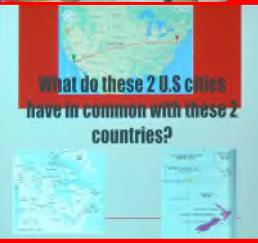
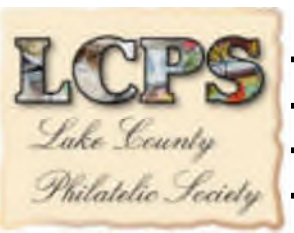


Perforations



Last month's presentation **"World War II Cinderillas"** by Ed Pieklo was an education on the interactions of enterprising stamp collectors, the government and society in general.

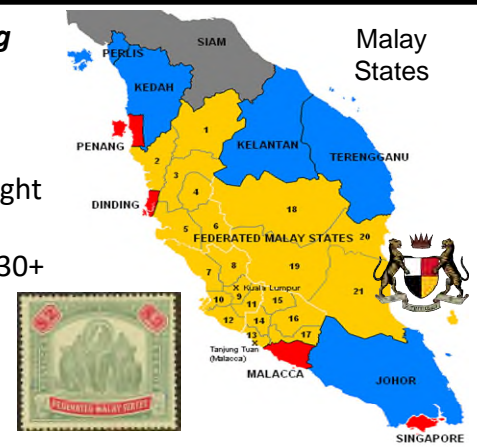
The general discussion after the presentation was more information on this facet of stamp collecting — resources mentioned were the UK Cinderella Stamp Club (URL: www.cinderellastampclub.org.uk) founded in 1959, is affiliate No. 91 of the American Philatelic Society. Membership in the club is £22 annually from Roger Hudson, Box 172, Coventry CV6 6NF England, and includes a subscription to the quarterly journal, Cinderella Philatelist and the **"Field Guide to the Cinderella Stamps of Canada"** by Ronald G. Lafrenière (BirdBearPress.com).



This month's presentation is **"Collecting Malay States Stamps"** by Dave Stueckemann and Tom Willer.

As can be seen from the chart to the right and the map to the left, the political evolution of this relatively small area (30+ entities) of the world could generate a goodly number of collectable items ... lets see if it does.

Collectively known as BRITISH MALAYA		Collectively known as BRITISH BORNEO	
1824 Negeri Sembilan, Johor, Kedah, Perak, Selangor, Kelantan, Perlis, Terengganu	1790 Malacca ceded to British East India	1824 Singapore becomes a British Colony	1846 Brunei ceded to British
1826 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS established under the control of the British East India Company	1802 Penang ceded to British East India	1868 Labuan becomes a Crown Colony	1868 Sabah becomes a protectorate
1 April 1867 STRAITS SETTLEMENTS become a Crown Colony	1895 Federated Malay States	1 January 1890 Labuan annexed to NORTH BORNEO	1841 Brunei ceded to the White Rajah Dynasty of Sarawak
30 October 1906 Labuan joined the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS	1 April 1946 Federated Malay States, Unfederated Malay States, Malacca and Penang formed the MALAY UNION	1 April 1946 Labuan joined to Straits which becomes the JOHORE STATE OF SINGAPORE	1 July 1946 Sarawak ceded to the British Crown
31 January 1948 Reformed as the FEDERATION OF MALAYA (Malacca and Penang remained British Colonies)	31 August 1957 The FEDERATION OF MALAYA granted independence with the British Commonwealth	15 July 1946 Labuan annexed to North Borneo which became the CROWN COLONY OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO	1 July 1946 Sarawak granted independence
16 September 1963 The Federation of Malaya, Singapore, British North Borneo (as the State of Sabah) and Sarawak merge to form MALAYSIA	16 September 1963 SINGAPORE declared independence	31 August 1963 BRITISH NORTH BORNEO granted self-governance	22 July 1963 Sarawak granted independence
1 February 1974 Kuala Lumpur Federal Territory established	0 August 1965 SINGAPORE expelled from Malaysia	16 April 1988 Labuan Federal Territory established from Sabah	
1 February 2001 Federal Territory of Putrajaya established			



Treasures' Report: Total – \$ 3,278.72 (\$136.04 in 1904 dollars)

Local Stamp Shows

MSDA Show West
Lindner Conf Center
610 E Butterfield RD
Lombard IL
September 12-13

Milcopex 2015
Crown Plaza,
Milwaukee Airport
6401 S 13th St
Milwaukee WI
September 25-27

MSDA Summer Show
Carlson Country Inn
600 Milwaukee Ave
Prospect Heights IL
Oct 10-11

Chicagopex 2015
Westin Chicago Northwest
400 Park Boulevard
Itasca IL
November 20- 22

MSDA Show Milwaukee
St Aloysius' Gonzaga Hall
1435 S 92nd Street
West Allis, WI
December 5-6

