 David Waters suggested in the philatelic press the formation of a club to deal with stamps ‘not in Gibbons’. On 5th June 1959, an inaugural meeting was held at the Conway Hall in central London where nine attended, but the founder members totalled 36 since this included all those who responded to the original advert.

There was much discussion as to the name of the new club. Suggestions included:- Back of the Book, Odds and Sods, Fringe, Philatelic Waifs and Strays, Off Beat, and Cinderella. The last won the day.

The Club was inaugurated with the flagship slogan “An association of philatelists, amateur and professional, whose interests lie in Local stamps; Telegraph stamps; Railway stamps; Revenues and Fiscals; Forgeries; Bogus and Phantom issues; Poster stamps; Christmas, Red Cross, TB and Charity Seals; Registration labels and Airmail etiquettes; Advertising and Exhibition labels - the so-called ‘Cinderellas of Philately’”. This remains its focus to this day.

The Club was fortunate in having the services of L. N. & M. Williams, the world renowned philatelic journalist brothers, as editors of its quarterly journal ‘The Cinderella Philatelist’, which began in 1961. The Williams brothers suggested, like many philatelic journals at the beginning of the hobby, that each issue should have a free gift of a Cinderella stamp, a practice that has been retain until the present day.

From 1968 an annual competition has taken place, voted on by members present. Naturally, the award is a glass slipper. The annual auction over the years has grown in the number of lots on offer and is now the largest auction of Cinderella material anywhere in the world.

It was suggested in 1981 that the Club should emulate the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists by inaugurating a Maurice Williams Roll of Notable Cinderella Philatelists. There was much discussion as to who should be on the masthead of the Roll. Eventually, the following were chosen as having made a significant contribution to Cinderella Philately:- Georges Chapier, Robert Earée (1846-1928), Henry L'Estrange Ewen (1876-1912), André Forbin (1872-1956), Arthur Glasewald (1861-1926), Erik Hurt (1890-1952), Frederick Lundy, Frederick Melville (1883-1940), Walter Morley (1863-1936), Paul Rampacher (1881-1972), Carl Schmidt (1866-1945) and Sydney Turner (1880-1972). The Initiating Signatories were Henry Tester (GB), Norman Williams (GB), Gerald Abrams (USA), William Hornadge (Australia) and Auguste Bourdi (France). There have been a total of 27 signatories to the Roll and, of these, 13 are still living.

The Club has published 12 Handbooks and the latest enterprise is a listing in English, with coloured illustrations and rarity guide, of worldwide commemorative vignettes up to 1914. This is an updating of the Cazin & Rochas classic, published in 1913 in French with no illustrations.

Over the past 51 years some 3,000 philatelists have been members of the Club and the present membership is circa 500, from 26 different countries. The present Chairman, Chris Harman, and the former Chairman, Francis Kiddle are both RDPs, so have a major interest and knowledge of mainstream philately.
Cinderella Stamp Club Display

This one frame display of 'Bournemouth' is 12 pages extracted from an 11 volume collection. Deliberately, the display is a mix of postal history and 'Cinderellas' (poster stamps). 2010 is an important date in the history of Bournemouth. 1910 was the centenary year, and thus 2010 is the bi-centenary year.

1910 was a major event with ‘fêtes' and the 'aviation week’. It was at the latter that Henry Rolls was killed flying his plane.

Bournemouth was not always so named. First, it was 'Bourne Tregonwell' and only later 'Bournemouth'.

There are two other major philatelic facts. In 1940, the centenary of the postage stamp, was commemorated by a major philatelic exhibition in the town.

This in turn links to the second major Philatelic connection. Robson Lowe moved to Bournemouth in 1937 and the 1940 exhibition was largely organised by him. His was the major collection of Bournemouth postal history and several of the pages of this display are from his collection.

Frames 7-9 - The Private Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain - 1854-1870

Stamps were issued by 13 different companies between 1854 and 1865 and used until they were nationalised by the Post Office in 1870. They were listed by Stanley Gibbons in their British Empire catalogues until 1940.

