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No. 48– 2/2012


www.stamps-gozo.org




**GOZO
PHILATELIC
SOCIETY**
Newsletter

NEWSPAPER POST

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GPS Commemorative Cards (*Latest Issues*) -
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GPS NEWSLETTER
Quarterly Organ
of
THE GOZO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

First issued on 12 February 2000 *Editor: Austin Masini*

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

Correspondence (and material for publication) should be addressed to: Editor, GPS, PO Box 10, VCT 1000, Gozo, Malta.

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GOZO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Founded on 3 September 1999

For "the promotion of the hobby"

"the provision of a point of reference" and "co-ordination"

Postal address: PO Box 10, VCT 1000, Gozo, Malta.

email address: secretary@stamps-gozo.org

GPS DIARY (47)

Antoine Vassallo (Secretary)

- 21 March 2012:** Committee discusses Newsletter and Website developments and finalizes VO reports.
- 23 March 2012:** Anthony Grech prepares 2 covers for Landscapes set.
- 1 April 2012:** Members' Meeting at Victoria Scouts' HQ.
- 3 April 2012:** Anthony Grech prepares cover for Comino (Occasions) stamp.
- 8 April 2012:** Members' Meeting at Victoria Scouts' HQ.
- 1 May 2012:** Mass at Ta' Pinu Sanctuary in suffrage of the late wife of Sliema Stamp Shop owner, Malta Catalogue publisher and GPS supporter Joe Buttigieg.
- 6 May 2012:** Members' Meeting at Victoria Scouts' HQ - resuming after the summer.
- 17 May 2012:** Committee decides on "Majesty" for this year's Exhibition Open Traditional Philately theme.

Thanks are due to John A Mizzi MQR (journalist and researcher who gave years of service within the process of choosing Malta's stamp designs) for the most interesting material he has kindly donated to the Gozo Philatelic Society. The Editorial Board is sure our readers will look forward to seeing some of these design proofs reproduced. This new series begins on page 10.

The next issue (Newsletter No 49) will consist of a complete catalogue of GPS productions (Cards and Covers)

Please note that "ISLE OF JOY", the full colour A4 book with that innovative viewpoint of Gozo produced through the support of the Eco-Gozo NGO scheme, is still available: write to secretary@stamps-gozo.org.

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

An (in-progress) alphabetical list of those connected
with Maltese Philately,
asking for your help to fill gaps -
do suggest additions (and corrections!)

1. Gio Francesco **Abela** (1582-1655),
Vice- Chancellor of the Order of St
John, is Malta's earliest historian **76c**
Personalities **2005**.



2. Lt Col Joseph Vincent **Abela** OBE
(1903-75) Malta Scout
Commissioner (among other
posts) **16c** Europa **2007**.

3. Karmnu **Abela** (Valletta) was one of
those killed in the June Riots **7c** VII
Giugno **1985**.

4. Veneranda dei Baroni **Abela** **16c**
Costumes **1998**.

5. Geronimo **Abos** (1715-60) Maltese
composer **46c** Personalities **2005**.

6. Queen **Adelaide** (consort of William IV
of GB - 1792-



1849) built St Paul's Anglican
Cathedral **25c** Commems **1994**.

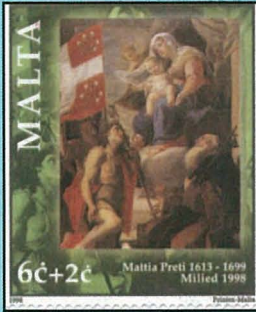
7. St. **Agatha**
(mid-
third century
martyr in Sicily)
57c Art **2004**.



8. Anton **Agius** (1933-2008) sculptor (and
first stamp design in 1971) Workers
1977.

9. Carmela **Agius** (Bighi RN Hospital
employee) **12c** Jubilee **2003**.





Alden (1929-), Maltese artist, with first stamp design in 1971.

14. Matteo Perez d'**Aleccio** Italian painter (1547-1616) 37c Maps 2005.

15. **Alighieri** > Dante.



19. St **Anthony** (fourth century) Abbot and hermit - 6 + 2 c Christmas 1998.

20. St **Anthony of Padua** church - 37c Landscapes 2012.

21. Vincent **Apap**, (1909-2003), Maltese sculptor, with first stamp design in 1980.

22. **Apollo** god of music in Greek mythology 37c Ceramics 2006.

