

July—September

No. 65—2016

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**LARGE SILVER  
AWARDED TO  
THE GOZO  
PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY  
FOR ITS  
PARTICIPATION  
WITH THE  
NEWSLETTER  
AT  
THE PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY OF  
CANBERRA'S  
BIANNUAL  
EXHIBITION  
CANERRA  
STAMP SHOW  
2016**



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Dun Gorg*



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Founded on 3 September 1999 for the promotion of the hobby,  
the provision of a point of reference and co-ordination.

*Front cover*

GPS commemorative postcards. Gozo Celebrated Dun Gorg and Ta' Kola Windmill

**TO ALL MEMBERS  
PLEASE ENCOURAGE A FRIEND OR A  
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GOZO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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.....  
Signature

.....  
Date

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**GPS NEWSLETTER—Quarterly Organ of  
The Gozo Philatelic Society**

*First issued on the 12th February 2000 — Editor: Austin Masini — Issue No. 65 (3/2016)*

Opinions expressed do not necessarily represent the Committee’s official policy.

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**On the occasion of The Gozo Philatelic Society 17th Annual Exhibition a set of 5 commemorative cards in a limited edition will be issued together with a sheetlet of 5 different personalised stamps. cancellation on the first day of the exhibition. Each card will be franked with a different Personalised Stamp and cancelled with the Special Commemorative Postmark issued by MaltaPost.**

The theme for this year is  
**SPORTS & NOT**

All members Juniors and Seniors are welcome to take part,



## (62) *G.P.S. Diary*

*Antoine Vassallo*  
*Gozo Philatelic Society Secretary*  
GPS Secretary VO/0546



**3 June 2016** Committee decides on new Exhibition Classes and other changes to regulations.

**5 June** Monthly meeting at Victoria Scouts HQ

**17 June** Committee members participate in Postal Museum inauguration

**21 June** Anthony Grech prepares Cover for Ċittadella seasons stamp

**25 June** New exhibit @ *IL-HAĠAR* (see page 25)

**3 July** Monthly meeting at Victoria Scouts HQ

**20 July** Anthony Grech begins leading stampcollecting sessions at Don Bosco Summer Club

**22 July** Committee continues preparing for Exhibition

**7 August** Monthly meeting at Victoria Scouts HQ

**8 August** Anthony Grech prepares Cover for Victory Band commemorative handstamp

**9 August** Changing of items in our showcase at il-Ħaġar Museum “*Gran Castello Redux*”

**4 September** Monthly meeting at Victoria Scouts HQ

## VISIT TO THE MALTA POSTAL MUSEUM

We intend to organize a visit by free private transport to the new Malta Postal Museum in the near future. If interested to join us please inform Anthony Grech by e mail [linton3@maltanet.net](mailto:linton3@maltanet.net) or by phone 21553338.

