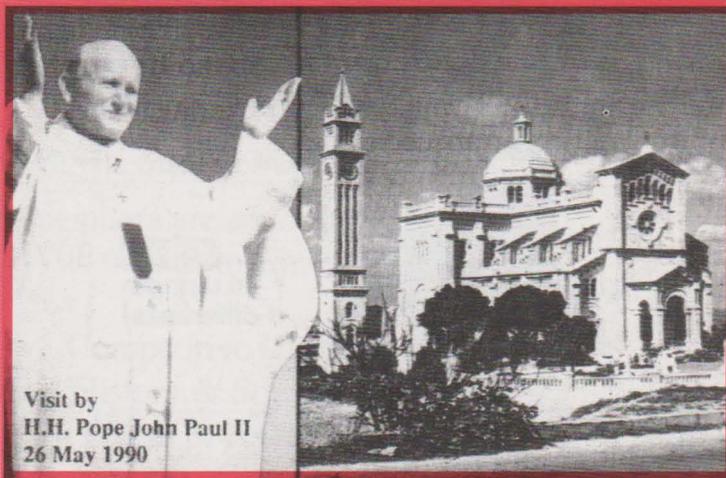




April - June 2005

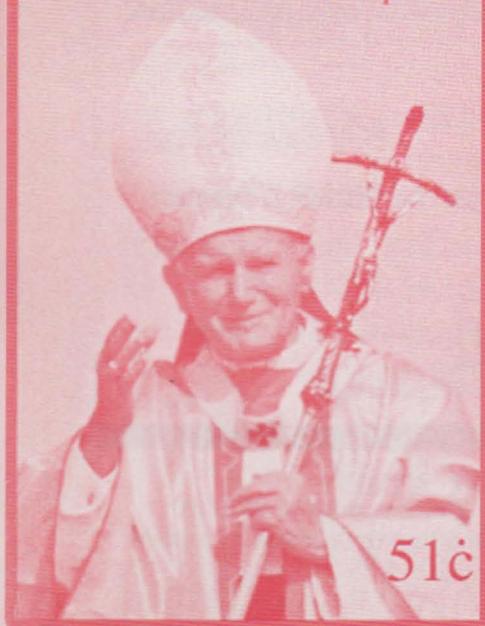
Nº: 20 - 2/2005



Visit by  
H.H. Pope John Paul II  
26 May 1990

MALTA

Gwanni Pawlu II  
† 2 ta' April 2005



GOZO  
PHILATELIC  
SOCIETY

*Newsletter*

NEWSPAPER POST

# Għal Kull Servizz Bankarju



**AKTAR VALUR  
BIEX TIXTRI  
JEW TIBNI  
DAREK**

**BOV Homelink**  
success



**Aghżel**  
int u nnota  
d-differenza!

**BOV Notice Account**

**306090**



**BOV TeenSaver Account**

It-tfaddil li jikber malajr daqs it-tfal tieghek



**BOV Savings Plan**

**Il-pjan ta' tfaddil b'bonus!**

**BOV**

[www.bov.com](http://www.bov.com) e-mail: [customercare@bov.com](mailto:customercare@bov.com)

**BEGIN PREPARING NOW!!!**  
**THE 6TH GPS PHILATELIC**  
**EXHIBITION**

will be held from 4th to 13th November 2005

At the Exhibition Halls

St Francis Square Victoria Gozo

All GPS members are encouraged to exhibit  
as well as to compete

Competitive Classes  
Postal History & Social Philately  
Feasts & Festivals  
*(including for example, Christmas and Carnival)*

Juniors are not restricted to this particular theme but  
will all receive a gift for participating.

Certificates will be issued to all exhibitors,  
in competition or not.

Full details and regulations, together with application  
forms, will be included in Newsletter 21

When the Committee also intends to announce  
an innovative parallel activity!

***Mark your Diaries!!***



# GOZO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

## MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

Member No. ....

Name .....

Address .....

..... Post Code.....

Tel No. .... ID Card No .....

I enclose annual membership fee for Lm2.

.....

Signature

Date

Being under 16, I enclose Lm1 for Junior membership  
(Date of Birth.....)

.....

Signature

Date

Introduced by..... Member No .....

I acknowledge receipt of membership application from

.....

with relative fee of .....

An official receipt and membership card will be issued  
later.

.....

(signed obo Gozo Philatelic Society)

Date



**GPS NEWSLETTER**  
**Quarterly Organ**  
**of**  
**THE GOZO PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

*First issued on 12th 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 101, Gozo, Malta.