10. Fabio **Agius** stamp designer, with first in 2009.

11. **Agius Sultana** >De Soldanis.

12. Maestro **Alberto** Italian painter (XVth century) 19cXmas 2008.

13. Harry



16. Frank (Francis X) **Ancilleri** (1952-) Maltese artist, with first stamp design in 1994.

17. Hans Christian **Andersen** (1805-75), Danish author, bicentenary set 2005.

18. Leif Friman **Anisdaht**, stamp designer, with first in 1973.



23. Prof **Ġuże' Aquilina** (1911-97) Gozitan lexicographer **CHS** centenary 2011.
24. Neil **Armstrong** (1930-) US astronaut who was the first man on the moon - Moon landing **1994**.
25. **Astarte** (Phoenician goddess of fertility) **1/-** FAO **1968**.
26. Frank **Attard** (1928-) Maltese photographer - Jubilee set **2003**.
27. Manwel **Attard** (Sliema) was one of those killed in the June Riots **3c** VII Giugno **1985**.
28. Norbert **Attard** (1951-) , Maltese artist, with first stamp design in 1982.
29. Stefan **Attard** , stamp designer, with first in 2009.
30. Francesco **Azopardi** (1748-1809) - Maltese composer **30c** Europa **1985**.
31. Clare **Azzopardi** (1980-) Maltese author - **1.19** Europa **2010**.
32. Frank **Azzopardi** stamp designer, with first in 2010.
31. Mons Mikiel **Azzopardi** (1910-87), founded the *Dar tal-Providenza* residence for the handicapped - **3c** Personalities **2005**.
34. Juan Bautista **Azzopardo** (1772-1848) Maltese-born “founder” of Argentine navy -**1998** CHS.



Note 1: usually under surname (except saints etc) but some cross-references.

Note 2: not to make this survey too heavy, only one set or stamp connected with the person involved (often the first or most prominent) is listed.

*Note 3: where adhesive stamps are not available, cancellations, handstamps or slogans are noted **CHS***

(Antoine Vassallo)

POST HASTE (16)

continuing an irregular series about the interesting story of the Post

(Antoine Vassallo)

The largest (?)

“The United States Postal Service delivers more mail to more addresses in a larger geographical area than any other post in the world.” (usps.com 2010)

(D) Civil War and beyond

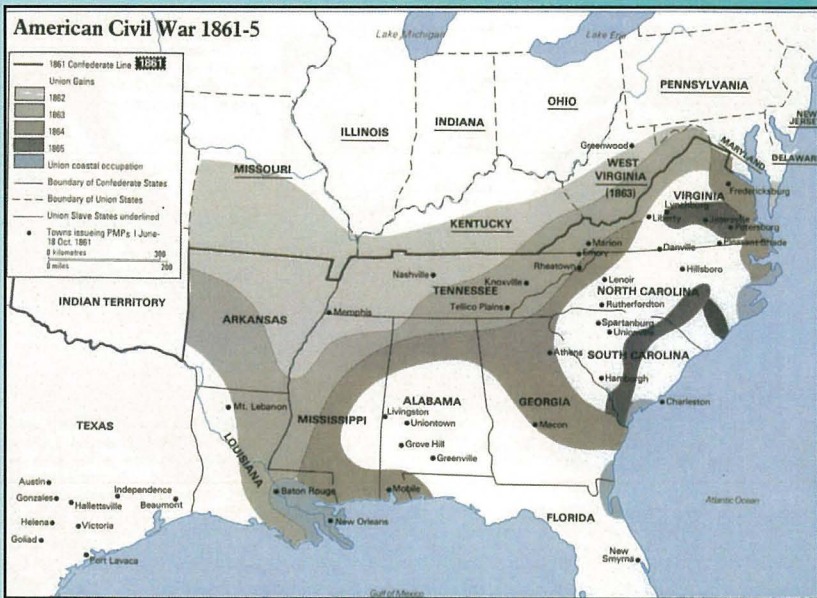
When the Confederacy was proclaimed in February 1861, there were well over eight thousand post offices within the “rebel” territory. They appointed their own postmaster-general who succeeded in maintaining business as usual for a few months – until the United States prohibited mail exchanges (and demonetized existing stamps). Though most towns resorted to handstamps, various postmasters prepared provisional stamps which continued in use even after the first “official” Confederate stamps were issued in October. Characteristics of this period (until the end of secession in 1865) included the re-use of envelopes, bisected stamps, prisoner-of-war mail and letters left at the PO for collection at a reduced fee (“drop mail”).

