

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY (Malta)

THE PSM MAGAZINE

MALTA

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the late Dr. George Camillery*

is to be offered in London on 14th May, 1991

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14th May, 1991

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**CONGRATULATE
THE PHILATELIC
SOCIETY OF MALTA**

**ON THE
25TH
ANNIVERSARY**

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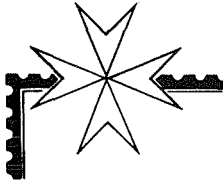
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Silver-Bronze ESPANA '84 & AUSIPEX '84
Silver-Bronze ISRAPHIL '85 & PHILTEMA '85
Silver STOCKHOLMIA '86

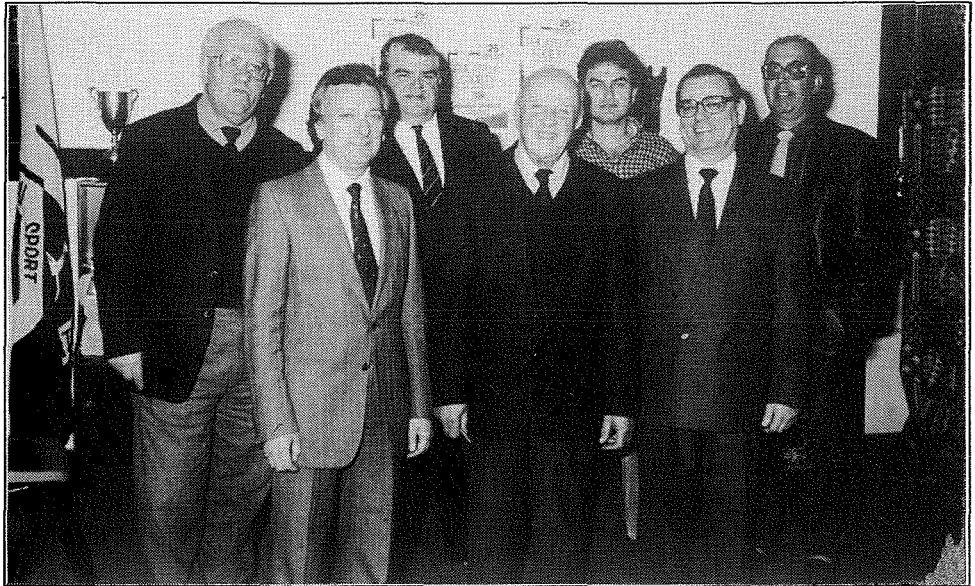
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Tel: 338437

Vol. 20 No. 1

25th Anniversary Issue

April, 1991

1991 COMMITTEE



Left to Right: Mr C.C. Bonavia, Mr G. Said, Mr A. Fenech, Dr J. Mercieca, Mr T. Camilleri, Dr A. Bonnici, Mr A. Dimech. (Absent from photo) Mr C. Diamantino, Mr J. Buttigieg, Mr H. Wood

CONTENTS

Committee Members 1991	3
Editorial by Dr A. Bonnici	4
From the President's Desk	6
The French Occupation Period, The Plot of January 1799 by Dr A. Bonnici	8
Another two bars in the Symphony in Stamps by P. Vassallo	15
Manuscript Forwarding Agents Markings on Malta Mail by Dr G. Bonello	16
Commemorations 1989 Issue, Bush-Gorbachev Issue, Europa 1990 Issue	30
Malta a Diary September-December 1990 by J Farrugia	34
Disinfection Part 18 - Diary of Plague Epidemic 1813 by Dr A. Bonnici	38

AD MULTOS ANNOS

The Malta Philatelic Society was born in March 1966, and from a new born babe has after twenty-five years matured into an adult. It is our Silver Jubilee Year. From a humble beginning, on the initiative of the late Louis Frank, assisted by the 1966 Committee, consisting of Dr Albert Ganado (Secretary), Boris Darmanin (Treasurer) and members Dr C. G. Cassar, Dr J.H. Mercieca, Magistrate Dr Joseph Soler and Mr Charles Whelpdale the Malta Philatelic Society grew and matured – having world wide membership.

A Society is as strong as its members make it. Its members make it virile and their achievement is reflected in it. Today our members have wide and varied philatelic interests, but the main body specialise in Postal History – Post men's hand stamps, Postage Due markings, Village Post Marks, Disinfection, Maritime mail, Knights of Malta period, Napoleonic period, British used in Malta, Air-Mail, the Queen Victoria 1/2d yellows, Blocks of Four, Plate Blocks, Specimen and Proof Collections.

They have won various Gold medals, Large Vermeil medals and other awards at FIP exhibitions overseas, where their specialised collections were exhibited and admired.

The *PSM Magazine* from a humble Newsletter published by Mr Browning in Autumn of 1966 matured into its present format winning a Silver Medal in Stockholm, 1986.