There were 201 different stamps altogether, of which 34 are copies known only in official collections or are unknown, 32 are thought to have fewer than 10 copies extant and 36 where 10-50 copies are known. Sir Edward Bacon claimed that the larger Electric Telegraph Company stamps were of greater rarity than the British Guiana 'circulars' and the first Hawaiian issue.

Of the 167 different stamps outside official collections, 116 are displayed in this collection. The Peter Langmead collection is on open display in the British Library and contains the best showing of these issues outside the Royal Philatelic Collection.

References:-

- *The Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain*, MacDonald, 1959
- *Private Telegraph Companies of Great Britain*, Lister, 1961
Cinderella Stamp Club Display

Frames 10-12 - The Private Posts of Plauen im Vogtland

Although the German Postal Laws of 1871 permitted private postal organisations to compete with the Reichspost for handling of local mail, it was not until August 1890 that Plauen’s first private post opened for business. From then until 31 March 1900, when a change in the Postal Laws suppressed the private posts, three commercial companies operated letter posts in the town for various periods of time and with varying degrees of success.

In a town the size of Plauen, with a population of around 50,000 in the 1890s, there would scarcely have been a sufficient volume of local mail to support one private letter post, let alone three. The profusion of options, and in one case the frequent change of ownership, can only have served to confuse the customers and undermine their confidence in private enterprise. Moreover, the efficiency of the private concerns is called into question by the frequency of uncalled or pen-cancelled mail and the reluctance of two of them to use dated postmarks. The present-day scarcity of material emanating from the Plauen private posts reflects a low level of postal business which must be attributed, in part, to these factors.

Frames 13-14 - Nineteenth Century Local Posts

Pacific Steam Navigation Company - 1848

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company was established under Royal Charter in February 1840. The company ran a regular service along the Pacific Coast of Central and South America between Valparaiso, Chile and Panama.

Stamps were ordered in 1847 with the aim of pre-paying mail carried on the vessels. The two values were printed by Perkins, Bacon & Petch and were the first overseas stamp contract received by Perkins, Bacon.

The stamps were never put into use by the company and the stock was delivered some ten years later to the government of Peru to provide provisionals ahead of the issue of their own locally printed issues. Few were ever used and the majority of examples seen today are later reprints for sale to collectors. The stamps have been extensively forged.

Liannos Post, Constantinople - 1865

The local post was established at the suggestion of the Turkish Government, which admitted itself incapable of organising a reliable post within Constantinople. The post delivered letters and packages within the region of the city and to the docks for onwards transport overseas.

The stamps were printed by Perkins, Bacon and were issued on Christmas Day 1865.
Frames 15-16 - Union and Confederate Patriotic Labels during the American Civil War, 1861-5

The patriotic labels issued by both the North and the South during the American Civil War are the earliest to be found from the U.S. There are 101 from the Union and 9 from the Confederacy. Those from the latter are scarcer by two orders of magnitude.

This display shows only those labels for which the printer is known. To date, there are five known printers for Union labels, accounting for 64 of the recorded labels, and two printers for the Confederacy, one label from each. No doubt the identity of more printers will be learned over time.

The exhibitor has written a comprehensive two-part article about the Union labels in the American Stamp Dealer & Collector, #35-6, Nov-Dec 2009 & Jan 2010. He knows of no similar article for the Confederate labels; their rarity makes forming a definitive collection virtually impossible.


From 1910, the 2nd Congress, philatelic souvenirs were produced and sold. Due to the perceived importance of Congress, many of the early souvenirs were produced by Perkins, Bacon. The display shows proofs from all the souvenirs produced by Perkins, Bacon from 1910 to 1935. Many early designs were taken from original stamp dies. Others were new designs. Unfortunately, in 1935 Perkins, Bacon went into administration, thus ending a fascinating period of Congress souvenirs.

The example in blue is the 1910 Die Proof of the young Queen Victoria’s head, no crown or diadem, probably drawn by Henry Corbould in 1837. The only use of this head on a stamp was for the Foreign Bill revenue stamps of Ceylon.

