

LAKESHORE 2021

COLLECTIONS UNE PAGE

No. 1

The Kionga (Quionga) triangle



Negotiations in 1887 between Germany, Britain, Portugal - and in the background the Sultan of Zanzibar (the former ruler of the whole east African coast) - allotted all the lands south of the Rovuma river to Portugal (Mozambique), except for area around Kionga which was given to Germany (Ost Afrika).

This triangle of land allowed Germany to control shipping into the interior.



After WWI Kionga was handed over to Portugal. Until its full integration into Mozambique, Kionga overprints were required to be used.

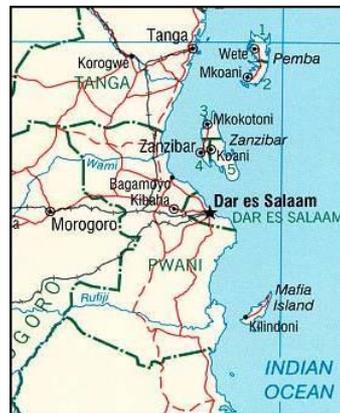
The four stamps shown are the only ones to exist.

Mafia – but not in Italy.

Mafia, first mentioned in the eighth century, is an island located on the East-African coast near Zanzibar.

In 1890 Germany acquired the island from the Sultan of Zanzibar to form part of its colony of Ost Afrika.

On January 12th, 1915 Mafia was taken by British troops. The local commander, J.D. Mackay authorized German stamps to be overprinted with **G. R.** (Georgius Rex) and **MAFIA** in two lines, using handstamps made locally and in Zanzibar.



These two examples are listed in the Michel catalog as no.2 and no.3.

The red 7½ Heller stamp carries a cancellation from Dar es Salaam rather than a local one. Does that mean that it is a fake?

An article by George T. Krieger named “Mafia Island Overprints” provides fascinating details concerning the many controversies surrounding these issues (see georgekrieger@sbcglobal.net).

Papal states



The Papal States started issuing stamps in 1852. All stamps of this issue were denominated in Bajocchi and Scudi (shields), showing the papal arms.

By 1859 the Romagna had been occupied by Piedmont troops and integrated into the Kingdom of Italy. The Marche and Umbria - but not Rome itself - joined Italy one year later.

1852 issue on coloured paper



French troops protected the Pope in the remaining area in and around Rome. In 1870, due to the Franco-Prussian war Napoleon III had to withdraw his troops. Rome fell and became the capital of the new Kingdom of Italy.

The 1867 and 1868 issues below are generally more valuable when cancelled because of the short time they were valid. Also, the cancellation ink smudged easily on the glossy paper used.

1867 issue glazed paper, in Centesimi di Lira



1868 issue glazed paper, perforated



No. 4

Postal Services to the Canadian North

Jack Elliot was a pilot in Western Ontario in the early 1920's. He acquired several Curtiss JN-4 Canuck airplanes and by 1925 had formed his own flying school out of Hamilton, Ontario. Elliot became aware of problems in supplying some of the northern mining communities of Ontario with basic materials. He started the Jack V. Elliot Air Service company using two of his JN-4 Canucks, fitting them with skis for winter conditions and started flying key supplies north.

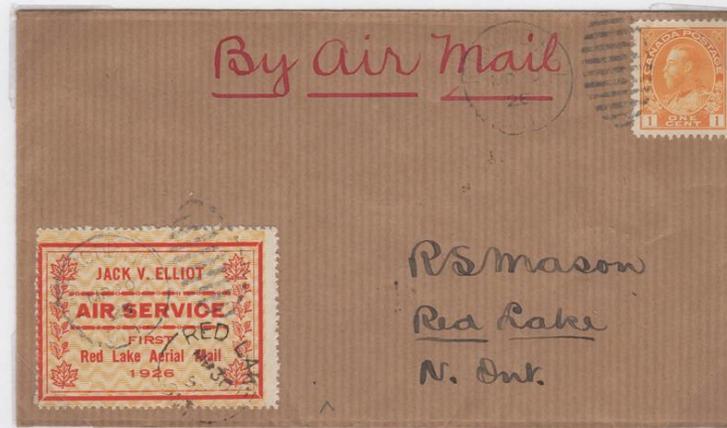
The Canada Post decided to take advantage of this service and contracted Mr. Elliot to deliver mail to the north at a cost of 25 cents per letter, even allowing him to print his own Air Service semi-official postage. The contract allowed Elliot to fly mail from Rolling Portage, later renamed Hudson, Ontario, to the mining town of Red Lake. Canada Post had regular postal delivery to Rolling Portage.