Next meeting:
7-PM on Tuesday, 25 August 2015
at the Grayslake Library
100 Library Lane - Grayslake, IL 60030



Officers:
Dr Tom Willer – President
Bill Schultz – Vice President
Dave Sadler – Secretary
Ed Pieklo – Treasurer

Collecting the British Empire —



Scott CA 85 — Worlds First Christmas Stamp

Given the nature of this months presentation, we probably should look at the vast number of areas for collectors in the stamps produced for the British Empire/Commonwealth. The stamp shown to the right gives an indication of what areas could be collected at the end of the 19th century - just over fifty years of stamp production. Thirty years later, 40 more distinct collectable areas evolved from the incorporation of former German and Ottoman colonies and provinces into the Empire.

In general, as individuals, we do not have the resources to tackle the entire Empire — but one family has done very well over the years amassing an almost complete collection of the Empires stamps. This collection is partially available for viewing on the Internet at URL:

<http://www.royal.gov.uk>

And then selecting site map, The Royal Collection and other collections, The Royal Philatelic Collection.

The early history of the Royal collection as told by the website starts — In 1856, the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) and his younger brother Prince Alfred, Queen Victoria's second son and later Duke of Edinburgh, were given panes of the soon to be issued new 6d stamps.

Alfred became a serious stamp collector. He put together a small collection and served as Honorary President of what is now the Royal Philatelic Society London from 1890 until his death.

Before his death in 1900, the Duke of Edinburgh sold his collection to his older brother, who in turn gave it to his son, the Duke of York. He was already a very keen collector, and once wrote to his philatelic adviser, J. A. Tilleard: "I wish to have the best collection and not one of the best collections in England." In March 1893 he was elected Honorary Life Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society. On his marriage later in the year, fellow members of the Society gave him an album of postage stamps as a wedding present. It contained nearly 1,500 contributions from over 100 of the Society's members.

In 1896 the Duke of York accepted the invitation to become Executive President of the Society, a position he held until 1910 when he came to the Throne. He recognized rarity and made every effort to obtain the rarest stamps at the first possible opportunity. By 1904 he had acquired both the Penny and Two Pence 'Post Office' Mauritius of 1847 - the first stamps issued by a colonial post office and probably the most prized stamps that any collector could wish to acquire.

The 1d was bought from the Earl of Kintore's collection, while the unused Two Pence 'Post Office' Mauritius was acquired at auction in 1904 for a then-record price of £1,450 (\$183,000.00 in today's dollars) — A courtier asked the Prince if he had seen that "some damned fool had paid as much as 1400 pounds for one stamp". "Yes," came the reply. "I was that damned fool!"



Queen Mary

The Duke of York succeeded his father as King George V on 6 May 1910. As the 70th anniversary of the penny black, it was perhaps an appropriate date for the accession of a king who became one of the most renowned philatelists of his time.

In 1906 he decided to confine his collection almost entirely to the stamps of Great Britain and the Empire. A number of official and semi-official presentations, and thirteen important items, presents from Queen Mary, helped build up the collection, but by far the largest proportion came from his own purchases.

The strength of his collection lies in its completeness. Regardless of how attractive or unattractive the stamps were, King George V never neglected a stamp issue provided that it was of good status. He also took a great interest in stamp design. Once the stamp-sized artists' sketches, which were submitted for his approval, had been used by the printers, they were usually returned for inclusion in his collection.

Today King George V's collection is housed in 328 red albums, each of around 60 pages.



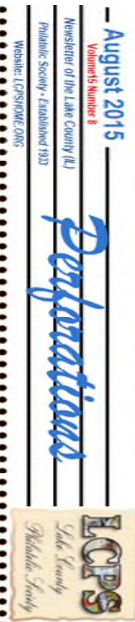
Queen Elizabeth II viewing her grandfather's stamp collection

After the death of King George V, Edward VIII became King. He is said to have considered selling the Royal Philatelic Collection but did not do so. Although the Collection is the personal asset of the Sovereign, it was, and is, regarded as an heirloom to pass down.

After Edward VIII's short reign, his brother, King George VI, inherited the Collection. While he did not have George V's specialised knowledge, he did take considerable interest and the Collection continued to expand, with presented and bought material which is now largely mounted in blue albums and boxes.

During The Queen's reign a considerable volume of material has been acquired. These acquisitions are to be kept in green albums and boxes, although much has yet to be mounted — there is probably enough material to fill another 2,000 albums or boxes. (Note: Stamps collected by King George V are mounted in red albums. Those acquired by King George VI are in blue albums and boxes, and those by The Queen in green.)

Tradition has it when King George V was in London he spent three afternoons a week with his stamp collection. He was very rarely interrupted.



Duke of York