It has become a platform where our members publish their philatelic research; and has been our bond between us, and our International Members, who look forward to its publication.

During these 25 years it had its difficult moments especially between 1969 and 1974, when only one issue per year was published, but was regularly published three times a year when Mr Nick Cutajar became editor up to 1982.

We have throughout these years kept the front cover that Chevalier Emvin Cremona prepared for the first number of Volume 1 of Spring 1967, maybe the time has come for a change.

In 1983 I became editor and the magazine began to be printed in offset. So far it has always been issued on time, in April, August and December of each year, at no cost to the Society. It is distributed free both in Malta and overseas, members paying only for postage, which unfortunately because of heavy increases by the Postal Administration, will have to be passed on to our members in increased subscription to cover such costs. I am grateful to the advertisers who have supported me, all personal friends, for their generous sponsorship.



Some of the members listening to Dr J. Mercieca commemorating the 25th Anniversary

Our Society meets on the first Monday of each month and foreign members have been invited to give a display cum talk of their proud possessions. Such occasions have proved to be extremely well patronised.

Mr A. Fenech has from time to time been responsible for our Exchange Stamp Packet and Auctions, an incursion on his precious time.

No doubt our veteran President Dr Mercieca deserves a pat on the back, for his encouragement and constant hard work. It was due to his untiring efforts that he managed to convince the Postal Authorities to issue a commemorative 25th Anniversary stamp – Dr Mercieca, WELL DONE.

Dr A. Bonnici

Membership Dues for 1991 were due on 1st January. Please send your remittance immediately to Mr Dimech, our Treasurer.

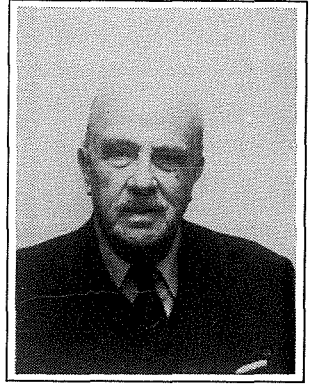
Members who have not paid their Membership Dues for 1988 / 1989 / 1990 are to send their remittance immediately to Mr Dimech.

Membership Rates are:

UK – £5; USA – US\$15, Canada – Can \$ 20; Australia – Au\$25; Italy – L. It 12,000; France – FFr85; Germany – Dm 20; Switzerland – S Fcs 20; Holland – Gds 25; Malta – Lm1.50.

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

1991 — WE HAVE MADE IT!



When someone sets his mind on achieving a given goal or other accomplishment and works truly hard towards the attainment of that which he is after, undoubtedly great is his joy and satisfaction if and when his efforts are finally crowned with success and the greater the sacrifices he has had to put in towards the attainment of that particular aim, correspondingly greater is his measure of gladness and contentment. Exactly that great is my exhilaration and my satisfaction on this great day, when I realise to have succeeded in healthily and safely landing this my Society to reach its twenty-fifth birthday and at one time when it was doomed to have saved it from outright extinction.

The sincere and heartfelt auguries for the attainment of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Philatelic Society of Malta expressed in anticipation in my Presidential messages, published in the special editions of the PSM Magazine in 1976 and again in 1986, on the occasion of the tenth and twentieth anniversaries of this Society's foundation have indeed materialised and this year we shall, with yet greater enthusiasm and pomp, befittingly celebrate this truly auspicious and important event and also a marked super-record as regards the life span of philatelic societies in Malta.

It is indeed a source of much satisfaction and rejoicement to see the target year of this Silver Jubilee, which I have during the twenty-one successive years of my Presidency of this Society been aiming at and indefatigably working for, being reached. So firstly I lift my eyes and my mind to the Good God and thank Him for lending me more years of life to see this great and much-expected day.

When I look back and remember how short-lived the previous two philatelic societies in Malta were, the first in 1946 with barely eleven months of life and the second in 1952 with under a thirty month life span, surely no one could blame me for the sense of pride which glows in me, this year, when I see my Society reaching its twenty-fifth birthday, and what more overcoming the hurdles that from time to time present themselves and thus passing from strength to strength with the march of time.

I have no doubt that all the Society's members, both local and overseas, and in a special way the committee members, too, do share with me this justifiable sense of pride for they too have given their share towards the realisation of this all very happy event.

So my most grateful thanks to all of them for their continued and unstinting support and their valid contribution over these years and may I assure them that their cooperation and the sacrifice of much of their spare time in the interest and the welfare of this Society is much appreciated.

I also feel it my duty to revere the memory of those of our members who during these five-and-twenty years of the Society's life have given it their full support and their valid contribution, foremost amongst these, the late lamented Mr Vincent Mercieca, for many years Treasurer and admittedly one of the pillars of this Society, who departed this life just over two years ago. My Society will be having a Mass concelebrated by the two Society priest members for the repose of their soul, during the week of activities to be held next May.