The example in brownish black is of the 1916 War Fund design for the stamp auction, built up from the 1914 Congress Programme design, prepared by Perkins Bacon.
The wide definition of a “Cinderella” is a stamp-like item which is not a national postage stamp. Certain categories of these, including locals, railway stamps, revenues and telegraphs have been widely studied and catalogued and so the term “Cinderella” is often more simply applied to ephemeral productions such as advertising, charity and exhibition labels.

Some of these items appeared well before 1900 and the first I have traced for Ireland is for the Dublin International Exhibition of 1865. Over the years they have been used to fasten or decorate envelopes, advertise products or events, promote tourism, publicise fairs and exhibitions, raise funds for charity and other purposes.

Some appear as long-running series over many years, such as those for the Dublin Horse Show, while others are very much single productions. In some cases the event or reason for issue remains elusive. One might imagine that if an event were important enough to have a label then there would be a mention or advertisement in a contemporary newspaper, but in several instances apparently not.

Examples are shown that in some way reflect the variety and differing categories of Irish Cinderellas.

The North Borneo Company was granted a Royal Charter in 1881 and first issued revenue stamps in 1886. These were postage stamps overprinted “and Revenue”. Three cents, Five cents and Ten cents overprinted revenues followed.

In 1911 stamps perforated JUDICIAL or REVENUE were prepared locally along with some overprinted Revenue in either black or red. Documents show the use of these stamps. In 1939 the new issue pictorial stamps were perforated REVENUE and used on documents. The $1 value was overprinted W.S.C. and used as a savings stamp for War Savings Certificates of the Straits Settlements. Very few of these have survived.

The Japanese issued special stamps for taxing Tobacco; one such stamp being glued to each pack of tobacco or cigars. Only a few fragments of these stamps were known until the values shown here were discovered.

The second frame shows the $25 Revenue stamp issued in 1889 inscribed British North Borneo and, in 1894, The State of North Borneo. The former has die proofs, colour trials, issued stamps and cancelled to order. The latter, correctly used stamps for revenue purposes as well as Specimens and other curiosities. These stamps represent the best that the printer Blades, East and Blades of London ever produced.
Frames 23-24 - Poster Stamps for Stamp Dealers

Poster stamps were immensely popular as an area of stamp collecting prior to the first world war. Many stamp dealers probably dealt with more collectors of poster stamps than of postage stamps. Unsurprisingly, many poster stamps have been published by Stamp Dealers as an advertising medium. The pages on display have been taken from a very large all world collection.

The display concentrates on stamps that have plagiarised postage stamps. Starting with WS Lincoln, the earliest British stamp dealer, who used the Mulready and British Guiana stamps.

Many countries are represented. Of special importance is the New Zealand Lake Wakatipu plagiarisation used on two covers. The Forbin Key Plate stamps are extremely rare. The Dutch East Indies North Borneo plagiarising by F. van Houten are also very difficult.

Frames 25-26 - Triangular Charity Labels

**Sicily and Calabria**

In 1908 there was an immense earthquake which destroyed the city of Messina and much of the rest of Sicily and Calabria. This display shows some of the labels printed and sold to raise funds to help the victims of the disaster.

**Argentina**

The League against Tuberculosis in Argentina was founded in 1901.

Between 1956 and 1984 the League issued more than 50 triangular labels at Christmas time to raise funds.
Frames 27-28 - Propaganda Labels of the Second World War

During World War II, Great Britain and its allies issued a large variety of propaganda labels. Some were used to inform, some to boost both civilian and/or military morale, others to aid recruitment. Some labels were produced by private companies, others by charities to raise money for the wounded servicemen or for aid to refugees from occupied countries. Yet more were printed and issued by the government to ask the nation to support the war by buying national savings certificates or war bonds.

These labels were used on letters, often on the reverse to seal the flap. They were issued and sold either in sheet form, in singles, or in booklets. This exhibit shows the development of the labels and their use during the war years by some of the allied nations.