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**GOZO PHILATELIC SOCIETY**

***Founded on 3rd September 1999***

For "the promotion of the hobby"

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

*Postal address: PO Box 10, VCT 101, Gozo, Malta.*

## GPS DIARY (20)

*Antoine Vassallo (Secretary)*

- 19th January 2005:** Anthony Grech prepares a special card for the De Soldanis Map stamp.
- March 2005:** First visit to St Therese School at Kercem, resulting in more Junior members.
- 30th March 2005:** Members' Meeting at *Dar il-Lunzjata* with the kind permission of the officer in charge. This was followed by Mass said by GPS Chaplain Rev Dr G Buhagiar at *Lunzjata* Chapel with the cooperation of the rector. Two committee members were readers and a junior member served at the altar. This is now a traditional event for us, held near the feast of the Annunciation to commemorate the birth of our society and first meetings in this location.
- 5th - 16th April 2005:** GPS president Anton V Said forms part of a delegation of NGO's on a visit to *Akademie Klausenhof* organized by the Gozo NGO's Association with the support of the Ministry for Gozo. (see page 3)
- 18th April 2005:** Visit to Sannat primary school.
- 22nd April 2005:** 2nd Stamp Day (with a sports theme) by the Seminary Club, with very interesting exhibits.
- 29th April - 13th May 2005:** Our "Europa & EU Stamp Exhibition is held at the *Banca Giuratale* with the collaboration of the Culture Section of the Ministry.
- 24th May 2005:** Official thanks by Munxar Local Council for the GPS involvement in the special 12th December activity.
- 28th May 2005:** Committee begins preparing for the 6th GPS Exhibition.

*(Please note that the entry in the last Diary about the Fontana handstamp should read "29th January")*

A U.K. member is interested in purchasing Malta "X" (Karen Grech) covers. Details from the Secretary.

## **THE GOZO NGO'S VISIT IN DINGDEN - GERMANY** *(Anton V Said)*



Part of the N.G.O.'s visit to Dingden, a town of about 7,000 inhabitants in West Phalia in Germany, was a meeting with the representative of the Gozo Philatelic

Society with one of its counterparts in Germany.

The meeting took place on Friday 8th April at 7.00p.m. and lasted two hours.

Two members from the Dingden Philatelic Society came for the meeting. These were Herr Ewald Wuepping and Herr Werner Potzelt, the secretary's president and secretary respectively. After introducing ourselves and briefing them about our country, which seemed quite clearly that they were unaware of, they stated that their club started some twenty years ago with three or four members. At present they have some forty to fifty members, all of them adults. Their club with some 17 other clubs are members of the B.D.P.H, which is more or less the federation of these clubs of the region of West Phalia.

The structure of this organization is nearly identical to that of the Gozo Philatelic Society namely with a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer etc. The society's activities are not so numerous and when exhibitions are held, they are on individual basis. As they do not have any junior sections in their organisation, thematic collections that are so popular in

our case, hardly exist, if any at all. But the members concentrate on the traditional way of philately, i.e. of choosing one or two particular countries, on cancellations and on commemorative cards and hand stamps, which the society issues from time to time. They showed great interest in the fact that a club from Germany is interested in Maltese Philately. I am referring to the club, which issues the periodical “Die Melite”, and they intend to start corresponding with this club.

They were much impressed of how we operate and in the activities we hold, especially in the way we succeeded to set up a juvenile section. Our regular periodical was of great interest to them too.

Mr Werner Patzelt brought a collection of cancellations to see, and another one of old postcards. They passed very favourable remarks to the suggestion that we intend to introduce a section about social history in our future exhibitions, just to include such items as old postcards.

Commemorative cards and copies of our quarterly review were presented to the mayors of Hemminkelm and Wesel respectively and to other personalities like Dr Toni Murbock, Director of Adademic Klausenhof and others.

The meeting ended by giving us their website in case of future correspondence. □

- A) [Werner.Patzelt@onlinehome.de](mailto:Werner.Patzelt@onlinehome.de)
- B) [info@PSG-Bocholt.de](mailto:info@PSG-Bocholt.de)
- C) [mail@wuepping.de](mailto:mail@wuepping.de)

**Lots of Stamps for Sale at a cheap price!!!**

**These include Poland, Canada, Germany, Czechoslovakia, etc.**

**Also available First Day Covers of Malta at ½ Catalogue price.**

**Those interested can contact Mr John Muscat on Tel No 21553875**

## THE EUROPA STAMPS

*(George Vella)*

Back in 1952 the idea of making a joint issue was presented. The motive for this uniform issue had to symbolize the common interests and objectives.