**Limited places are available.**

*Louis Bonello President GPS*

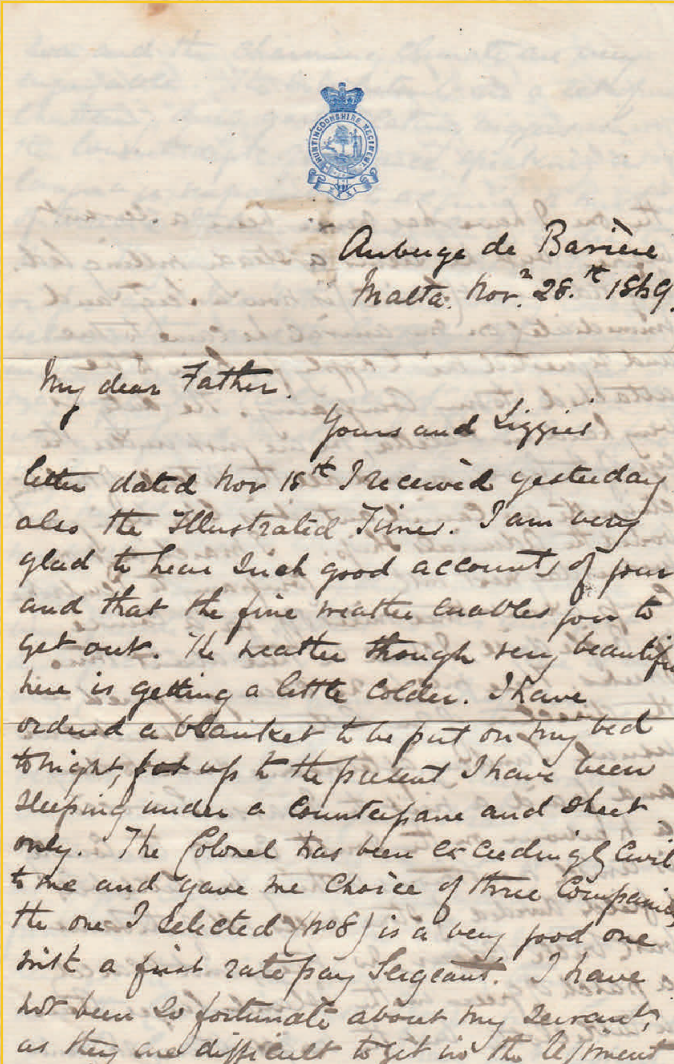


## MORE ITEMS FROM THE JUNCKER COLLECTION



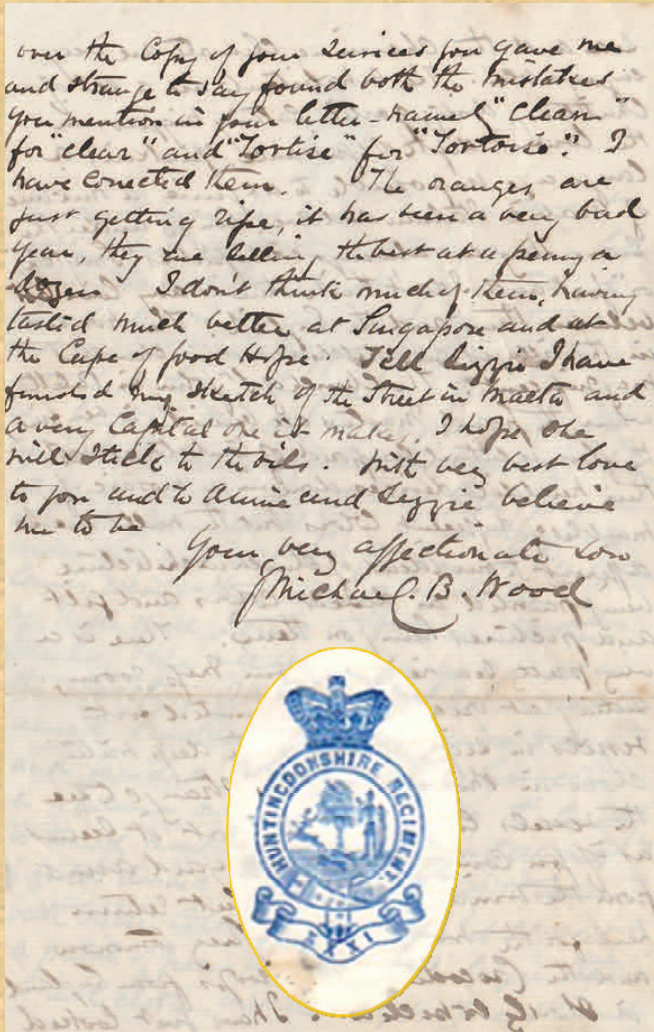
Donated to the Gozo Philatelic Society by  
**Wolfgang and Christa Juncker.**  
AN UNCOMPLIMENTARY LETTER

Anthony Grech



This four-page letter – quite negative - was sent on 28 November 1869 by Michael B Wood, commander of a company of the Huntingdonshire Regiment on guard duty in Malta, from the Auberge de Bavière in Valletta to his father. He describes the Maltese “inhabitants” as “a lot of chatters, dirty, garlic eaters niggers.” “They always address us as ‘Snitch’ and ‘foe’ and I don’t think that there is any love lost between them and the English.” About the Maltese language he wrote “.... Impossible to acquire, a mixture of Arabic and Italian and every lingo under the sun.” He even criticized the Maltese oranges, writing “The oranges are getting ripe, it has been a very bad year...they





sell at a penny a dozen. I don't think much of them having tasted much better in Singapore and at the Cape of Good Hope" The church of Saint John in Valletta, "where the Grandmasters are buried is fine, but the walls are different from our ideas of church architecture being painted in different colours and gilt and pictures hung on them". Regarding his military duty, this is how he "loved" it: "The duty is very hard in Valletta, we are just under the eye of the Governor and all the detail and military etiquette are carried out like being on board the Admiral ship". Even the countryside was not to his liking. "The country is terribly monotonous, nothing but little bits of fields divided by stone walls

all of the same bath brick colour, no trees and hardly a patch of green". But at last he found two things that he could write about without criticizing: "The bright blue sky and sea and the charming climate are very enjoyable ... There is a very pretty sea view from our map room. Sitting at breakfast, I counted forty vessels in sight. It seemed as if you could touch their yardarms from the window".



# TRADE CARDS

Rebecca Xerri

Commercial advertising in Malta, like anywhere else, went through different stages as the level of literacy and education improved and as industrialisation progressed. From the earliest, advertising obviously impinged heavily on the consumers' senses. The Maltese commercial community in the early 20th century used a myriad of different print advertising to promote several products and services such as cigarettes, chocolates and chicory – and even election political candidates. The means used were cigarette cards, trade cards, albums, tokens, coupons, postcards, posters, matchboxes, calendars and political propaganda cards.

## Print advertising

A most interesting type was distributed by Liebig. This company, established in London, used the meat extraction process invented by famous German chemist Justus Von Liebig which concentrated and preserved the essential nutrients and flavours of beef in the form of paste or boullion cubes. Owing large cattle farms in South America, they decided to start the production of the meat extract in 1850 - naming it after its inventor. "*Liebig Fleischextrakt*" was soon sold all over the world, becoming a generic food.



## The Company

Around 1870 Liebig started to publish publicity material in the form of fantastically coloured lithographed cards – only stopping in 1975, after more than 11,000 different designs. Every subject is nearly always in a set made up of six or twelve cards measuring 4.1" x 2.8". Most series were issued in more than one country, in several languages. The cards were exchanged by the company for

coupons and so are mostly found as complete sets. The reverse of most cards had advertising for Liebig products or a recipe. Its included This set of six cards depicting Malta views was issued in five languages: French, Belgian, German, Italian and Dutch, this last being in fact the rarest version.



COMPAGNIE LIEBIG.

CAPITAL: 37 500 000 Francs.

Établissements à FRAY-BENTOS (Uruguay) et COLOON (Argentine).

**Malte.**  
 Le château St. Michel. — La fondation de l'ordre des chevaliers de St. Jean de Jérusalem et de Malte remonte à l'année 1099. L'île fut à Rhodes jusqu'en 1309. Quand l'empereur Frédéric II fut vaincu par le pape Grégoire X, le pape donna l'île de Malte à l'empereur Charles Quint. Les chevaliers de l'île de Malte furent alors les vassaux de Charles Quint. Les chevaliers de l'île furent vaincus, du temps du fameux grand maître La Valette, à la bataille de St. Michel, pendant la guerre des trente ans, en 1653. Le château de St. Michel fut pris, après des pertes énormes, le 22 juin de la même année, tandis que celui de St. Michel resta victorieusement aux assauts répétés de l'ennemi. — Notre vignette montre le monastère de St. Michel, qui fut construit par le grand maître Jean de Valette, qui fut grand maître de l'île de Malte de 1622 à 1657. Les palais qui sont situés dans le port de Valletta, sont encore presque tous et ont conservé leurs noms particuliers. Ils s'appellent «archevêque» et chacune des huit «langues» en possédait un. Aujourd'hui ces palais sont affectés à d'autres usages.