Jack V Elliot Air Service Stamp
Issued on March 6th, 1926



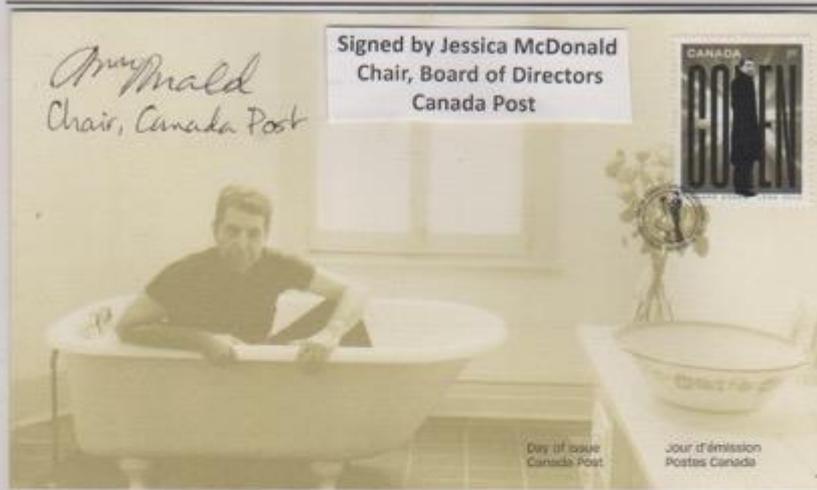
Photo of the Curtiss JN-4 Canuck



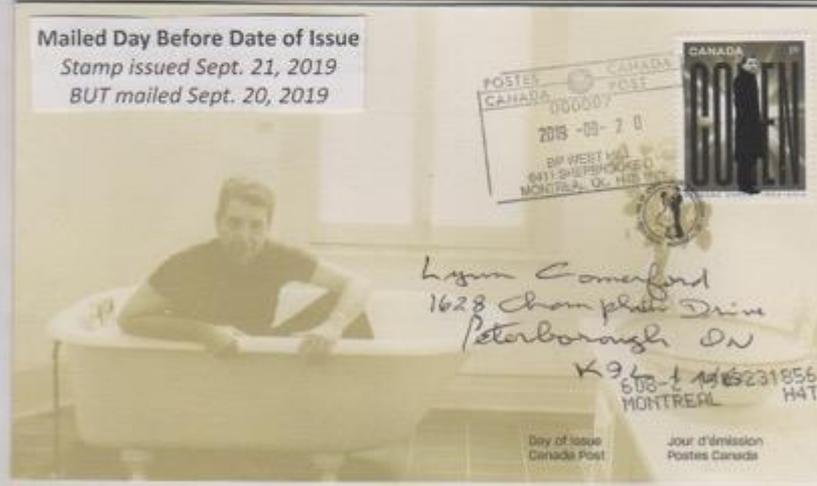
The above cover was mailed from Richmond Hill, Ontario, postmarked March 20, 1926. The cover was franked with a 1 cent Canadian stamp covering delivery from Richmond Hill to Rolling Portage. It was also franked with a Jack V. Elliot Air Service stamp covering the last step of the journey to Red Lake. The post mark indicates it arrived in Red Lake March 30, 1926.

No. 5

EXTRAORDINARY LEONARD COHEN FDC'S



First Day Covers of the \$1.90 overweight domestic letter rate (up to 100 g).



No. 6

PROGRESSIVE PROOF



Missing Black Plate
which adds the following:

1. denomination \$10 (in UR)
2. "mountain duck" (UL)
3. "Australian Nature" (LR)
4. "Conservation Agency"
to complete
the Mint Duck Stamp

1994 AUSTRALIA DUCK REVENUE

Mint Duck Stamp



Official Announcement and Order Form

THE 6TH AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL DUCK STAMP

Mountain Ducks featured in
1994 Australian Duck Stamp



The ducks featured in the 1994-95 Duck Stamp Collection is "Tadorna tadornoides", or Mountain Duck. Easily recognized on water by its heavy silhouette this duck is found throughout the southern parts of Western Australia and the Eastern States. Attractively coloured, but almost inedible as a game bird, the Mountain Duck is the largest of the Australian ducks. Both male and female of the species are featured in this year's Wetlands Conservation Duck Stamp.

Duck stamps and related products can be purchased by mail order by completing the coupon below. For further information please phone 008 331 794 during business hours.

NOTE:
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No. 7

1953 TEXTILE INDUSTRY STAMP

A traditional exhibit of the 50¢ definitive (pre-production, printings, and usage) which has a symbolic design of the making of textile, from a spinning wheel, to the modern bobbin, to textile cloth.

DIE PROOF



CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, LIMITED
DIE PROOF on India paper attached to card

Design by Alan L. Pollock
Engraved by Joseph Keller

TWO PLATES WERE USED



Plates of 200 subjects, in four panes of 50.

OVERSEAS AIRMAIL COVER



WINNIPEG MANITOBA FEB 1 4 PM 1955 Slogan: FIGHT POLIO AID CANADIAN MARCH OF DIMES

ISSUED Nov. 2, 1953

63.075M ISSUED

REPLACED Feb. 8, 1967

No. 8

BRILLIANT, C-B, UTILISA DURANT CINQ ANS UNE OBLITÉRATION ROULEAU ILLUSTRÉE PEU COURANTE

La ville de Brilliant en Colombie-Britannique fut le centre d'une colonie de Doukhobors, une secte chrétienne non-conformiste qui émigra de Sibérie durant le 18e siècle.