Back in 1957, on the 25 March six countries, namely Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, signed the treaty of Rome. These six countries were also the first to issue the Europa Stamps way back on 15 September 1956, with 13 stamps being issued. The common design was a tower forming the six letters of the Latin word Europe, that is “EUROPA”. The design of the stamps was made by the French artist, Daniel Gonzague.



A year later, on 16 September 1957, a second issue of Europa stamps was issued with eight countries taking part, the six from the year before and Switzerland and also introducing Saarland. This time there was no common design but the common theme was Peace and Welfare.

A dove flying over the letter E for Europe was the common design for the third set of stamps that was issued on 13 September 1958. This time Turkey took part for the first time, replacing Switzerland. Thus eight countries took part issuing 13 stamps between them.

The fourth issue of Europa stamps was issued on 19 September 1959, Switzerland and Austria joining the first six original countries and issuing a total of 15 stamps.

During the summer of 1959, 23 European postal administrations held a conference at Montreux, Switzerland, "Conference des postes et telecommunications (CEPT), and thus the CEPT, Europa stamps were born.

### **The Birth of CEPT**

The first official Europa CEPT issue was in 1960 with 20 countries taking part and issuing 36 stamps. Eleven countries namely Denmark, Great Britain, Greece, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, Portugal, Spain and Sweden issued the Europa stamps for the first time.



In the next ten years the number of countries issuing the Europa stamps changed from year to year, some countries were faithful to issue these stamps yearly and others issued these stamps from time to time.

During this period of ten years other European countries started issuing the Europa stamps for the first time. In 1961 Cyprus and San Marino started taking part, having 16 countries with 34 stamps and in 1962 Monaco joined, now having 18 countries with 39 stamps. In 1963, 19 countries with 36 stamps, 1964 19 countries with 36 stamps, 1965 19 countries with 37 stamps, 1966 with Andorra F. having 19 countries with 37 stamps, 1967 19 countries with 37 stamps and 1968 18 countries with 35 stamps.

In 1969 CEPT was 10 years old, so a record number of 26 countries took part with 48 stamps, joined for the first time by the Vatican and Yugoslavia.

In 1970, thinking that collectors and people were getting tired of the common design, CEPT allowed countries to have at least stamps one of the stamps of the Europa set without the common design. Yet this new rule was not followed by all countries.

In 1970 we have 19 countries with 42 stamps, 1971 21 countries with 44 stamps, MALTA issuing the Europa stamps for the first time. In 1972 we have new Andorra E. with 22 countries issuing 46 stamps and 1973 24 countries issuing 50 stamps.



Liechtenstein issued its first Europa stamp in 1960 with only 322000 stamps, thus making it very much sought for.

## THE COMMON THEMES

It so happened that 1973 was the last year that the common design was used. The next year a common theme was introduced to make the stamps more interesting and attractive.

So in 1974 the Europa stamps started having a common theme and not a common design which was the practice since 1956. Only the CEPT logo on each stamp of every state was to be common, which logo continued to be printed on the stamps till 1992. This concept was most welcomed by collectors.

Here are some of the common themes chosen by CEPT:

1974 Sculpture - 23 countries, 49 stamps.

1975 Paintings - 24 countries, 50 stamps, with new Cyprus.

1976 Handicrafts - 27 countries, 58 stamps, with Guernsey and Isle of man.

1977 Landscapes - 28 countries, 56 stamps.

1978 Monuments - 30 countries, 65 stamps, with new Jersey.

1979 Postal History - 31 countries, 68 stamps, new Faroe Islands and Gibraltar.

1980 Famous People - 32 countries 67 stamps.

1981 Folklore - 35 countries, 69 stamps, with new Azores and Maderia

1982 History - 35 countries, 70 stamps.

1983 Inventions - 35 countries, 71 stamps.

1984 25 years of CEPT: common design - 35 countries, 67 stamps

1985 European year of music - 35 countries, 73 stamps.

1986 Nature conservation - 35 countries, 73 stamps.

1987 Modern architecture - 35 countries, 74 stamps.

1988 Transport and communication - 35 countries, 79 stamps.

1989 Children games - 35 countries, 80 stamps

1990 Post Offices - 35 countries, 78 stamps.

Themes for 2002 was “The Circus” for which **Malta** was voted for the best stamp. 2003 “Poster Art”; 2004 “Vacation; 2005 “Gastronomy” while 2006 will be “The Integration of Immigrants” and 2007 “100 Years of Scouting”.