**Bouillon OXO de la Compagnie Liebig.**  
 Consommé aux légumes et assaisonné. — Prêt à la minute.  
 Deux cuillerées à soupe dans un litre d'eau chaude donnent un délicieux Bouillon.

Pour DISTRIBUTION GRATUITE aux subscribers de l'Éclair de viande Liebig.

# Philatelic What & Where (6) Antoine Vassallo

current stamp issuing inactive are listed in block capitals

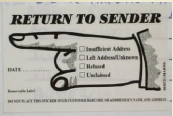
Readers are invited to suggest additions.

cont from issue 62

- RPS = Royal Philatelic Society
- RPSC = Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.
- RPSL = Royal Philatelic Society (London)
- RSA = Republic of South Africa
- RSFSR = Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic
- R.S.I. = Repubblica Sociale Italiana (Italy 1943)
- R.S.M. = San Marino
- RSO = Railway Sorting Office



Sender (due to some livery of postal item)



- R.T.S. = Return to problem about de-
- RUA = United Arab Republic (Syria)

**Ruanda-Urundi** Belgian territory in eastern Africa with stamps from 1924 until divided into Rwanda and Burundi in 1962

**Rub** Surface damage to stamp, often to erase some unwanted mark

**Rubi** city with local stamps during Spanish Civil War

**Ruble** currency unit in Belarus, Russia and Tajikistan

**Rufiya** currency unit in Maldives



**Ruled feint paper with pale blue lines** (rarely used for printing stamps)



**Rumania** = Romania



**Rumberg** city in Czechoslovakia with 1938 overprinted stamps to commemorate union with Germany



Stamp-issuing status: inactive. A.

**Run** faded fugitive ink colour

**Runaround** printing term referring to ends of lines of text adjusted to an irregular shape

**Rupee** currency unit in India and many others

**Rupia** currency unit in Portuguese India





**Rupiah** currency unit in Indonesia

**Rural Free Delivery** free home delivery of mail in rural areas of the United States

**Rural postmarks** undated handstamps used by rural postmen (sometimes incorporating his identification number)



**RUSSIA** Country in both Europe and Asia with stamps from 1858 (USSR 1923-91); various civil war issues 1917-22; German occupation 1941

**Russian administration of North Korea 1946-8**

**Russian Company for Steam Shipping and Trade (Ropit)** its offices acted as postal branches in the Levant and issued stamps from 1865; other overprints in 1918 were never used

**Russian occupation of Lithuania (Grodno) 1919**

**Russian POs in Beirut** with own stamps 1879-1910



**Russian POs in China** own stamps 1899-1920



**Russian POs in Crete** stamps in 1899 for Rethymnon



**Russian POs in Turk-**  
also individual over-

**ish Empire (or Levant)** stamps 1863-1914;  
prints

**Russian Zone** see Germany

**Rust** brown mould that disfigures humid stamps

**Rustenburg** south African town with stamps (overprinted *V.R.*) in 1920

**RWANDA** Former Belgian territory so named in 1962

**Ryazan** city in Russia with local stamps 1867-80



**Ryazhsk** city in Russia with local stamps 1882-98

**Ryukyu** islands captured by US with stamps 1948 until 1972 when returned to Japan .

**Rzhef** city in Russia with local stamps 1867-96



## Promoting Gozo through Philately.

### Crossing the Gozo Channel—a brief overview *Anthony Grech*

In this modern era we take it for granted that, when we want to cross over to or from Malta, there is always a ferry waiting for us. We expect that, in less than half an hour, we are transported to the other side of our voyage. Little do we imagine how much hardship had to be endured by our forefathers in the past.

Before the introduction of mechanical transport, the only way to cross over to Malta - and vice versa - was by means of sailing or

rowing fishing boats. The probability is that the rowing boat did not make the trip to Mgarr harbour but to *Hondoq ir-Rummien* limits of Qala which is closer to mainland Malta. The *Dghajsa tal-Latini* (referred to as “Gozo Boat”) was therefore the main means of transport between the two islands.



The Gozo boat Stamp of 1926

The poem ‘Malta’ by Mrs Iliff written in 1818 gives a vivid description of this mode of crossing.



Early crossing of the Gozo Channel



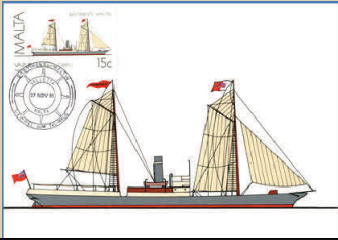
The Gozo Channel from Qala. Stamp of 1991



***Haste to the boat, swift sporead the swelling sail!  
'Tis early morn, and o'er the clear blue sea  
Curling its gentle waves, light blows the gale  
An April day-my Muse! repair with me  
To Gozo's little Isle, Malta's twin sister she.***

However it is recorded that on 19 August 1859 the two launches ‘Dragon’ and ‘Bulldog’ together with the ferry ‘South Western’ carried as much as eight thousand passengers between the two islands.

The British introduced a crossing *speronara* service daily but in winter, due to bad weather, these trips were usually cancelled. The *speronara* left Gozo at five in the morning for the Grand Harbour, the return trip starting at around noon. As time went by, more commerce was generated and more people needed to cross to work in Malta - or to emigrate. The first real ferry service, although not very efficient, was introduced by O.F. Gollcher using the ferry ‘Gleneagles’. 136 feet long, 23 wide and 11 high, with a weight of 207 tons, she had been built in Scotland by Hull & Russell in 1884. The ‘Gleneagles’, for which the company paid £8000, was designed to carry merchandise and a small number of passengers. Before leaving for Malta, the ship had some alternations done to be able to carry more passengers. She arrived in Malta on 10 June 1885 manned by a Maltese crew. The maiden voyage to Gozo was on the 13th June, carrying some distinguished personalities including the Governor. She left Malta at 3pm and arrived at Mgarr at 4.10; the Bishop of Gozo then conducted a blessing ceremony. A single voyage cost 8



MV Gleneagles, the first official Mail Ferry to run between Malta and Gozo.  
Stamp and maximum card issued in 1985

pence and a return ticket one shilling. For some time, passengers were invited to offer an extra penny to go to the church at Mgarr as thanksgiving for a safe crossing.