In the United States (proper), a uniform letter rate – regardless of distance – was introduced on 1 July 1863. The next year a first Railway Post Office commenced operation (between Chicago and Clinton in Iowa) – a service which spread rapidly. In 1869 the first transcontinental railroad (Union Pacific) was completed but the sea route (via Panama) was maintained for a few more years. Two non-mainland states were added: Alaska (purchased from Russia in 1867) and Hawaii (annexed in 1898 but “elevated” to a state only in 1959).

Fast mail trains were started in 1875 (New York –

Chicago) spreading widely over ever-increasing distances. Coast-to-coast service was achieved in November 1889. Posting boxes were even placed on trams (“streetcars”) in numerous cities, with clerks collecting from wayside boxes too. All this reinforced swift urban delivery – and pouching for despatch from the main railway stations. By the beginning of the twentieth century, cities involved exceeded a dozen. Even faster services became possible from 1893 through the use of pneumatic post (which was already successful in Europe), the tubes crossing – for example - the girders of Brooklyn Bridge. Although expensive and limited, this method lasted till 1950.

The “Columbus” issue in 1893 can be considered as the first commemorative pictorial stamps. Another interesting development was rural free delivery, inaugurated in 1896 in West Virginia: recorded as the costliest single extension!



with acknowledgements to Rossiter & Flower's StampAtlas

MALTA OVERSEAS

(Antoine Vassallo)

local connections on foreign stamps (13)

The United Nations Postal Administration often issues series which encompass all its member nations. A current popular one is “Coin & Flag”, a concept developed by Jenny J. Karia. Each installment consists of three sheets with vertical roulette perforations that divide them into two panes of four stamps each (thus accommodating eight different coins and flags). The sheets are in US currency, Swiss Francs or Euro for New York, Geneva and Vienna respectively.



The installment issued in February 2010 (the fourth year) was designed by Rorie Katz. The UNPA offered two types of First Day Covers: a total of six envelopes (each with a se-tenant block of four stamps) or a total of three large sized envelopes

(each with the full sheet from each office).

The sheet issued for Austria (with a First Day cancellation designed by Maria Schulz) covered Romania, Slovenia, Belarus, Malta, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Swaziland and Jordan – the latter four on the second half. The values of the coins on the “Malta” half were – respectively - 1 ban, 5 euro cents, 1 rouble and 1 euro. Malta has already displayed prominently its euro coin on the January 2008 MS (and our flag has appeared on numerous occasions).



The stamps are perforated normally, with an incorporated ultraviolet luminescent security feature. Besides the UN emblem, “Vereinte Nationen” (= United Nations), a copyright symbol and progressive values, miniature versions of the flags embellish the sheet margins. They were printed in offset by France’s Cartor.

You are invited to send write-ups (or even just suggestions) about other foreign stamps with themes or designs related to Malta.

proofing & designing

looking at the material donated by J A Mizzi MQR

(1) Ġorġ Preca Canonisation 28 V 2007
(designed by Edward Pirotta)



Australian MALTA (21)

*another glimpse at the prize-winning collection
built up by John Vassallo, GPS member in Australia*

**British Stamps used in Malta
The Higher Values**

For obvious reasons, values above the 6d, are not as common. Featured here are issues up to the 5/-.



1862 Wmk
Emblems



1867 Wmk Spray Plate 1
Pale Red-Brown



1867 Wmk Spray Plate 1
Deep Red-Brown



1881 Wmk Imperial Crown
Plate 13



1856 Wmk
Emblems



1862 Wmk Emblems
Plate 1



Plate 4



← 1856 Wmk Emblems
Plate 5



→ Plate 6



1867 Wmk
Spray of Rose
Plate 1



Deep Blue



Wmk Maltese Cross P 15 1/2 x 15
Plate 1 (1867) Certificate on back



Plate 2 (1874)



A letter to England 'via Marseille' with the 1856 1/- Green Wmk Emblems. This rate represents letters from Malta to the UK via Marseille between 1/4 oz and 1/2 oz.