Since 1990 the Europa stamps are under **Post Europ** and not CEPT.



*“The Circus”  
voted the  
Best Europa Stamp  
for 2002*



*2003 Poster Art*



*2004 Vacation*

*2005 Gastronomy*



## **not just for BEGINNERS**

*Originating from various requests and comments, this regular section aims at offering help to both juniors and adults. Regular features will include explanations of philatelic terms and details of stamp issuers; but we do invite members to send questions and enquiries (e.g. about identification uncertainties). Moreover you are encouraged to offer your own contributions, even short items or tips.*

### **Where in the World ?!** (11)

*(Antoine Vassallo)*

#### **Stamp Issuers Past and Present**

***Cote Francaise des Somalis*** = French Somaliland

***Cote d'Ivoire*** = Ivory Coast

***COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE:*** Stamps for the International Court of Justice HQ at the Hague (Netherlands) from 1934.

***Crete:*** Mediterranean island administered by various countries now part of Greece; British issues 1898-9, Russian issues 1899, Greek issues 1900-10, Italian issues 1900-11 (***La Canea***), French issues 1902-3 and Austrian Pos 1903-14.

***Crimea:*** Russian region with separate stamps 1919.

***CROATIA (Hrvatska):*** Part of Yugoslavia with separate issues 1918-9 and 1941-5; independent from 1991; separate Serb issues 1993-7.

***Croat Posts (Herceg Bosna):*** issues for Mostar (Bosnia & Herzegovina) from 1993.

***CUBA:*** Central American island (previously part of Spanish West Indies) with separate Spanish issues 1871-98, USA administration issues 1899-1902, autonomous 1902-34 and independent republic from 1934.

- Cuernavaca:*** Local Mexico stamps 1867.
- Cundinamarca:*** State in Colombia with own issues 1870-1904.
- Curacao*** = Netherlands Antilles.
- Cuzco:*** Peru local issues 1881-5.
- CYPRUS:** East Mediterranean island with stamps from 1880 as British colony; independent republic 1960; separate issues for northern “Turkish State” since 1974.
- Cyrenaica:*** Italian administration issues 1923-39, British occupation issues 1950, part of the state of Libya 1951.
- CZECH REPUBLIC:** stamps from 1993 when Czechoslovakia was divided.
- Czech Army in Russia:** 1919-20.
- Czechoslovakia (*Ceskoslovensko*):** Independent republic 1918-39 and 1945-92 when it was divided into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.
- Dahomey:*** French colony in West Africa with issues 1899-1942, used *A.O.F.* stamps 1944-59, independent republic 1960, renamed Benin 1975.
- Dakar-Abidjan:*** stamp issued in 1959 for use in Ivory Coast and Senegal (French West Africa)
- Dalmatia:** surcharged Italian stamps 1919-22 for use in this district acquired from Austria.
- Dan Chu Kong Hoa:*** Inscription on stamps of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam proclaimed in 1945.
- Danish West Indies (*Dansk Vestindiske* and *Dansk-Vestindien*):** Caribbean islands with issues from 1855 to 1917 when bought by the USA.

---

***Bold italic*** = Inscriptions;

**BOLD CAPITALS** = Current Issuers;

**Bold** = Former Issuers.

*(Since it is obviously impossible to be completely exhaustive, you are encouraged to bring any gaps to my notice!)*

## **stamp terms used in PHILATELY (11)**

(Emanuel Vella)

**Gum:** is the mucilage applied to the back of adhesive postage stamps and has as its basic crystalline gum arabic, The raw material vary in colour from “water-white” to deep orange. A perfect mint stamp is one with all its original gum (o.g.) as issued by the Post Office; an old stamp with full gum is referred to as “o.g.” - original gum - one to which no addition of fresh mucilage has been added. In hot weather or under a strong light contraction of the gum can often cause mint stamps to curl. In extreme cases considerable damage can be done. A temporary cure can be effected by breathing gently on the back of the stamp. Most modern stamp adhesives are desctrines.

**Gum Staining:** interaction between an inferior gum or one containing chemicals and dye impurities and the inherent substance in the paper base or even in the ink used for printing often give rise to unsightly stains. These can adversely affect the appearance and intrinsic value of the affective stamps. Damp can be a pre dispensing cause. The 6d G.B. embossed stamps of 1847 - 54 had the gum tinted green to enable the operator to distinguish the right side of the paper when embossing.

**Gum Watermark:** The 1923 Republican Anniversary set of Czechoslovakia had its gum applied in a quadrille pattern, each stamp showing the initials of the republic - C.S.P. in gum design. This pzcudo watermark is unique and interesting.