Frames 29-30 - Municipal Posts of the Chinese Treaty Ports

By the Treaty of Nanking (1842), ending the first Opium War, Britain forced the Chinese to allow traders to operate in Shanghai and five Treaty Ports. By 1854 the Shanghai merchants had created their own municipal council.

There was dissatisfaction with the privately run local posts of the Chinese and, in 1843, a local post was started, run by the council. Stamps were issued in 1865, printed locally. Used copies seldom reached Europe and are rare and expensive.

By 1893 other Treaty Ports were copying the Shanghai service and started to sell their own stamps. Most were issued with an eye to philatelic sales. This situation continued until 1897, when the Chinese Government started to run its own postal service and effectively put an end to all the local posts, including the Shanghai service.
In the mid-nineteenth century, the Danish and Norwegian postal services delivered mail only from town to town and addressees had to collect their mail from their local post office. There were certain exceptions to this, being Christiania (Oslo) and Kobenhavn (Copenhagen).

Private enterprise stepped in, operating a local service in twelve Danish towns and twenty (including Spitsbergen) in Norway. They operated an effective service until new laws in 1888 brought most of them to an end.

This display shows a wide range of the basic stamps issued by these posts and illustrates the diversity of design and fluctuation in printing quality. It includes proofs, reprints and provisional issues.
Cinderella Stamp Club Display

Frames 35-36 - Herm Island & the 1959 Map & Boat Issue

Herm is the fifth largest of the Channel Islands and it had a G.P.O. sub-office of Guernsey until 1938. After postal independence in 1969, a sub-office of the Guernsey Post Office opened that still operates today, over forty years later. Between those two periods, island residents and tourists nevertheless generated large amounts of mail. By the late 1940s there was a clear need for a postal service but the G.P.O. was not prepared to re-establish one.

The Tenant of Herm, Mr A. G. Jefferies, therefore decided to start his own service that commenced on 26th May 1949. It operated with the approval of, and under licence from the G.P.O. For over twenty years tens of thousands of items of mail were carried annually.

On 1st June 1959 Herm issued one of its better known and iconic sets that depicted the mailboat ‘Arrowhead’ in transit from the island to St. Peter Port harbour, Guernsey. This display exhibits artwork for that issue by Rigby Graham, showing how it developed from photographic surveys to early sketches and the finished artwork. Colour trials, proofs and examples of commercial mail are also shown.

Frames 37-38 - British Consular Service 1885-1951

The duties of Embassies and Consulates in Foreign Countries cover giving advice to British traders, settling their disputes, guarding the legal rights of citizens under foreign jurisdiction and acting as the British Government’s spokesman. In addition, they can issue visas for foreigners to travel to UK, renew British passports, marry British Citizens, administer oaths, take affidavits, etc. All of these services were chargeable and stamps were issued to receipt these fees.

During the late 18th century/early 19th century there were hundreds of Embassies & Consulates/Vice Consulates around the world and each had there own cancel, as shown on the first page.

The display shows examples of all the different types of stamps issued from 1885 to 1951, starting with the early embossed series which was only in existence for about 18 months and followed by the first of the Consular Service revenue keyplate series which was issued in 1886.

The stamps lasted through several reigns until they were replaced by others inscribed Foreign Service and Diplomatic Service in 1964.
The problem of funding the spiralling costs of health care has run parallel to the medical advances of the last three centuries.

In the 1890s many of London's voluntary hospitals, which relied heavily on charitable donations, were in dire financial straits.

In 1897 Prince Edward established the Prince of Wales's Hospital Fund for London to raise £150,000 in annual subscriptions for the London voluntary hospitals. The fund raising stamps and ephemera of 1897 and 1898 are well known cinderella items. In 1902, after Queen Victoria's death, the fund was re-named King Edward’s Hospital Fund for London.

Funding problems worsened after the first world war and in 1922 a second appeal, The Hospitals of London Combined Appeal, was launched. These stamps are less well known and scarcer. This display illustrates the stamps and ephemera of these two major appeals and other fund-raising stamps issued by individual hospitals.