Arrivés au Canada en 1899, ils s'installèrent au Saskatchewan puis en Colombie-Britannique.

Cette secte cherchait à restaurer la simplicité du culte de l'église paléochrétienne. L'église, les prêtres, les sacrements et les icônes étaient rejetés.

Sur l'autel il y avait seulement du pain, de l'eau et du sel. La seule autorité qu'ils reconnaissaient était celle de leur chef, ou de son successeur, qui était censé réincarner le Christ.

Végétariens, ils vivaient en communauté.

Depuis 1940, tous les Doukhobors se sont adaptés au mode vie canadien.



Alors qu'il était le maître de poste de Brilliant, de 1925 à 1931, Peter A. Katasonoff a gravé l'oblitérateur de 60mm de diamètre. L'empreinte montre le numéro du bureau de poste, 9079, une maison communale et le portrait de Peter V. Verigin le leader de la secte. Cette oblitération est rare, j'en ai seulement vu une dizaine depuis que je collectionne. Les dates extrêmes d'utilisation s'étalent entre le 9 mars 1929 et le 14 novembre 1934.

No. 9

THE BEST LAID PLANS . . .

Since 1948 the French occupy a wedge of the Antarctic continent called Adelie land. A scientific station, Dumont d'Urville, was built there and scientists continue to do research. Adelie land is only accessible for a few months a year during the area's "summer" period. Every year a new contingent of scientists is brought in to replace those who have spent the previous year on the base.

Because of the difficulty of accessing the base by sea, the French government decided to construct a landing strip near the Dumont d'Urville base.

The work started in 1990 and, at first, everything went according to plan. In 1992 a proposal was made to mark the inauguration of the landing strip with the issue of a stamp and an air letter. The first day of issue of the aerogramme (air letter) was to be February 11, 1994.

As many philatelists I sent my request for some postal souvenirs in 1992, as the mail is delivered to the base only a few times a year. I got back a letter with the new 30F stamp postmarked January 1, 1993 much later in that year.

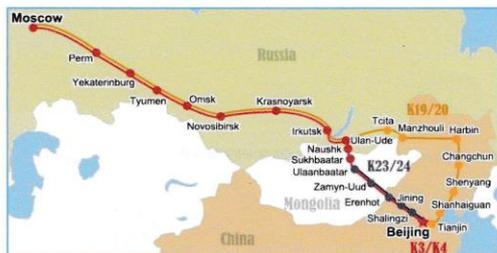
However, the construction of the landing strip met with a lot of hardship and controversies so that the project was scrapped at the end of 1993. However, the stamp program was not cancelled.

It is sometime in 1998, that I received a second letter, the aerogramme, although it was postmarked February 11, 1994, the official day of issue. That letter had come through Punta Arenas in Chile on January 7, 1998. There was a boxed message on the envelope which indicated PISTE ENDOMMAGÉE - INAUGURATION ANNULÉE (Landing strip damaged Inauguration cancelled). Obviously the aerogramme was not carried out of Adelie land by air.



De Tientsin à Toulon par Voie de Sibérie

Le Tsar Alexandre III autorisa la construction du Transsibérien en mars 1891. La ligne, reliant Moscou à Vladivostok et longue de 9260 km. A l'origine, la ligne traversait le nord de la Chine et à Harbin une branche rejoignait Péking en passant par Shenyang (Moukden) et Tianjin (Tientsin).



Un des avantages du Transsibérien fut que les correspondances de Chine et de l'Extrême Orient pour l'Europe pouvaient prendre jusqu'à 20 jours de moins que par les voies maritimes habituelles. De sorte que durant la période 1903-1945 « Via Sibérie » ou « Voie Sibérie » était le trajet privilégié.

Au milieu du XIX^e siècle, Tientsin (maintenant Tianjin) s'ouvre au commerce étranger et l'importance de la ville augmente avec la liaison ferroviaire qui la relie à Pékin depuis 1897. Tientsin devient rapidement une ville importante et florissante où une communauté européenne de commerçants, entrepreneurs, diplomates et marchands y résident à plein temps. Vers 1860 la Chine avait accepté la présence de concessions étrangères sur son territoire. Il y avait ainsi dans la ville de Tientsin des concessions d'Allemagne, de Belgique, de Grande-Bretagne, des Etats-Unis, de France, d'Italie, et de Russie. La plupart des concessions avaient un bureau de poste qui utilisait ses propres timbres.



Lettre d'un militaire français stationné à Tientsin pour Toulon en France. Postée le 25 janvier 1905 au bureau de poste français de Tientsin, elle est affranchie d'un timbre à 15 centimes du type *Droits de l'homme* marqué Chine. On note aussi les marques *Correspondances d'Armées* et *Voie Sibérie*. La lettre arrive à Toulon le 3 février. Duré du voyage 8 jours. Par mal pour une distance de 10200 km.