**Gutter:** The space, usually blank, between the paves of a sheet of stamps.

**Gutter Snipe (U.S.A.):** A single or pair of stamps with full interpane or interplate gutter attached on any edge but bounded by a row of complete perfs. on both sides.

**H:** On the SCADTA semi-officials airmails of Colombia, the capital letter is a consular overprint, indication that the stamp was sold in the Netherlands or in Curacao.

**Hair Line:** Diagonal white line across the “check” letter tablet of the corner of some of the early G.B. surface printed issues - the 1862 stamps in particular. The term is also applied to fine scratches on a plate or cylinder which print in the colour of the ink employed.

**Half tone:** Photo-mechanical printing process in which the tones of the original are represented by raised dots. Rarely used for stamp printing, but instances are: Uruguay 1908 declaration of Independence set (centres only) and Kishengarh, India 1913.

**Hamilton Counterfeit: (U.S.A.)** Forged stamps of the 2c Washington of 1894. These stamps were discovered when large numbers were offered for sale in the U.S.A. at a discount by a Canadian firm who had bought them.

**Hand-Chop:** Overprints in Japanese characters applied by hand to stamps of countries occupied by Japan during the second world war.

**Hand Stamp:** Postmark applied by hand.

## *Script by Script (11)*

*(Antoine Vassallo)*

*This regular space features stamps without any identifiable name in “latin” script or providing some similar difficulty.*

I have decided to remain in South America, after Brazil and Uruguay in the last issue. **Peru’s** first stamps appeared in 1857. This was a provisional issue, on sale for only a few weeks. They had originally been printed ten years before by Perkins Bacon for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (which explains the design and the corner initials!) The company later also prepared changed colours. Since the originals are so expensive, reprints have been produced too.

Following this successful trial, the government issued its own stamps—printed in a rather worse method in Lima (by Emilio Prugue). Changed designs were available from 1862, printed in the capital’s post office itself.

The name “Peru” began to be included in 1866 but in 1871 a stamp again appeared without the country name. It commemorated the twentieth anniversary of the first railway in Peru (the route “Chorillos - Lima - Callao” is inscribed around the design showing embossed locomotive and arms). This was most probably the world’s first-ever commemorative issue!



## **QUIZ COMPETITION**

*Open to all Junior Members of the Gozo Philatelic Society*

- i) Which is the only country in the world which does not have the country's name on its stamps ?
- ii) When was Malta's half penny stamp first issued ?
- iii) When was the treaty of Rome signed ?
- iv) Name the six countries who signed this treaty.

Please send your answers on a separate paper together with your name, address and membership number by not later than 31st July 2005 to:

*The Secretary  
Gozo Philatelic Society  
P.O. Box 10, Victoria Gozo VCT 101*

### **Prize**

First Day Cover of Malta or Mint Set of Malta Stamps.  
*All other competitors will be given a consolation prize.*

### **PREVIOUS QUIZ COMPETITION RESULT**

Answers to above captioned competition which was published in G.P.S. Newsletter No.19 are as follows:

- i) Austrian Post A.G.
- ii) 20.09.2004. Two stamps in a miniature sheet.
- iii) Penny Black.
- iv) Rowland Hill.

### **PRIZE WINNER:**

GPS Prize Winner of First Day Cover of Malta:  
Ritienne Attard of 8 George McAdam Street,  
Xaghra Gozo XRA 102 (Member No. 250)

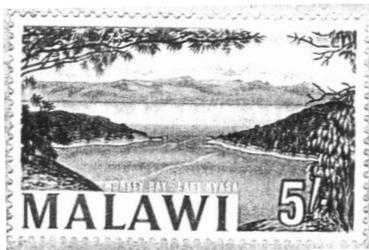
**CONGRATULATIONS !!!**

## **E & O not E (6)**

*(Antoine Vassallo)*

Since it is my intention in this series to alternate between printing and design errors, today I present a mistake in a name.

Lake Nyasa is bounded by Tanzania, Mozambique and the former Nyasaland Protectorate. When this last became independent as Malawi, they changed the lake's name too. Interestingly, "Nyasa" is simply "lake" in the local language - due to a misunderstanding by the first European explorers. The new name means "flaming waters" in reference to the reflection of the setting sun on the lake (and this symbolism is widely represented, including the flag).