By the end of the 19th century, G.P. Sammut & Co and Francesco Pace were also offering ferry



MV Ghawdex,  
Stamp and maximum card issued in 2011

services. The Malta Steamship Co Ltd then took over with two vessels. In the late 1920s and 30s, Bernard Zammit and the Joseph Gasan, Giovanni Dacoutros and Grech family started their own ferry services. More companies were formed after the war, including Joseph Gasan, the Magro and Zammit families and Malta Aliscafi Ltd. At some periods, there was only one company operating services in the Gozo Channel.

Gozo Channel Company Limited was formed to operate ferry services in 1979. The four ships of E. Zammit & Sons Ltd were taken over by the new company, with two more vessels being purchased later in the year. Between 1988 and 2002 catamarans were also used for express services between Malta and Gozo. By 1990 the company



Photo from Mgarr Bay Hotel by Bernard Mengerlinghausen

was carrying 1.93 million passengers and 370,000 cars annually. A modernization programme was started in the mid-1990s and three purposely-designed ships were built in Malta from 2000 to 2002. The Mgarr ferry terminal was completely rebuilt from 2001 to 2008, with that at Ćirkewwa on the other side was finally completed in 2013.



MV Ta' Pinu, one of the modern 'Gozo Channel ferries.  
Stamp issued in 2011





## Not just PAPER (14)

examples of unusual stamp production

Antoine Vassallo

Earlier this year Croatia issued a set featuring medicinal plants chosen from the wide range of flora in this country on the Adriatic Sea. In nature all three are aromatic - and that's what the stamps are!

The rosemary plant on the 2kuna80 is an opulently branched evergreen bush which offers a number of curative substances, seemingly known since prehistoric times. *Rosmarinus officinalis* can reach two metres, with leaves which are silver-white on the bottom side. The flowers, up to 2 cm long, are usually blue but can also be pink or white. Depending on the position, rosemary can even blossom all year round.



The lavender plant on the 3K10 is a very aromatic evergreen bush, often cultivated for decorative as well as curative purposes. *Lavandula angustifolia* can reach one and a half metres, with 3 cm greenish blue leaves. Gathered in dense clusters at the top of long stems, the one centimetre long flowers are of an unusual shade – lavender! Blossoming from June to August, this plant prefers sunny habitats.



The curry plant on the 4K60 is a woody semi-bush which has recently increased in popularity for curative purposes and as small hedges. *Helichrysum italicum* doesn't usually exceed half a metre, with leaves which are often silvery white. The goldish flowers are some 3 mm in diameter, often clustered on tops of branches up to a ten centimetre diameter.



The set, designed by Klara Mikulić, was printed by Zrinski at Čakovec.



## Our Latest Card Issue.....

MaltaPost issued a special hand postmark on 8 August 2016 to commemorate the 40th anniversary since the laying of the first stone of the 'Victory' Xaghra band club.

As usual the Gozo Philatelic Society issued a commemorative card for the occasion.

Postmark and Card were designed by A. Grech

## Nostalgic Malta..photo postcards from the past. Anthony Grech

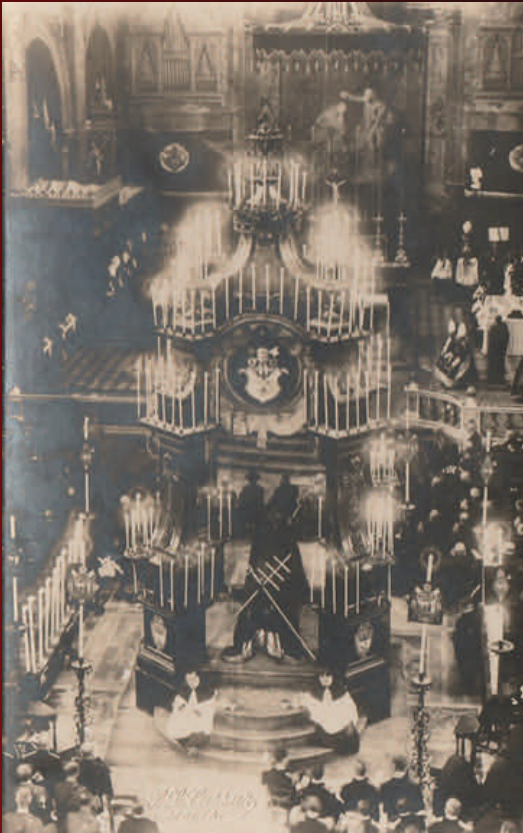


Photo Postcard of thr Capella Ardente set up for the funeral of Pope Benedict XV—1922

The *Cappella Ardente* is the elaborately carved wooden structure which used to be assembled in the centre of Valletta's St John's church on the occasion of solemn requiems held there to commemorate the death of popes, Catholic kings and queens and important public figures associated with Catholic countries. The wooden baroque structure was commissioned by the French Knight Fra Joseph de Robins de Barbantane in 1726 to the Italian architect Romano Carapeccchia and was constructed by the Maltese craftsman Michele Camilleri. The royal crown at the top surmounted with the eight pointed cross symbolized the sovereign status of the Order .It stands 10 metres high and has a base of 4.60 metres square.

There were 230 candles placed all over. Falling into disuse when simpler ceremonies replaced the elaborate rituals of the 18th century, it suffered great damage due to woodworm and woodrot. Luckily professional restoration was carried out and missing parts were replaced.