PROMOTING GOZO THROUGH PHILATELY ENDLESS SHAPES AND STYLES OF DOOR KNOCKERS

(Anton F Attard)



On 5 March, 2008, MaltaPost p.l.c. issued a set of four stamps featuring four door knockers (*ħbabat*) dubbing them as ‘humble’, ‘relatively small’ and ‘insignificant’ items of furniture. In fact door knockers, as door knobs, are actually decorative accessories affixed to wooden panels of portals and front doors in order to embellish them and to have them as components to hold and manage such panels when opening or closing them. They also serve the purpose of a percussion apparatus to draw the attention of people inside the house that they are wanted at the outside. As such they are usually made up of two parts, the larger part, the clapper, functions like a hinge which moves up and

down. The other part is like the plain head of a large nail which is hit by the upper oronate knocker.

The first two door knockers shown on the set of postage stamps are made of brass and feature brass dophins and one of them has also the Maltese cross. Both are rather common examples and they are still being manufactured for those interested persons who want to adorn their door panels with a pair of such knockers. The other two are made of iron. They show a knobbed iron ring surmounted by a crest – a cockle or something like a tongue.

The last two examples represent the Medieval period while

the first two the Classical Period.

Endless shapes of Door Knockers

Door knockers in Malta and Gozo are of endless shapes and styles and are made both to adorn front doors and also, as we have already indicated, to serve a practical purpose.

Among the extensive varieties, styles and levels of craftsmanship one can still see ethnic and traditional knockers affixed to doors of old houses and farms. They consist only of an iron ring or chain link either like a perfect circle or else given the shape of a pear, with or without an iron head at the lower part.

Medieval style knockers are those we have already spoken about. They consist of an imperfect robust knobbed ring surmounted by a sort of crest of different shapes. Usually they are iron made and have to be well painted to prevent rusting.

Among the Classical types of door knockers we can see elaborately sculpted works having different motifs: human faces, like Medusa's Head, lion heads, Maltese Crosses superimposed on ornamental rings or wreaths, seahorses and dolphins.

There are also Baroque types with strange motifs having flamboyant and intricate sculpture with inlaid human faces and usually painted black.

Other door knockers fall under the Mannerist style, characterized by stylized and elongated forms and vivid colour, usually yellow, such as slender dolphins, and designs like triangles, shields, pendulums, human hands and adorned heart shaped circles. Usually such door knockers are made to order according to the likings or the design of the door owner. Door knockers are to be found on the panels of front doors of private houses and the portals of public buildings of all sorts. In any case, door knockers of all shapes and sizes can easily qualify as fine and intricate works of art. Door knockers used to serve a very good purpose, but nowadays the 'knocking' function has been superseded by modern mechanical bells or electric doorbells.

(Continued on page 20)

stamp terms used in PHILATELY (37)

(Emanuel Vella)

Nyomtatív: (Magyar) O/P on inflated pengo issue of Hungary 1946 indicated 'Printed matter'

Michel: Leading German-Language catalogue, published in Germany.

Middle East Forces: Stamps of G.B. were overprinted 'M.E.F. in 1942-3 for the use of British Forces stationed in Eritrea (1942), Italian Somaliland (1942), Cyrenaica (1943), Tripolitania (1943), North Africa and in the Dodecanese (1945).

Militärpost Eilmarke (Ger): Armypost, Express Newspapers, Journal stamps of Bosnia. Also found surcharged in Italian currency for the Austrian occupation of Italy 1918.

Millbury: Town of Massachusetts USA where one of the rarest 'Postmasters' Provisionals was issued in 1864.

Millesime: Name given to the figures denoting the year or date of manufacture printed in the gutters of sheets of the 'Medallion' issue of Belgium.

Millisime or Millimeters: One thousandth of a metre (39.37ins). Twenty millimetres have been adopted as the international standard of measurement to gauge stamp perforations, i.e. the number of perfs. To 20mm being quoted as the perforation number. All-over measurement of a stamp, the height, length and spacing of an o/[p and all other vital philatelic measurement are usually given in millimetres (mm).

Mills' Free Despatch Post: A New York, USA, 'local' of 1847 issued by Gustavus A Mills.