All the different sections and branches of the Society have done extremely well in their special sphere of activity, having been ably administered by each individual member of the committee to whom they were entrusted.

The Society's PSM Magazine which is the life-line between the Society and its members, especially those from overseas countries, has over these years indeed proudly maintained its status by the high standard of its articles and the impeccable regularity of its publication. This has been amply proved by the many favourable letters and comments received from overseas members and correspondents as well as by the prestigious awards received at international philatelic exhibitions.

My thanks go also to the Malta Postal Administration and the Stamp Design Advisory Board for accepting my proposal and my request for the issue of a special commemorative stamp and a handstamp for this occasion.

There are two things which still hurt me and though we have striven hard to solve them, we have to admit that we have not as yet succeeded. The first is that after twenty-five years the Society is still without its permanent home and we cannot therefore pride ourselves to own our premises. Secondly is the number of stamp enthusiasts and philatelists who have persisted in turning a deaf ear to my appeals from time to time to join our Society thereby giving it added strength.

And winding up this Silver Jubilee message of mine may I look forward to the continued prevalence of the same spirit of collaboration and *esprit-de-corps* which have all along guided this Society throughout these twenty-five years and may they even shine with possibly yet more brightness in the years that lie ahead that the PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF MALTA may yet march forward ever stronger and stronger to arrive at still greater and more important anniversaries in the years to come.

LONG LIVE THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF MALTA!

John H. Mercieca

6th March, 1991

THE FRENCH OCCUPATION PERIOD

The Plot of January, 1799

by Dr Alfred Bonnici M.D.

FRANÇOIS

de

MALTE.

LIBERTÉ

ÉGALITÉ



RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

Au Quartier Général de Malte le 27. nivose
an 7 de la République Française ; une et indivisible.

VAUBOIS, GÉNÉRAL DE DIVISION,

Commandant en Chef dans les Isles de Malte, et du Gozo.

Au consul Français Gui.

Le citoyen Ossoir vient de me dire que deux
Grecs avoient été chez vous et vous avoient dit
qu'on devoit se méfier des habitans qui devoient
exciter un mouvement aujourd'hui. Je vous prie
de m'assurer si le fait est vrai, j'en pourrais
de rien négliger en précaution.

Salut et cte
Gaubois

To the French Consul GUI

"Citizen Ossoir has come to tell me that two Greeks had approached you, and told you that we must be watchful of the inhabitants who are starting an uprising to day. I hasten to assure you that if that is a fact, it is my custom never to neglect to take precautions."

The Plot of 11 January, 1799

by Dr Alfred Bonnici M.D.

Regiment
of
Malta

Liberty

Equality

French Republic
General Headquarters of Malta, 11th January 7th Year
(i.e. 11 January, 1799)
of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

VAUBOIS Major General
Commander in Chief of the Islands of Malta and Gozo

To the French Consul GUI

"Citizen Ossoir has come to tell me that two Greeks had approached you, and told you that we must be watchful of the inhabitants who are starting an uprising to day. I hasten to assure you that if that is a fact, it is my custom never to neglect to take precautions."

A letter written on French Occupation watermarked stationary of the period by Major General and Commander in Chief VAUBOIS, of the French Occupation Forces in

Au citoyen
Guy consul français
de Malte

Malta. It was one of the many historical letters offered for sale in the Coates Sale by Christies Robson Lowe of the 4th November, 1990.

It is written by Voubois to the French Consul of Tripoli GUI, who happened to be in Malta, (the French Consul to Malta at that time was Jean Andre Caruson), enquiring about rumours of a plot by the Maltese against the French Occupation Forces in Valletta.

The plot was in fact real, and it was being concocted by the Maltese living in Valletta. Dun MIKIEL XERRI, MATTHEW PULIS, a Corsican pirate GILIERMU LORENZINI and the rebellious Maltese in the countryside under the leadership of Canon Francesco Saverio Caruana, General of the Maltese Army.

Events leading to the plot

On the 9th June 1798, Napoleon arrives off Malta with the French Fleet, and Grand Master Ferdinand Hompesch surrendered on June 11, 1798.

Napoleon walked through Valletta on June 12, 1798 and stayed up to the 18th, when he departed for Egypt, leaving a French garrison under the command of General VAUBOIS, who soon rendered himself very unpopular by introducing various controversial legislative measures. Matters came to a head on September 2, 1798 when the Tapestries of the Carmelite Church in Mdina were going to be auctioned. This sparked massive protests, leading to a confrontation with Louis Mason the French Commander of Mdina, who was eventually killed and his body thrown over the balcony of the house he had gone into to take refuge. The Insurrection had started. The French locked themselves up in Mdina, Valletta, The Cottonera, Forts Manoel, Tigne and Ricasoli.