### Private (Trade Association) Revenue Stamps

While the Tea Clearing House was based in London, most of the other stamp issuing Trade Associations were based in Liverpool which, by 1800, had become the most important port in the UK for the reception of commodities such as cotton, sugar, vegetable oils and lard, as well as for corn and other types of grain. The stamps were used to pay arbitration fees and for the verification of contracts and transactions in the futures market. They were also used for the pre-payment of various warehousing and sampling services.

### Railway Newspaper and Parcel Stamps

The tax on Newspapers had allowed for free carriage via the postal system and, when the tax was partially repealed in 1855, the Railway Companies recognised a business opportunity and began to issue pre-paid Newspaper stamps.

The system proved successful and, in 1870, was extended with the issue of stamps for general parcel traffic.
Cinderella Stamp Club Display

Frames 43-44 - British Road Transport Stamps and Advertising Labels

Carrier Stamps
By the 18th century, carriers were well established as persons who either carried their own or other people's goods, or even both, for the purpose of trade. Many small and competing organisations could be found in most cities and towns, especially where there were ports and/or manufacturing. As a method of accounting, stamps were used to prepay these charges. Parcel stamps were cheap to print and were larger than postage stamps. The London Parcel Company in Fetter Lane, established in 1837, is perhaps the earliest company whose stamps may be found.

Colman's of Norwich
The Colman family of Norwich became millers during 1804 in Norfolk. The firm experienced a great transformation through one Jeremiah James Colman (1830-98) when he became a partner in 1851. The company had bought land from the Norfolk Railway Company and was able to bring all types of seeds & grains into new premises for processing. Before 1900 poster stamps were produced by lithography: on request a miniature sheet with six of eleven designs was offered to decorate scrap books, etc. This was so successful that a more expensive engraved design followed.

Frames 45-46 - Tramways of the British Isles

Trams, from the horse drawn vehicles of the 1860s, through the eras of steam and of electric traction until their gradual replacement by motor buses during the second quarter of the twentieth century, were an important element in public transport provision in urban areas and in some rural locations throughout the British Isles.

As well as conveying passengers, many tramways carried parcels and freight. The display includes stamps, tickets and paperwork associated with these services.

With the introduction of motor buses, initially to supplement and eventually to supplant trams, municipal undertakings changed their titles from "Tramways Department" to "Transport Department". This process of change is reflected in the material on display.
Western Australia: Stamp Duty - Swan on Perth Water
In 1904, the contract for printing duty stamps was taken over by Waterlow. Their design is a beautiful piece of engraving, with bi-coloured stamps with values from 1d to £100. High values were seldom used and were still current on decimalisation (1966). Only 127 copies of the £50 were used in sixty-two years.

In 1905, the printing plates were sent to the Government Lithographer, Perth, and transfers were taken to create lithographic stones. Later printings were made used zinc plates until 1941. None of these match the beauty of the original Waterlow printings.

Tasmania: George & Dragon Postal Fiscals
Stamp Duty was introduced in Tasmania in October 1863. Four new revenues (3d, 2/6, 5/- & 10/-) were produced to supplement the Chalon head postage stamps. Initially these George & Dragon stamps were imperforate, later perforated privately by licensed stamp vendors, and finally by the Government itself.

Stamp duty ceased in 1870 - proofs on watermarked paper for the re-introduction (1880) are shown. These stamps also had postal usage, and were reprinted in 1879, for presentation purposes. After formation of the Commonwealth in 1901, the three high values were overprinted REVENUE.

USA Local Posts
The local posts of the USA have fascinated collectors since the 1850s. Most of the companies were short-lived (some as little as a few months) and represent the struggle to introduce an efficient postal system in the United States. Because of their brief lives, many of the stamps are classed as rare or very elusive. Early collectors sought after them and, coupled with the lack of detailed information, were happy to fill the spaces in their collections with stamps that looked similar to the genuine ones, although they may have been forgeries. Entrepreneurs and dubious dealers latched onto this very quickly and produced many forgeries or, when they could get hold of the original plates, made reprints to satisfy the needs of collectors.