Miniature Sheet: A sheet of stamps much smaller than the normal sheet size, sometimes containing only one stamp or one set of stamps. Many, but by no means all, have exaggerated margins with special inscriptions and are designed as souvenirs rather than for postal purposes, though they are valid for postage. To day most countries issue miniature sheets because they are widely collected.



Minkus: One of the leading general catalogues published in the United States. Its full title is the 'New World-Wide Postage Stamp Catalogue'. The same company produce a catalogue of the USA and United Nations.

Minor Varieties: As the name implies, slight varieties from the normal stamps, which interest specialists only.

Mint: A stamp in pristine condition exactly as issued by the post office - unused, unfaded, undamaged and with original gum.

Mission Mixture: Unsorted accumulation of stamps, usually with much duplications and as received from the country of origin. So called from the fact that missionary organizations collect large quantities of common used stamps and sell them to the stamp trade as a means of fund raising.

(to be continued)

E & O not E (28)

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

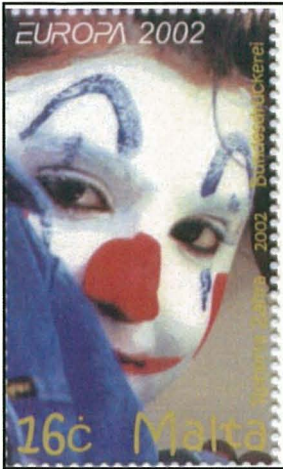
(Antoine Vassallo)

The **Europa** issue (also known as Europa - CEPT until 1992) is an annual joint issue of stamps with a common design or theme by postal administrations who were members of the European Communities (1956-1959) or the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT, from 1960 to 1992). When the CEPT decided to focus more on telecommunications in 1993, PostEurop took over the management of the Europa issues as well as the responsibility for perpetuating the EUROPA tradition and ensuring its evolution. Surveys were included in Newsletter 12 (by Emanuel Vella) and in Newsletter No 20 (George Vella).

The CEPT logo was replaced by a new logo created by PostEurop, i.e. the word "EUROPA" leaning to the right. The EUROPA logo (a registered trademark) is now preceded by a symbolic reminder of the mailbox.



From 1974, the designs freely reflect a common theme and always underline cooperation in the posts domain, together with promotion of philately. They also build awareness of the common roots, culture and history of Europe and its common goals: a tangible symbol of Europe's desire for closer



integration and cooperation. EUROPA issues are among the most collected and most popular stamps in the world.

The design voted as the best in 2002 was Malta's. However Maltapost used an incorrect logo: the "R" should not have a left leg. I have noticed that this error has been repeated in later years, the last time being 2010.

for your ATTENTION !!

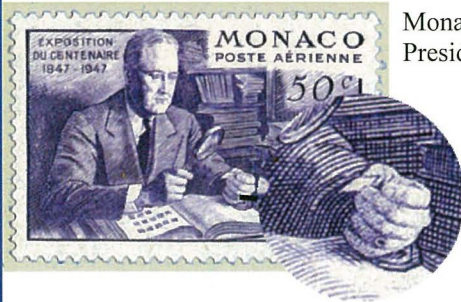
Mr Louis Attard - a GPS member would like to buy First Day Covers dating back before 1964 i.e. *before Independence*. Anyone interested can contact the above mentioned directly on Mobile No 79055012

Another member is interested in the November 1956 First Day Cover; (i.e. with the 10/-) stamps. Anyone interested would kindly contact the person on Mobile No 99456123.



Eco-Gozo – A Better Gozo
Action Plan 2010 - 2012
Project part-financed by the Ministry for
Gozo
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MISTAKES IN STAMP DESIGNS *Anthony Grech*



Monaco 1947 50c value. U.S.A. President Franklin D. Roosevelt is using a magnifying glass to examine a stamp. He has 6 fingers on his left hand.

Israel 1969.
King David has two
Left hands



We all make mistakes, that's because we are human. Who makes a mistake sometimes has to pay for it. But mistakes on stamps are estimated in thousands of Euro. If only I was paid just 1 Euro for each and every mistake I did in my life, I would be a multi millionaire by now. Just have a look at these mistakes on this page. Maybe you have some of them in your collection. Good luck.

When the yellow-inverted error of the US 1962 Dag Hammarskjöld memorial stamp was discovered, 40,270,000 were printed to prevent speculation. Now only the original unintentionally printed specimens are considered to be errors.