Mdina was captured within twenty-four hours because the Maltese were able to enter through a side door in the bastion which the French were unaware of, but Valletta and the Cottoner, etc withstood the siege for two years, capitulating on September 5, 1800.

The Plot of January, 1799

When the insurrection started on September 2, 1798 it was quite obvious to the Maltese leaders outside Valletta that the French were not going to be easily dislodged from their strong entrenchment behind the massive city bastions. So the plan was to starve the French into surrendering. They thought that this could be achieved by asking for help from King Ferdinand of the two Sicilies, but as the King himself was having great problems with the French (who eventually captured Naples during this period, and had to flee with his Court to Palermo), the Maltese asked for his permission, which was granted, to seek help from the British, who at that moment had Nelson in the Mediterranean. This was done and Nelson sent Capt Ball to Malta, to organise the Maltese militarily, and blockade the sea lanes so that the French could not get reinforcements, and supplies from France by sea.

After fifteen months of blockading the French by land and sea, the Maltese inside Valletta, who were enduring great material hardship, began to think about a plan to surprise the French inside Valletta and open the City doors to their compatriots outside the City walls. Dun Mikiel Xerri and Lorenzini were the main architects of this plan, ably assisted by Matthew Pulis living in Valletta, who was the chief Disinfectant Officer employed by the French at the Lazaretto, on Manoel Island on the left hand side of Valletta, across Marsamxett Harbour.

Pulis because of his job was allowed to go out of Valletta from Marsamxett gate (now removed when the existing road was constructed) and row across the harbour every day, and so he was able to ferry the letters of Dun Mikiel Xerri and Lorenzini across the harbour to the Lazaretto for onward transmission by his son to Canon Caruana, without arousing suspicion. He was also in possession of the keys of the large store room belonging to the Lazaretto situated near Marsamxett Gate, known as the Lazaretto Medical Stores, in which the attacking Maltese were to hide during the night, so that they could enter Valletta through Marsamxett Gate, after it was opened by the Maltese from inside Valletta.

Dun Mikiel Xerri was one of the Professors of the *École Centrale* who wrote eleven letters during the period December 7, 1798 to January 8, 1799, all signed *Nota Manus* (the Known Hand), which are preserved in the Public Library in Valletta. In one of the letters there are two paragraphs written in invisible ink which became visible only when heated.

From these letters we get a very clear picture of all the intrigue, what was happening in Valletta; the various alarming rumours circulated to demoralise the Maltese inside the City, advise on absolute secrecy, and caution about certain Maltese leaving the City, useful information about the French Forces, and various weaknesses in the defences, and how Dun Mikiel Xerri and Lorenzini wished that the attack be carried out.

In his letter of the 6th January 1799 Lorenzini wrote as follows:

“The agreed signal will be given when we will be assured that 200-300 men mentioned by D. Mikiel will be in the stores, which have to be brought there by means of boats from Msida accompanied by Filippu Pulis the Disinfectant Officer.

“These should be among the bravest and most trustworthy, armed with rifles and given a double ration of ammunition. Five or six hundred other men should be at Marsa, in the Jesuit's Palace, armed as the others, and should remain hiding quietly up to five minutes past eight of the morning, when the signal will be given.

“The signal will be the ringing of the main bell of St John's. We at the same time, will attack the enemy, that is, the three Main City Gates, the Palace, whilst the reserve forces will attack St George's Gate, the armoury and Castille and other sites.

“At the same time those that would have been hiding in the stores of the Lazaretto

near (Marsamxett Gate) will enter from the Lazaretto (Marsamxett) Gate that would have been occupied and opened by us, and together we will go towards the door of St George to help the already attacking forces. The others with the same speed will go towards the Palace.

“The group of 500-600 at the Marsa are at the given signal to go towards the quay, and occupy it, and when this is done they can attack and conquer the low lying walls under the Kappucini. Apart from the passage that goes to the quay this barrier is not higher than *hames qasab* (35ft) and guarded by twelve soldiers only.

“At the same time of this attack, when the signal of the bell would have been given, a large quantity of men are to march from Tas-Samra or 'San Guzepp' so that one gives the impression that the main door of 'Tal-Bombi' was about to be attacked, and when these men reach the point where the road divides towards Marsa, they will fork towards Marsa so that 500-600 men will enter Valletta from the Quay Gate.

“It is important to tell those that enter Valletta, that no pillaging was to take place and that heavy penalties would be given to those who disobey these orders. At the same time all the batteries are to open fire continuously, to give the impression that an attack on the Cottonera was on, but I am not of the opinion that an attack should be launched prior to the signal, as otherwise the enemy might have suspicions, and they might expell us from the city, as they threaten us often, that they would do this.