The last time that it was set up was for the funeral of Pope John XXIII.

Today one can see this *Cappella Ardente* in the sacristy of St. John's Co-Cathedral, set up for temporary viewing.

Anthony Grech



**BULGARIA**

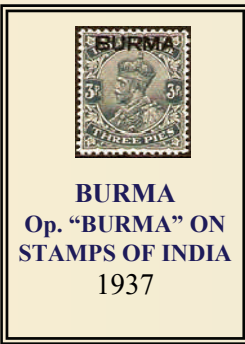


**BULGARIAN  
OCUPATION  
OF  
ROMANIA  
Op. BULGARIA  
STAMPS IN  
ROMANIA  
1916**

Based mainly on Stanley Gibbons Catalogues.— Abbreviations; Sgr. Surcharged. Op.=Overprint or Overprinted. Ins.= Inscribed.



**BUNDI  
1894**



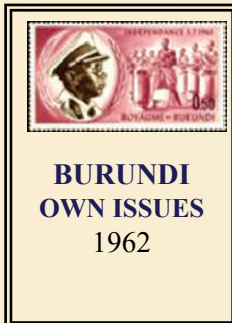
**BURMA  
Op. "BURMA" ON  
STAMPS OF INDIA  
1937**



**BURMA  
OWN ISSUES  
1938**



**BURUNDI  
Op.  
"ROYAUME  
DU  
BURUNDI"  
ON STAMPS  
OF RUAN-  
DA—URUNDI  
1962**



**BURUNDI  
OWN ISSUES  
1962**



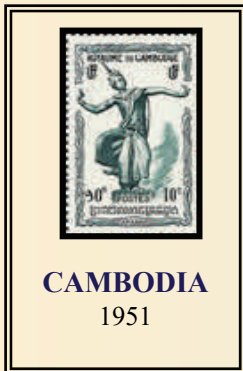
**BURKINA  
FASO  
1984**



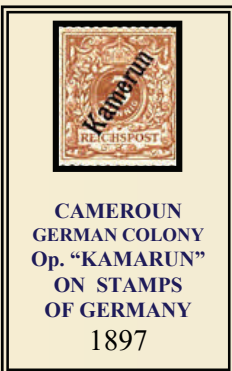
**BUSSAHIR  
(BASHAHR)  
1895**



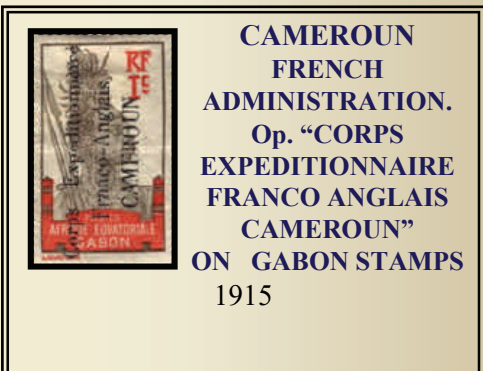
**BUSHIRE  
Op.  
"UNDER  
BRITISH  
OCCUPATION"  
ON IRAN  
STAMPS  
1915**



**CAMBODIA  
1951**



**CAMEROUN  
GERMAN COLONY  
Op. "KAMARUN"  
ON STAMPS  
OF GERMANY  
1897**



**CAMEROUN  
FRENCH  
ADMINISTRATION.  
Op. "CORPS  
EXPEDITIONNAIRE  
FRANCO ANGLAIS  
CAMEROUN"  
ON GABON STAMPS  
1915**

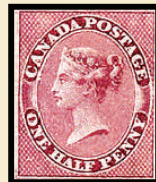




**CAMEROUN  
BRITISH  
OCCUPATION**  
Op. "C.E.F." AND  
VALUE ON  
STAMPS OF GER-  
MANY  
1915



**CAMEROUN  
OWN ISSUES**  
1925



**CANADA**  
1851



**CANAL ZONE**  
Op. "CANAL  
ZONE" ON  
PANAMA  
STAMPS  
1904



**CANAL ZONE  
OWN ISSUES**  
1951



**CANTON**  
Op. "CANTON" IN  
CHINESE ON  
FRENCH COLONIES  
STAMPS OF INDO  
CHINA  
1901



**CANOUAN**  
1997



**CAPE OF  
JUBY**  
Sgr.  
"CABO JUBI"  
& VALUE ON  
RIO DE ORO  
STAMPS  
1916



**CAPE OF  
GOOD HOPE**  
1853



**CAPE VERDE**  
Ins. "CABO  
VERDE" ON  
PORTUGAL  
STAMPS  
1877



**CAPE  
VERDE**  
OWN ISSUES  
1939



**CAROLINE  
ISLANDS Op.  
"KARO INEN" ON  
STAMPS OF  
GERMANY**  
1899



**CASTELROSSO**  
FRENCH OCCUPATION.  
Op. "R.N.F."  
CASTELLORIZIO  
FRENCH COLONIES  
LEVANT STAMPS  
1920



Antoine Vassallo

## Is it really true that...

# (6) picture postcard parties were all the rage in the early 20th century?!

Picture postcards are generally thought of as pieces of cardboard with illustrations or photographs which may have a message printed or written on them. However, not all postcards are printed on cardboard and some of those on cardboard have other materials attached. They represent a type of postcard known as a novelty card. At the height of postcard collecting in the United States, between 1906 and 1912, a popular pastime was to invite friends and relatives to one's house to enjoy the latest postcard purchases — the more unusual the cards, the more the guests were delighted.

This type of novelty postcards were made from leather, wood, metal, simulated ivory, Asian bamboo, Irish peat moss - and even macerated money!