Run away Candle colour and its halo

MISTAKES IN STAMP DESIGNES



The inscription on this 1984 United Nations states 'View of Valletta' but the building is Fort San Angelo which is found in Vittoriosa. The inscription should read VIEW FROM VALLETTA.



The designer of this stamp depicted a small mouse on a pole. Little did he realise that a small mouse would run away if a train passed in full speed just a few inches away from him.



Ghost Sailing Ships. 1964 Pitcairn and 1967 St Helena stamps depict ships with full sails, BUT no crew is visible.



Malta 1958
You never find nuts with 8 sides. They have either 6 or 4.



These stamps claim that the picture on them is a Tree Sparrow (*Passer montanus*). The problem is that they are totally different from each other. Furthermore they can not be a male and a female because there is no difference in shape, colour and design of the Tree Sparrow

(from page 13)

An unusual door knocker in England



In England one such unusual pair of door knockers was found on the front door of the house which belonged to Ebenezer Scrooge, the main character in the novel *A Christmas Carol* (1843) by Charles Dickens. It was a very strange type of a pair of door knockers because on one dreary winter night the metal knocker was inexplicably turned into Marley's face. Marley was a

dead person who had been Scrooge's partner in business for many years. This is how Dickens narrates this episode:

Marley's face on the door knocker

Now it is a fact that there was nothing at all particular about the knocker on the door, except that it was very large. It is also a fact that Scrooge had seen it, night and morning, during his whole residence in that place; also that Scrooge had as little of what is called fancy about him as any man in the City of London, even including – which is a bold word – the corporation, aldermen and livery. Let it also be borne in mind that Scrooge had not bestowed one thought on Marley, since his last mention of his seven-years -dead partner that afternoon. And then let any man explain to me, if he can, how it happened that Scrooge, having his key in the lock of the door, saw in the knocker, without its undergoing any intermediate process of change – not a knocker, but Marley's face.

Marley's face. It was not in impenetrable shadow as the other objects in the yard were, but had a dismal light about it, like a bad lobster in a dark cellar. It was not angry or ferocious, but looked at Scrooge as Marley used to look: with ghostly spectacles turned up on its ghostly forehead. The hair was curiously stirred, as if by breath or hot air and though the eyes were wide open, they were perfectly motionless. That, and its livid colour, made it horrible; but its horror seemed to be in spite of the face, and beyond its control, rather than a part of its own expression.

As Scrooge looked fixedly at this phenomenon, it was a knocker again.

Foklore of the Maltese Habbata

The word for door knocker in Maltese is *ħabbata*, which means ‘a knocking device’, ‘a door clapper’, from the root **ħ-b-t**, in *ħabat*, meaning to bump into, to strike something against something else, to beat, and the Form II verb *ħabbat*, to strike, to beat, to make a knocking sound. The semitic broken plural form is *ħbabat*. The definite sound plural is *ħabbatiet*.

One nursery rhyme about door knockers goes as follows:

**Bobb, bobb il-bieb,
zewġ ħabbatiet,
ċempel il-qanpiena,
għolli il-lukkett,
iftaħ il-purtiera,
dahħal sebġhek ġewwa nett!**

**Knock, knock the door,
a pair of door knockers,
ring the bell
rise the latch,
draw the curtain,
insert your finger to
the innermost part.**

This nursery rhyme is an old Gozitan action folksong. When the girl says “*Bobb, bobb il-bieb*”, she gently hits the other girl’s forehead with her knuckles; when she says, “*zewġ ħabbatiet*”, she touches under both the eyes with her index finger; at the words “*ċempel il-qanpiena*”, she gets hold of the other girl’s earlobe and moves it for a while forwards and backwards; at “*għolli il-lukkett*” with her curled index finger she pulls up her nose; when she says “*iftaħ il-purtiera*”, the other girl opens her mouth, and the girl saying the nursery rhyme passes her pointing upwards index finger in front of her open mouth; and at the last words “*dahħal sebġhek ġewwa nett*” she inserts her index finger into the other girl’s mouth who will be still with her mouth open!

Then the girls change places and the nursery rhyme is repeated by the other girl.

So, Maltese and Gozitan door knockers do not only have a long and varied history but have also left their influence on our childhood lore.