“As regards the naval forces, these should remain where they are blockading and not let anybody escape. This, gentlemen, is my plan. I hope that if you do not accept it, as it might not exactly be what you wish, at least accept my enthusiasm and my readiness to sacrifice myself for my Faith and for the defence of this country that I consider as if my own.

“May I remind you that the usual signal will be given 48 hours before the attack, that is if the signal is given on Monday, the men are to go to the Marsamxetto Stores during Tuesday Night and the assault will take place on Wednesday. The other signal that the men are ready for the assault is that from the trenches opposite Fort Maneol. Three shots will be fired at six am one after each other, but with longer intervals.”

Further down we find written:

“Shown, agreed and approved *Id Maghrufa*.”

Further letters of Dun Mikiel more or less keep to the above plan with further clarifications and instructions.

How was the plot discovered?

From letters written by Vaubois on the 15th January 1799, to the French Minister responsible for war; from the letter of Admiral Villeneuve on the 17th January, 1799

to the Minister responsible for the French Navy; and from the Diary of Admiral Decres, we have the following clear picture of what happened.

In the early morning of January 11, 1799, the Genovese ship *Galathee*, Capt Cavazza, was able to avoid the blockading British ships and enter harbour, loaded with provisions informing Vaubois that the king of Sardinia had abdicated, and that the French Army had recaptured Rome from the King of Naples. This was indeed good news, and an occasion to rejoice and celebrate, the French troops flocking to the top of the bastions, waving their hats, and shouting with joy.

This unlucky event coincided with the time and date that the agreed signal was to be given, and Lorenzini, the brain behind the plot, began to have second thoughts about the success of the plot and postponed the agreed signal for later on during the day. At 11 am Vaubois ordered all the batteries on the bastions to fire their guns, and because of this, the signal by Lorenzini was again postponed. Some Maltese mistook the firing as the agreed signal that the attack was on, and advanced but had soon to return back. That Friday evening, Vaubois as part of the celebrations in honour of the arrival of the *Galathee*, ordered a special theatre performance at the Manoel Theatre in Valletta.

After nine pm, Lieutenant Roussel and the Commander of Fort Manoel Bouvard came out of Marsamxett Gate to go to Manoel Island, where they were stationed. On going past the Marsamxett Stores Rousell heard some voices coming out of the stores (in the stores were the 200-300 men who had been there since Thursday/Friday night – 10/11th – as agreed).

When Roussel arrived on Manoel Island he took French soldiers back by boat to the Marsamxett stores to investigate, and finding the Maltese hiding there began to fire on them taking them by surprise. Some fell dead, some tried to escape, and the rest captured.

Lorenzini, Dun Mikiel Xerri and Matthew Pulis were executed by a firing squad in the Palace Square, Valletta, on the 15th, 17th and 29th January 1799 respectively.

In all 49 patriots were executed, 34 of whom were from outside Valletta. The plot had failed, and the French remained occupying Valletta up to the 5th September, 1800 when they capitulated to the British.

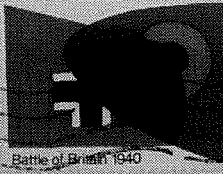
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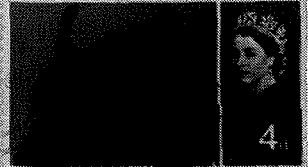


*First Man on Earth;
First Man on the
Moon.*

Battle of Britain 1940



Battle of Britain 1940



*"Never in the field
of human conflict
was so much owed
by so many
to so few!"*

MANUSCRIPT FORWARDING AGENTS' MARKINGS ON MALTA MAIL

By Giovanni Bonello LL.D.

Postal historians seem to disagree on an all-embracing definition of a "Forwarding Agent". Of all those that have been proposed, none appears to have received universal acceptance.

Rowe defines a Forwarding Agent as a person (or organisation) who undertook the forwarding of mail without carrying it personally. **De Zanche** adds that Forwarding Agents can only be considered such when they intervened in the carriage of mail between different countries. The Postal History Com-