Leather cards were very popular early in the twentieth century, such as the political card depicted in Figure 1. It was mailed in Pennsylvania in 1905 and shows the infamous politician William M. “Boss” Tweed, the leader of the Democratic machine in New York City’s Tammany Hall. Thomas Nast, the most famous and influential cartoonist of the nineteenth century, featured the tiger, an image he popularized and subsequently was used

for decades, to stand for Tweed. Reportedly the work uniform Tweed wore had tiger stripes on it, and that was the inspiration for Nast’s adoption of the symbol. This leather card has lots of detailing and has been partially coloured, as commonly done with the better leather cards.

Figure 2 shows a very rare undivided back political card, called Teddy’s Bear, which was sent early in 1907, prior to the adoption of the split address/message in midyear. Next to President Theodore Roosevelt, who holds a hunting rifle, is a large bear covered with mink.



A plain early undivided back Easter card has a similar attachment (Figure 3). It has a white rabbit made from



rabbit fur in front of a coloured egg which appears to be airbrushed. Bears and rabbits were the two types of animals most likely to appear on postcards with real fur attached, but they remain a rarity.

Another undivided back card is a Christmas card showing a highly embossed Santa Claus with shiny tinsel added as accents (Figure 4). This embellishment was commonly applied to postcards of all types early in the twentieth century.



A 1906 card (Figure 5) shows Uncle Sam with striped pants made from cloth. Inside his pants is a message saying “A Happy New Year”. This was such a popular design that it has many variations.

Another extremely popular early card was called the ‘Puzzle Post Card’ (Figure 6); also an undivided back card: the special manufacturing process enables two views in one rectangle. If the card is held one way you see one picture; if tilted, you see a different picture. In this instance, the eyes look to the right or left.



An extremely unusual card mailed in 1902 shows a native American woman with her fabric dress glued on the card and a removable tab picturing a papoose coming out of her baby carrier (Figure 7). The message on the tab is an advertisement for IC baking powder. But when one turns over the tab, there is a warning about another high-priced baking powder which the company claims was found impure by state board of health and pure food authorities.



Figure 8 is an unusual presidential card from the divided back era. It is a beautiful depiction of first president George Washington surrounded by a flag and an eagle in gold with a delightful addition. Attached to the card is a piece of rolled cardboard painted to resemble an axe handle and another piece of cardboard painted red and black and shaped as the head.

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Another presidential card with glued add-ons also delights the eyes. It shows President William Howard Taft with a protruding belly and pieces of fabric and metal artfully glued on to the outline of his clothes. The card was designed to be customized. Three versions are shown in Figure 9.



A divided back presidential card honours the memory of President William McKinley who died in Buffalo of an assassin's bullet (Figure 10). A

beautiful gold coloured piece of metal shaped into a figure of a Buffalo was attached to the front of the card, which was printed in Germany for the Buffalo News Company and depicts the residence with a picture of the late president in an oval.

An attractive patriotic card with a beautiful flag cancel represents a totally




different technique (Figure 11). Instead of adding something to the top of a card, the card is made of two identically sized pieces of cardboard glued together with the top layer having a large cutout. Glued to the bottom layer underneath the cutout, is a United States flag made from what appears to be celluloid.

This short survey of hundred-year-old American cards may have whetted your appetite! Other interesting types of novelty postcards included "pincushions" (which incorporated a piece of fabric with stuffing inside into the picture) and "wire tails" (with a small metal spring representing an animal's tail).



(with acknowledgements to “Stamp Insider”)  
as for other series, readers are invited to submit their own articles or even just suggestions



**ATTENTION!**

## GPS ANNUAL EXHIBITION 2016

# SPORTS & NOT

The Committee has decided some **changes** in Exhibition Regulations. *Louis Bonello GPS President*

As you can see in the attached copy, there are now these Classes:

- Open Traditional;**
- Open Social Philately & Postal History;**
- Open Thematic** (with this edition’s theme being “Sportsmen & Not”);
- Open Non-competing;**
- Juniors** (under 17 on December 31st 2016).

An independent Jury will be set up to evaluate exhibits. Prizes will be awarded according to standard reached (as well as the number of participants) - but **all** exhibitors will receive a Participation Certificate. MaltaPost will again be sponsoring quality prizes, including for Best Exhibit and Best Aggregate. Besides the Certificate, Juniors will all receive a philatelic memento.

So mark your Diary: **11 to 18 November 2016**, with Opening night on Friday 11.

You are all invited for the opening and encouraged to participate in the exhibition.

Do visit – and invite others; there is the opportunity to add to your collection (and we also offer free stamps!)

**There is no entrance fee.**



## MAIL CENSORSHIP LIFTED

*Anthony Grech*

On 17 May 1945 the Times of Malta carried a Reuter's report, announcing the lifting of Censorship regulations in the British Dominions and Colonies, including Malta.



**Censorship:**

**TIMES OF MALTA**  
No. 3,000 THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1945 FORSALE 10 Islands 1 PRICE 2s.

### Regulations Lifted On Mails To Dominions And Colonies

*(Reuter's Service)* LONDON, May 16.

Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, announced in the House of Commons today that all internal censorship in Britain has now ceased. Censorship of mails and all documents carried by passengers from Northern Ireland and Eire to Britain has also ceased. Within 30 days censorship of mails and documents carried by passengers from Britain to Northern Ireland would end, as would censorship of parcels and freight, examination of telegrams and control of telephone calls between the two countries. Within 30 days censorships between the United Kingdom and Gibraltar, Canada and the United States will also have ceased. No other censorship of mails to the British Dominions or Colonies now remains.

Mr. Brendan Bracken added that censorship of mails to Eire and other oversea countries will continue until the Allied censorship in Germany and Austria and other parts of Europe is strong enough to prevent the escape of war criminals, and enable property looted by the enemy to be traced. This period will be made as brief as possible.

Until the end of the war with Japan censorship of overseas communications will be maintained because of the danger of interception by the Japanese.