Petrol Rationing Coupons
At times of war, governments have introduced rationing of certain commodities. Petrol rationing was first introduced towards the end of First World War, and again during the Second World War. With the onset of the Suez Crisis in 1956, when the Suez Canal was in the hands of Egypt, the British government found it necessary to re-introduce petrol rationing.

To help control the rationing, coupons, both singly or in booklets, were prepared and issued to motorists. Little research has been undertaken on this important aspect of recent British history.
Cinderella Stamp Club Display

Frames 51-52 - International Reply Coupons

The display shows reply coupons from all systems which have been set up at various times other than the International Reply Coupon and the Imperial/Commonwealth Reply Coupon systems. These took advantage of a cheaper coupon than the international one that could be used within empires or restricted unions which had reduced postage rates.

Research into these coupons is contained in the two large volumes on the reply coupons of the world by André Hurtré of the Académie de Philatélie de France, with a final volume due to appear during 2011.

Wishing all
Fellows and members of The Royal Philatelic Society London
and members of The Cinderella Stamp Club
a Very Happy Christmas
and a Healthy and Prosperous New Year
Display to The Royal Philatelic Society London
Participants in the Display

Frames 1-5  His Excellency Dr. Kwame Obeye-Amin (a.k.a. Dr. Michael Dixon FRPSL)
Upper Bongoland Philately

——oo0oo——

Frame 6  Charles Kiddle RNCP
Bournemouth - a Philatelic History
Frames 7-9  Dr. Conrad Graham RNCP, President
Private Telegraph Stamps of Great Britain
Frames 10-12  Peter Rogers FRPSL, RNCP, Vice President
German Private Post of Plauen im Vogtland
Frames 13-14  Chris Harman RDP, FRPSL, Chairman
Pacific Steam Navigation Company

Frames 15-16  Dr. Art Groten FRPSL
Patriotic Labels of the American Civil War
Frames 17-18  Francis Kiddle RDP, FRPSL
Philatelic Congress of GB - Perkins, Bacon
Frames 19-20  Peter Wood
An Irish Stew - Cinderellas of Ireland
Frames 21-22  Peter Cockburn
Revenue Stamps of North Borneo
Frames 23-34  Charles Kiddle
Poster Stamps for Stamp Dealers
Frames 25-26  Maggie Thompson FRPSL
Triangular Charity Labels
Frames 27-28  Stuart Henderson
Propaganda Labels of World War II
Frames 29-30  Geoff Rosamond
Municipal Posts of the Chinese Treaty Ports
Frames 31-32  Denis Lavery
Swan Islands
Frames 33-34  Sandra Poole
Christmas and Anti-Tuberculosis Stamps of Cuba
Frames 35-36  John Aitchison
Danish and Norwegian Local Posts
Frames 37-38  Tony Hall
British Consular Revenues
Frames 39-40  Chris George
London Hospital Fund Raising 1897-1939
Frames 41-42  Chris Tennant
Liverpool Trade Association Revenues
Frames 44-44  Derek Weston
British Private Carrier Stamps
Frames 45-46  John Armstone
Coleman’s Mustard
Frames 47-48  Ian Spencer
Tramway Stamps of the British Isles
Frames 49-50  Ed Hitchings
Revenues of Western Australia
Frames 51-52  Michael Wright
British Petrol Coupons

THE CINDERELLA STAMP CLUB

AN ASSOCIATION OF PHILATELISTS, AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL, WHOSE INTERESTS LIE IN:

LOCAL STAMPS; TELEGRAPH STAMPS; RAILWAY STAMPS; REVENUES AND FISCALS; FORGERIES;
BOGUS AND PHANTOM ISSUES; POSTER STAMPS; CHRISTMAS, RED CROSS, TB AND CHARITY
SEALS; REGISTRATION LABELS AND AIRMAIL ETIQUETTES; ADVERTISING AND EXHIBITION LABELS;
THE SO-CALLED “CINDERELLAS OF PHILATELY”