PHILATELIC CENTENNIALS

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

6 - Tibet begins its shortened life (1912)

It is not known when the thought was developed to organize a postal service in Tibet. It is assumed that the 13th Dalai Lama learned about the Russian post during his exile in Ulan Bator and had the idea to introduce a similar system in his country. Upon his return to Tibet, a draft design was prepared and sent to the famous British printing house Waterlow & Sons. Waterlow prepared a number of essays (all 1 Karmanga), now known as the Waterlow Essays.

After the fall of the Qing dynasty in 1911 the independent Tibetan government established its own postal service. The first stamps were most likely issued in December 1912, using the Waterlow Essays. A "printing plate" was created by hand-carving 12 stamp images, arranged as three rows of four stamps each, in a wooden block (for each denomination).



Therefore, each stamp in a sheet is slightly different from the others, making them plateable. The stamps were printed on order from the post offices and therefore every printing has a different shade. Thus it is quite

difficult to classify them.

They exist both as lithographs on European paper and as xylographs on Tibetan paper. Some philatelists believe that the “European” issues are forgeries, while others are convinced that the first issue was made in London in 1912 on European paper, and only later reprinted in Tibet on local paper.

No gum or watermark was used. They were imperforate but Shape Tsarong (at that time head of the Lhasa mint) gave the order for some trial perforations; very few examples have in fact survived.

Some printings were made in shiny enamel paint instead of ink. Forgeries exist of all values. The only “understandable” word provided an evident error: “potsage” for “postage”.



A further mystery surrounds the 1Sang stamp, only discovered in 1950. Its status is not yet clear since the high denomination was not needed for postal purposes (1 Sang = $6\frac{2}{3}$ Trangka).



The other values were $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ and 1 t. It could have been used for telegraphic purposes, where the fee was one Sang per word. This first issue was only for sale in Lhasa, the capital, until 1913. They were only valid for internal use as Tibet did not join the Universal Postal Union. Mail going out of Tibet usually went via India, and had to be franked with Indian stamps.

HIDDEN IMAGES.

Anthony Grech



1986.
USA
Bernard Revel
Locating the
Star of David on
this \$1 Great
Americans issue



Great Britain 1997. 43p value.
Have a closer look at the sky
and clouds. Can you see facial
features of a man? That man is
George Carter the artist who
designed this set of aircraft



Canada 1997 \$8 value. With the aid of a
good magnifying glass you can discover
the year of issue(1997) and an "8"
on the bear fur. The design also includes
rows of tiny bears. .



Stamp issued
in honour of
labour leader
Hans Bockler.

Turn the
stamp upside
down, cover
half of it di-
agonally, and
you will see
another face



There is a Badger in the sky
on this 1998 32c USA stamp

FOR SALE

- Capitulation of the French Special hand stamp cards (set of 2).
Limited Edition of 500 cards. € 2.50
- A commemorative Registered Cover from Victoria Gozo Post Office to commemorate two Gozitan Patriots namely:-Sir Adrian Dingli & Arch Saverio Cassar.
Limited Edition of 100 covers. **(Less than 10 left)**. € 4.50
- A Commemorative Card showing Guzeppi Grech known as Zeppu Kola, the last owner of the Xaghra Windmill doing maintenance work. Limited edition of 200 cards. € 2.50
- Card to commemorate the 7th Gozo Philatelic Exhibition (3 to 12 November 2006) including the 8c Christmas stamp and cancelled with the Christmas First Day of Issue hand stamp
Limited Edition of 100 cards. **(Less than 10 left)**. € 1.50
- Special card issued on the occasion of the TOY STAMP issue. Cancelled on the first day of issue at Xaghra Post Office featuring the “POMSKIZILLIOUS MUSEUM OF TOYS” found in Xaghra Gozo.
Limited Edition of 75 cards. € 1.75
- Special “In Memory” card hand stamped at Gharb Sub Post Office on the occasion of the celebration of the Holy Eucharist held at Ta’ Pinu Shrine, for the repose of the soul and in memory of Mr Anthony Fenech, a great philatelist and a sincere friend of the Gozo Philatelic Society.
Limited edition of 160 cards. € 1.75
- Card in the form of a First Day Cover on the issue of the re-printed 1c stamp depicting the *Sempreviva* of Gozo. This stamp was officially issued in Gozo later than in Malta. (19.10.2006).
Limited edition of 160 cards. € 0.50
- Registered cover commemorating the issue of the Comino Tower stamp. Postmarked with the First day of issue handstamp from Ghajnsielem S.P.O.
Limited edition of 75 covers. **(Less than 10 left)**. € 2.50