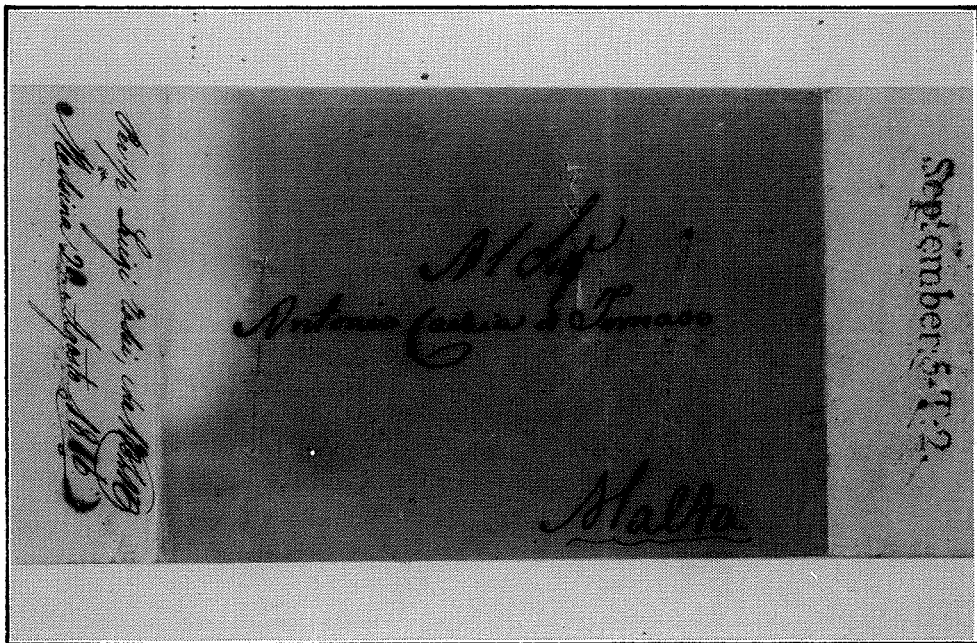


Fig. 1 A letter from Fratelli Levi Mondolfo (?) in Trieste to Antonio Cachia di Tomaso in Malta dated June 12, 1816. LUIGI ROSSI the Forwarding Agent carried it from Trieste, applying his manuscript marking in Messina on August 29, 1816 with the inscription "Per 1/2 Luigi Rossi che VBLM". This implies that one half of the mailing costs were borne by him. V.B.L.M. is an abbreviation of Vi Bacia le Mani (who kisses your hands).

In Malta the letter was heavily disinfected both by scorching and by slitting. The local delivery charge, unusually spelt out in full: "September 5 - T:2": is an early date of use. It is curious that the charge was not augmented by the 10 grani levied for disinfection.