Malawi's first definitives (1964) simply reproduced the previous Nyasaland's designs originally issued just a few months earlier. However someone forgot to change the wording on the 5 shillings stamp which showed part of the Lake - Monkey Bay. (*top photo*) So "Lake Malawi" remained "Lake Nyasa"! This was corrected immediately and a new printing (*bottom photo*) was issued the next year. □



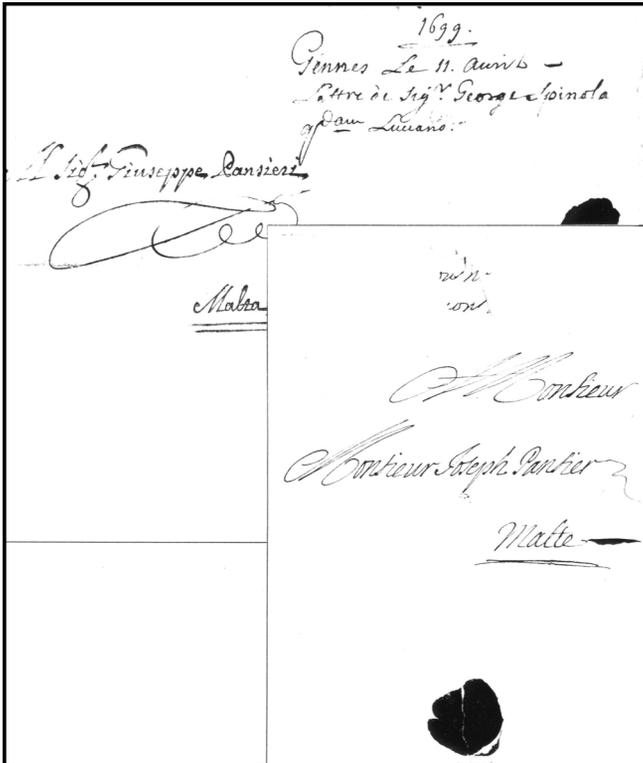
*(Our readers are encouraged to submit their own suggestions for future Newsletters.)*

## Australian MALTA (5)

*John Vassallo, who lives in Australia, offers glimpses of his Malta Collection.*

I continue showing parts of my Postal History exhibits.

### MALTA POSTAL SERVICE The Earliest Markings



The earliest letters to and from Malta are related to the Knights and business. Here are two letters addressed to a merchant: Mr Joseph Pensier, one from Genova dated 22.4.1699 and the other from Messina dated 1704. At this early stage, letters were delivered by the Knights' boats as they travelled to and from Europe and no markings exist. □

## SOME INTERESTING FACTS ON STAMPS

*(Emanuel Vella)*

- ◆ BHUTAN - an Asian nation in the Himalayan Mountains - in 1973 issued a stamp in the shape of a record. These stamps could actually be played on a record and had the Bhutanese national anthem recorded on one side of the stamps.
- ◆ One of the rarest stamp in the world is the three shilling Banco. It is believed to be unique and was found by a school boy. In 1996 it was sold \$1.6 million. It was mistakenly printed in yellow instead of green so it is considered as a colour error.
- ◆ The only country in the world which does not have the country's name on its stamps is the United Kingdom. Instead of its name it had the profile of the current monarch. The Universal Postal Union allows this because the United Kingdom was the first country to issue stamps. So at that time there was no need to put the name of the country. In fact the first stamp had the profile of Queen Victoria and no country name and it has remained like that ever since.
- ◆ The first person to appear on a United Kingdom Stamp other than royalty was William Shakespeare - the famous drama writer.
- ◆ The first ever self-adhesive postage stamps were issued by Sierra Leone in February 1964.



- ◆ Up to the year 2000 the largest stamp was issued by China in the early 1900's. The stamp measured 210 x 65 mm and was used on express letters.

- ◆ The person who appeared most on United States Stamps is George Washington.



- ◆ The first triangular stamps were issued by South Africa. They are known as the Cape Triangles and they were issued by the Cape of Good Hope which is part of Africa.

- ◆ The world first undersea post office was established in the Bahamas. In 1939 it was part of a scientific facility on the sea-bed off the Bahamas, the post office used stamps that had an oval postmark inscribed with the words “Sea Floor/Bahamas.”

- ◆ The Malta Half Penny yellow first issued in 1860 is known as a local stamp because it could only be used on local letters. There were several printings of these stamps so they have different watermark and perforations. They were the only local stamps till 1885. Afterwards Malta stamps were also issued to be used for international use.