FOR SALE

- Cover issued on the occasion of the 2005 Christmas set stamp issue with a personalized stamp of Chev. Paul Camilleri Cauchi - the stamp set designer. These covers are individually signed by the artist himself. Limited Edition of 130 covers. € 2.50
- Card to commemorate the 50 years of Europe. Cancelled with the special handstamp issued for the occasion during the festivities held at Nadur Gozo. Limited edition of 75 cards. € 2.50
- Registered Hand Coloured cover to commemorate the issue of two stamps depicting Gozo Balconies (one at Victoria and the other at Gharb). The covers were hand stamped with the First Day of issue Post-Mark. Limited edition of 75 covers. € 2.50
- Card commemorating the GPS 8th Annual Exh. 2007 and the launching of the GPS website. Limited edition of 100 cards. € 1.50
- Set of two cards with first day of operation hand-stamp of the new Post Offices at Xlendi and St Lawrence. Limited edition of 75 cards each. € 2.50
- Card commemorating the 125 Anniv from the Call of Our Lady of Ta' Pinu to Karmni Grima and Frangisk Portelli. Each card is cancelled with a special handstamp issued by MaltaPost and stamped at the National shrine on Sunday 22 June 2008. The card has an embossed metal image of Our Lady of Ta' Pinu. Limited edition of 1000. **(Only 10 left)**. € 3.00
- Card commemorating 5th Gozo Philatelic Exhibition and 5th Anniversary of the GPS. Limited edition of 400 cards. **(Less than 10 left)**. € 1.50
- Set of 2 registered covers commemorating Karolina Cauchi and Patri Manwel Magri (Gozo Benefactors). Limited edition of 30 covers. **(Less than 5 left)**. € 5.00
- Card commemorating the 9th GPC Exhibition. Limited edition of 100 cards. **(Less than 10 left)**. € 1.50
- Card commemorating the 10th Anniversary of the Gozo Tourism Association. Limited edition of 75 cards. € 2.00

NB: Each Card or Cover is individually numbered.

- Malta stamps in mint condition are also available at 2/3 catalogue price.

Those interested may contact:
Mr Anthony Grech on Tel No. 21553338

The annual GPS EXHIBITION

will be held at the Gozo Ministry Halls

- (St Francis Square, Victoria)

from **10 to 16 November 2012.**

A Open classes:

- Postal History
- Social Philately
- Traditional (“Majesty” theme)

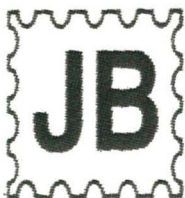
Majesty: not just royalty but also objects (natural or otherwise) and other items which merit to be called Majestic!

For further copies of Regulations and Application write secretary@stamps-gozo.com

B Juniors.

Whether a beginning collector
or established philatelist,
do participate!

secretary@stamps-gozo.org



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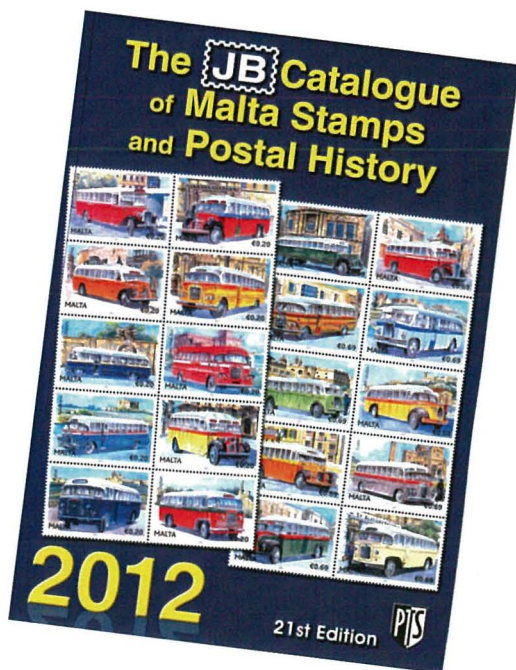
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