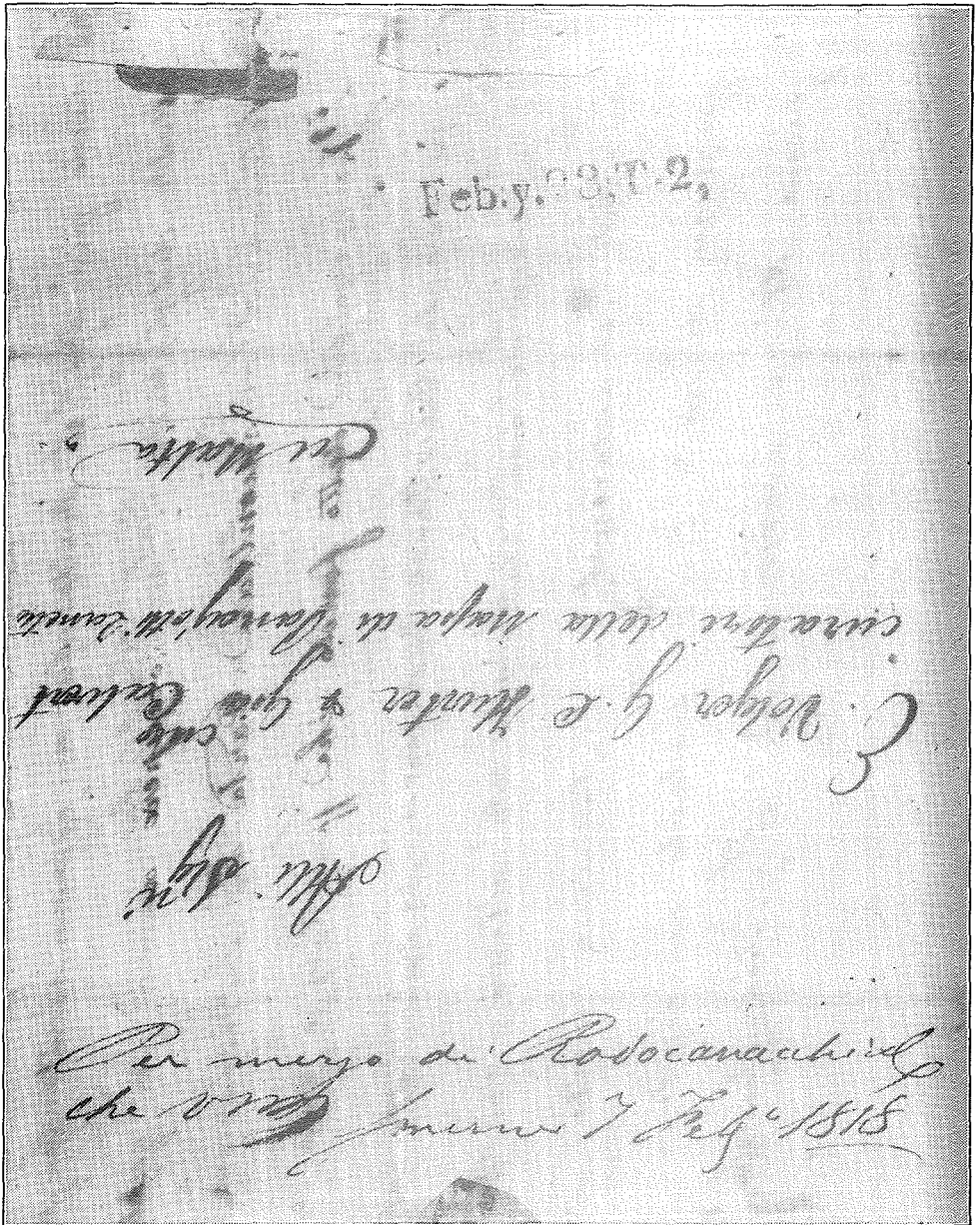


Fig. 2 A letter from Salonico (Greece) to Malta dated December 29, 1817. RODOCANACHI & C. carried it to (or from?) Smyrna (Izmir, Turkey) where they placed their mark on February 7, 1818. It arrived in Malta, where it was duly charged, on February 23.

This letter is noteworthy because it is the earliest evidence that Rodocanachi were handling Malta mail. The Rodocanachis were busy Forwarding Agents, recorded active in Leghorn, Marseilles and Constantinople.