We have for sale at very low prices the following items:

- **Malta and Great Britain Stamps.**
- **First Day Covers and**
- **Other Philatelic material**

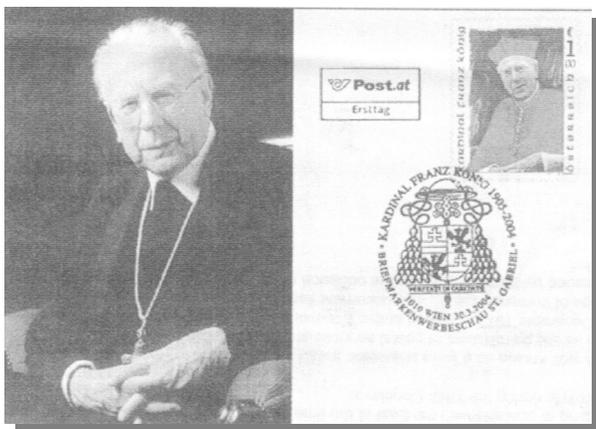
*Anyone interested can contact Mr Jesmond Borg*  
55 St Joseph Square Qala Gozo  
Tel Nos: 21565663 and 21552277

## THE “PHILATELIC” CARDINAL

*(Antoine Vassallo)*

This stamp was issued by Austria in remembrance of Cardinal Franz Koenig, Archbishop of Vienna, who died when almost a centenarian last year. On an international plane, he had an essential role in the developing of contacts with the East at the time of the Cold War. He is also said to have strongly backed Karol Wojtyla during the 1978 Conclave.

He was well-known as a keen philatelist; in fact he suggested to Pope Paul VI to choose the Archangel Gabriel as the patron saint of postal services and of philatelists. The official Pontifical decree was issued on 9th December 1972. It clearly states a reason. This archangel brought from heaven to earth a message of immense value. The document itself was reproduced on a 125 x 87 mm 1 cruzeiro miniature sheet issued by Brazil in 1973 on the occasion of the Rio de Janeiro first national Religious Philately Exhibition. □



## MALTA'S RELIGIOSITY EVIDENCED PHILATELICALLY A CROSS-REFERENCED A - Z

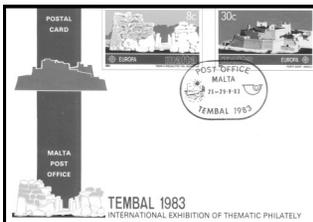
(Antoine Vassallo)

(continued from Newsletter No 19)

### N is for NON-ADHESIVES

Innumerable productions (such as cards and covers) exist with a religious theme but I limit my reference to official items:

- b) **Aerogrammes:** in 1969 normal ones were issued with the addition of a reproduction in colour of the Flemish tapestries (the “Adoration of the Magi”). They were reissued the next year with a changed caption.
- c) **Cards:** (with pre-printed stamps)
- i) “London ‘80” Exhibition 1980
  - ii) “Wipa 81” Exhibition 1981
  - iii) “Tembal 83” Exhibition 1983
  - iv) “Italia 85” Exhibition 1985
  - v) “Hafnia 87” Exhibition 1987
  - vi) “Naposta 97” Exhibition 1997
  - vii) “Italia 98” Exhibition 1998
  - viii) *Santa Marija* Convoy 2002



d) **Maximum and other Cards**

- i) Christmas **1981**
- ii) Ship **1982**
- iii) Christmas **1983**
- iv) Ship **1983**
- v) Papal Visit **2001**
- vi) St George (2 different) **2003**



e) **Folders** (for new issues from **1969**)

- f) **Year Packs** have often featured “religious” items;  
e.g. **1996** (1995) Vittoriosa Church

see **OT**

**O is for OBLITERATIONS & CANCELLATIONS**

Obviously there is no need to list the First Day Cancellations made regularly since 1969, nor is there space to mention the numerous slogans advertising future issues. The following is an assortment of interesting occasions associated with our theme commemorated with hand or machine cancellations:

- i) Capuchin Missionary Week **1954, 1955** and **1959**
- ii) Various for St Paul Shipwreck Centenary **1959-1960**
- iii) Christmas **1960** and later (also different)
- iv) Catholic Doctors’ Congress **1963** and **1964**
- v) Peace Day **1969** (and later)