**Postal censorship** is the inspection or examination of mail. It can include opening, reading and total or selective obliteration of letters and their contents. Censorship is an ancient practice, usually linked to security, espionage and intelligence gathering. Both civilian and military mail may be subject to censorship especially during a war.

All mail coming or leaving Malta was subject to be censored. This included packets, newspapers, private letters, postcards, wrappers, telegrams and pamphlets - including those of a religious nature.





The Malta Study Circle published a comprehensive list of earliest and latest dates of World War II Triangular censorship markings with crown, known also as CS-2T, compiled by Bower, Evans, Parren, Tudor and Ward. Some letters were just stamped with the Triangular censor hand-stamp. Others, after being opened, were also re-sealed with the “Opened by Examiner” label which included the officer’s number.

It is interesting to note that “Il-Berqa”, a Maltese newspaper included for some time a warning on top of its title on the front page that “*Ghal ragunijiet ta' sikurezza dil-kopja tal gurnal ma ghandiex tintbghat barra minn Malta*” (“For security reasons this copy of this newspaper is not to be sent overseas”)

**The study of postal censorship is an interesting philatelic topic of postal history**



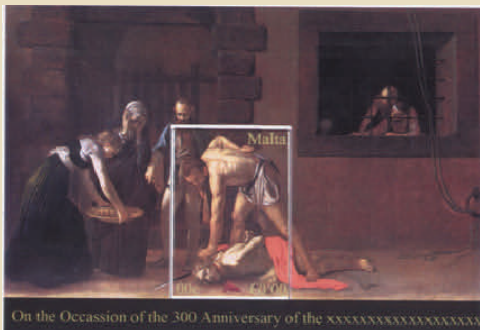
Opened & Sealed private letter from USA to Gozo 1940's.

Wrapper. Latest Passed by Censor no 22 on 31/12/1940

## proofing & designing

looking at the material donated by J A Mizzi MQR

### Suggested designs



10) 4th Centenary of  
Caravaggio's arrival  
20 VII 2007  
(designed inhouse)



### Issued stamps





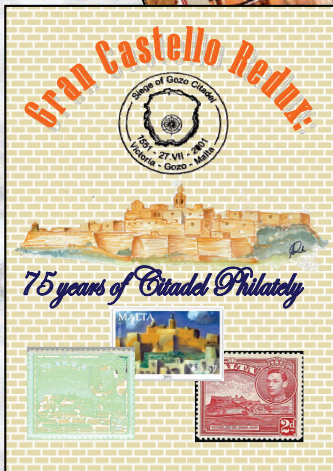
Louis Bonello  
GPS  
President



June



July



Gozo  
Philatelic  
Society  
Items on  
show at



August September



GPS Showcase

Do you live in Gozo - or are you just visiting? Do you have relatives, guests or friends from Malta or from abroad? If YES you are invited to visit this magnificent museum situated at

**THE HEART OF GOZO, next to the Basilica of St. George.**

The Gozo Philatelic Society has a showcase on level -1. We change the items on show periodically, making sure that the exhibits are of interest to both philatelists and to the general public.

Opening hours: 9am to 5pm 7 days a week  
**No entrance fee is charged!**





## PHILATELIC CENTENNIALS

*glances – and longer looks – at  
events from a hundred years ago*

*presented by Antoine Vassallo*

### **16 – Hardly well-known! (1916)**

Among the stamp issuers born a century ago, there are three which surely cannot be described as popular – and have died off!



**Cabo Jubi** (called in English Cape Juby) is at the southern extremity of Morocco – and was finally ceded to it in 1958 after having formed part of different Spanish colonies. In fact in June 1916 Spanish troops had occupied this area where a certain British engineer had established a factory (which he later sold to the Sultan). All stamps of this entity were overprints.

**Kionga** was a small area of German East Africa south of the Rovuma river: as soon as Germany declared war on Portugal (in March 1916), it was occupied by Portuguese troops. The 1919 Versailles Treaty later awarded it to them and it got incorporated within Mozambique. In the meantime, a Lourenço Marques stamp was surcharged in four different values.



**Rouad** (or Arwad), a small island (one fifth of a square kilometre) off the Syrian coast near Lebanon, was the first Middle Eastern point of French occupation (in September 1915). A few months later a civilian post office opened and this strategic islet (known since Biblical times) got its own stamps – overprints. The office was closed when Arwad was transferred (in late 1920) to what is now the Latakia governorate in Syria.



So none of these issuers actually offered one single own stamp design during a whole – albeit short - existence!

# WHO'S (& Was) WHO on Malta Stamps

Antoine Vassallo

WHO'S (& Was) WHO  
on Malta's Stamps  
Antoine Vassallo

cont from issue 64

An (in-progress) alphabetic list of those connected with Maltese Philately..

- 259 St **Gregory the Great** (540-604) Pope and Doctor of the Church **26c**  
Cities **1997**
- 260 Anna **Grima** (1958- ) Maltese artist, with first stamp design in 1995
- 261 Pierre **Guillermin** (18th century) French artist **63c** Christmas **2010**
- 262 Robert **Guiscard** (11th century) Norman duke **37c** Defs **2009**
- 263 Fra Wolfgang Philip **Gutenberg** (Knight 1647-1733) **35c** Mellieħa **1999**
- 264 Helgi **Hafliðasson**, Icelandic stamp designer, with first in 1971
- 265 Fred Wallace **Haise** Jr (1933- ) Apollo XIII astronaut **1970** CHS



- 266 John **Harrison** (1872–1954) British stamp engraver, with first in 1926
- 267 Charles (1785 –1848) & Frederick (1810-78) **Heath** English engravers  
**€1.21** Penny Black **2015**
- 268 **Hēbē** Greek goddess **26c** Convoy **2012**
- 269 **Hernandez**> Scicluna Hernandez
- 270 **Holofernes** Old Testament general **15c** Europa **1975**
- 271 Juan de **Homedes** y Coscon (c1477 – 1553) Spanish Grand Master of the  
Order 26c Grand Masters 2014
- 272 Ferdinand von **Hompesch** (1744-1805) German G.Master 6c Historic  
**1998**
- 273 Paavo **Huovinen** Finnish stamp designer, with first in 1972
- 274 **Icarus** figure in Greek mythology 26c Convoy 2012