- vi) Christmas Stamp Exhibition **1969**
- vii) Episcopal Jubilee **1974**
- viii) Lasallian Congress **1976**
- ix) St John's Consecration **1978**
- x) Scapular Coronation **1981**
- xi) Dun Karm Psaila Anniversary **1986**
- xii) Dun Gorg Preca Anniversary **1987**
- xiii) St Joseph Coronation Anniversary **1988**
- xiv) Different Gozo Parish Tercentenaries **1988**
- xv) Santa Venera Church Anniversary **1988**
- xvi) *Xirka ta' l-Isem Imqaddes ta' Alla* Anniversary **1988**
- xvii) Salesian Sports Festival **1990**
- xviii) Legion of Mary Anniversary **1990**
- xix) Various for the Papal Visit **1990** (including representations of St John's Co-Cathedral, Ta' Pinu Sanctuary, St Paul's Grotto and St Publius Church)
- xx) St Lawrence Parish Centenary **1990**
- xxi) Pope's Stopover **1990**
- xxii) 2 different for *id-Dar tal-Providenza* Anniversary **1990**
- xxiii) Gozo Cathedral Altarpiece Bicentenary **1991**
- xxiv) 2 different for "Religions for a Sea of Peace" Meeting **1991**
- xxv) Tarxien Parish Centenary **1992**
- xxvi) 2 different for Francesca Teresa Parlar Anniversary **1992**
- xxvii) 2 different for Carmelite Province Centenary **1992**
- xxviii) Fontana Altarpiece Coronation **1993**
- xxix) St Clare Centenary **1993**
- xxx) Salesian Youth Games **1994**
- xxxi) Catholic Teachers Colloquium **1994**
- xxxii) 2 different for St Patrick's School Anniversary **1994**
- xxxiii) Grand Master Garzes Centenary **1995**
- xxxiv) Carmelite Basilica Centenary **1995**

- xxxv) Mgr PP Saydon Centenary **1995**
- xxxvi) *Maria Bambina* Coronation Anniversary **1996**
- xxxvii) *Soledad* Image Anniversary **1996**
- xxxviii) 2 different for Dun Pawl Micallef Centenary **1997**
- xxxix) St Joseph Symposium **1997**
  - xl) 2 different for Guze Delia SJ **2000**
  - xli) Portable Altars Exhibition **2000**
  - xlii) Blessed V Scicluna Hernandez **2001**
  - xliii) Various for Papal Visit **2001** (including Beatification Ceremony, Dun George Preca, Nazju Falzon and Adeodata Pisani)
  - xliv) Scapular Anniversary **2001**
  - xlv) Religious Conference **2001**
  - xlvi) Ursuline Sisters **2002**
  - xlvii) St George's Centenary Celebrations **2003**
  - xlviii) Gozo Cathedral Bells **2003**
  - xlix) Kercem's Gregorian Centenary **2004**
    - l) Qala Church Centenary **2004**
    - li) Sannat's St Margaret Centenary **2004**
    - lii) Nadur Church Anniversary **2004**
    - liii) Immaculate Conception Dogma **2004**
    - liv) Fontana Parish Church Centenary **2005**
    - lv) Innumerable others for organizations with saints' names etc.

See **N**

### **P is for PEOPLE**

I list here some persons not included elsewhere

- Francesco Azzopardi - sacred music composer **30c Europa 1985.**
- Marquis Vincenzo Bugeja CMG (1820-90) - **27c Philanthropists 1986.**
- Girolamo Cassar - architect of churches **1c3m Personalities 1974.**

*(to be continued)*

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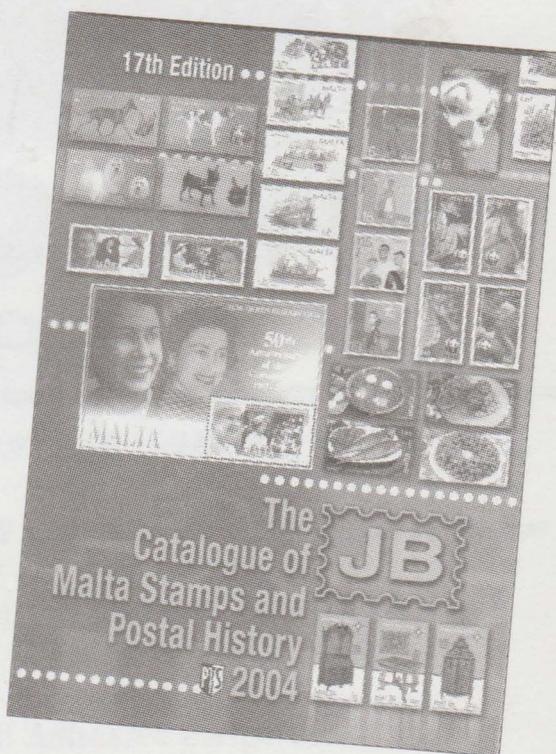
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