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- 275 St **Ignatius** (*Íñigo López*) of Loyola (1491-1556) Spanish founder of the Jesuits **3c** Religious **1991**
- 276 Anton **Inglott** (1915-45) Maltese artist - Christmas **1980**
- 277 **Isaiah** Old Testament Prophet **3c** Christmas **1992**
- 278 Nicolò **Isouard** (1775-1818) Maltese composer **5c** Personalities **1974**
- 279 **Ithuriel** ("discovery of God") angel found in the Kabbala and other literature. **26c** Convoy **2012**
- 280 Stefano **Ittar** (1724 - 1790) architect **27c** Balconies **2007**
- 281 St **Jerome** (*Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus* 347-420) Biblical scholar and Doctor of the Church **8d** Exhibition **1970**
- 282 **Jesus Christ** (first century) founder of Christianity **14c** Religious **1988**
- 283 **Joel** Old Testament Prophet **25c** Christmas **1992**
- 284 Elton **John** > **Elton**



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- 285 St **John XXIII** (*Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli* 1881-1963) Pope **26c** Canonisation **2014**
- 286 St **John the Baptist** (1<sup>st</sup> century) New Testament prophet **£1** **1956**
- 287 St **John the Evangelist** (1<sup>st</sup> century) New Testament author **7c** Tapes tries **1977**
- 288 St **John of the Cross** (*Juan de Yepes y Álvarez* 1542-91) Spanish co-founder of Discalced Carmelitanes **30c** Religious **1991**
- 289 St **John Baptist de La Salle** (1651-1719) French founder **1976** CHS
- 290 St **John Bosco** (*Don Bosco* 1815-88) Italian founder of the Salesians **75c** Salesians Centenary **2004**
- 291 St **John Paul II** (*Karol Józef Wojtyła* 1920-2005) Polish Pope **51c** *In Memoriam* **2005**
- 292 St **Joseph** father of Jesus 2d Religious 1971
- 293 Jean Ferdinand **Joubert de la Ferte**, stamp designer, with first in 1860



# E & O not E (42)

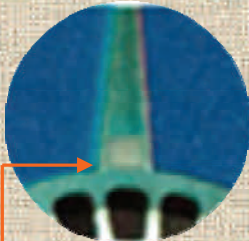
*glances at stamps with design or printing mistakes  
(well-known or obscure)*

*Antoine Vassallo*



**N**umerous United States stamps feature the Statue of Liberty (in New York Harbour). That issued in December 2010 is a little different since it doesn't actually depict the statue designed by Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi, built by Gustave Eiffel and donated by France

When the US Postal Service decides to issue a new stamp, it apparently doesn't always send a photographer to the site; instead it may choose from existing photos. That's what happened for this particular Liberty issue – and about three billion copies were printed.



**But in March 2011, a stamp collector contacted Linn's Stamp News: not only did the statue look too clean, both the windows and the facial features seemed "different".**



**The replica statue in Las Vegas (left) and the real Statue of Liberty in New York (right). The lighter rectangular patch in the center crown spike on the replica appears on the stamp. The actual statue does not have this feature.**

The USPS acknowledged the error shortly thereafter: the photo actually showed a replica at the New York-New York Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas. However a spokesperson emphasized "we still love the stamp design and would have selected this photograph anyway." Robert Davidson (the artist who sculpted the Vegas version of the Statue) sued in December 2013, claiming violation of copyright.

**Re last issue, please note that the last paragraph was left out on p17, quite suitably for E&OnotE!**

This set was, in fact, somewhat “unlucky” since two of the stamps appeared in “dotted ċ” and “undotted c” versions in the same sheet. The values which dropped their dot on the currency symbol were the 15ċ (Athanasius Kircher) and 35ċ (Saverio Cassar). To make this set (designed by Harry Borg) still more interesting from an error point of view, there are strong doubts too whether the painting on which this last stamp was based (as also a public monument) was really a portrait of Archpriest Saver Cassar - leader of the Gozitans against the French - or simply a member of the Malta collegiate chapter.

**the last part of p24 got garbled!**

The first Anzac monument outside Australia was erected in Malta: at the Argotti Gardens in Floriana in 2013. It can be described as the fruit of efforts by the Maltese Australian Association that set up a committee for the purpose, then headed by Nick Bonello (who explained the aim as “to honour the many Australian and New Zealand troops who died at Gallipoli and in World War II, during which Malta featured prominently”). The memorial was designed by Ġanni Bonnici whose work has appeared on a few Maltese stamps in these last two decades. It was featured on one of the items produced by Australia Post: a prepaid envelope on sale at AUD\$3.05 released on 19 May 2015. A detail is shown on the imprinted stamp while the envelope also shows the whole monument on the other side and, as a faint background, the former Cottonera Hospital. The rear gives some information about the situation.



## In Loving Memory

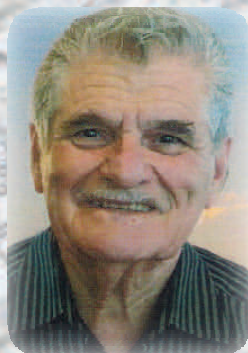
of

## Ġuzeppi Briffa

76 of Zejtun, a long standing member of the Gozo Philatelic Society, who was called home to be with the Lord on 29 June 2016.

Dearly missed and fondly remembered by his wife Josephine his Sons Anthony and his wife Frances, Noel and his wife Lorraine and his nephew David, relatives friends and GPS Members.

**May you rest in peace  
in the loving arms of your Creator**



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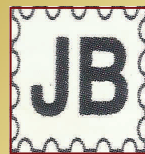


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# 2014

22nd Edition



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