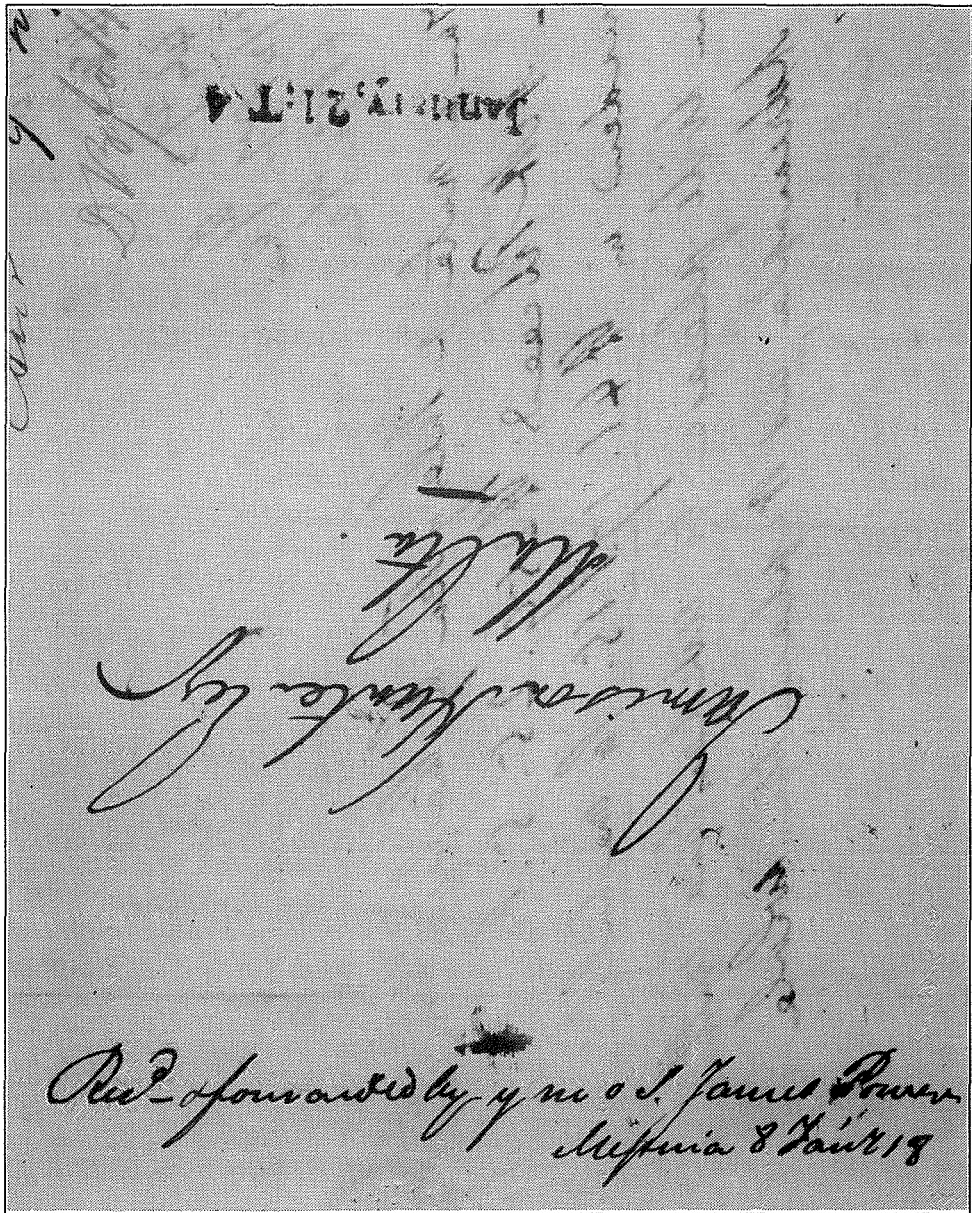


Fig. 3 A double letter from George Wood & Co in Palermo to Jameson Hunter in Malta, dated January 5, 1818.

In Messina JAMES POWERS applied his marking "Received and Forwarded by Y(our) M(ost) O(bidient) S(ervant), James Powers, Messina 8 January, 1818".

It was delivered and handstamped in Malta on January 21, and charged with the double rate of 4 Tari.

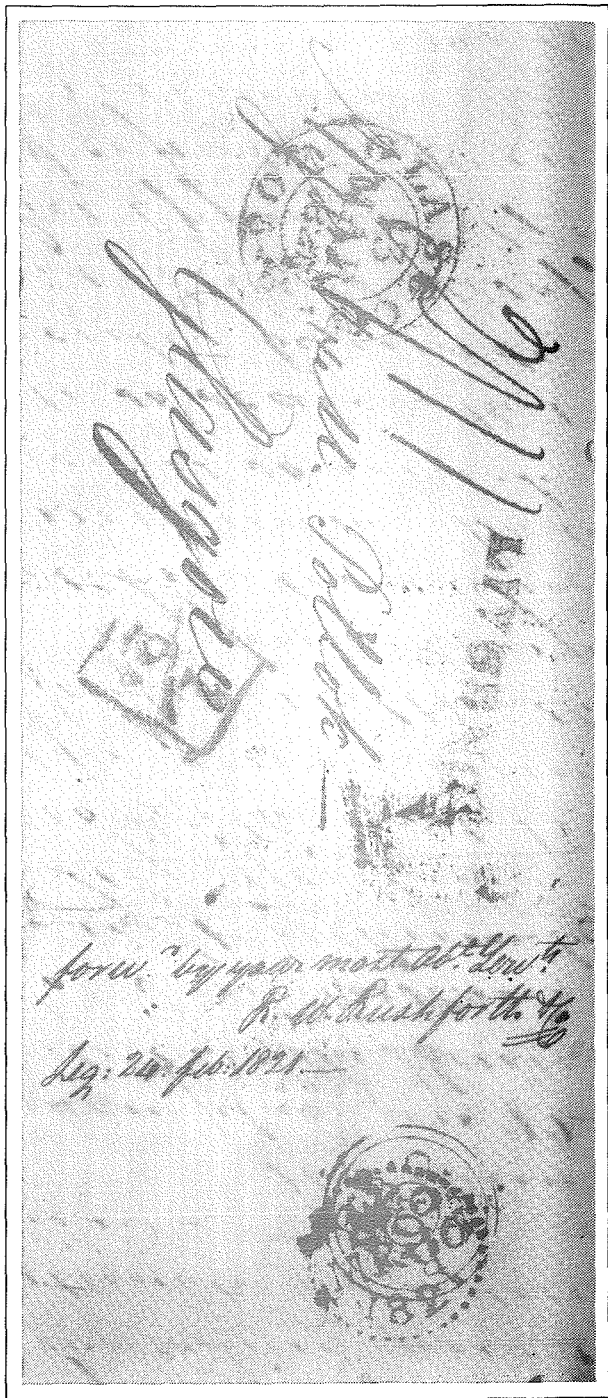
mission in its draft definition describes a Forwarding Agent's mark as "a cachet impressed upon, or a manuscript mark made on an item of mail which at some stage of its journey (usually between countries) has been handled by a person or organisation (a Forwarding Agent) other than the Post Office."

The need for a private intervention in a mail service came about for various reasons. De Zanche identifies three principal situations in which Forwarding Agents operated:

1 When part of the route was not covered by state or international postal services. The Forwarding Agent intervened to introduce the mail at some place into an official postal system, or to take charge of it where it left the system, to ensure its delivery to the addressee.

Fig. 4 A letter from John Watson in Malta to James Pollock in Glasgow, dated February 12, 1821. On February 24 it passed through the Forwarding Agents R.W. RUSHFORTH & Co who endorsed it "Forwarded by your most ob.t Serv.t".

This letter bears a disinfection seal, probably from the Leghorn Lazzaretto. It is handstamped Livorno and has ample sprinklings of disinfecting fluid. It reached Glasgow on March 13, 1821.



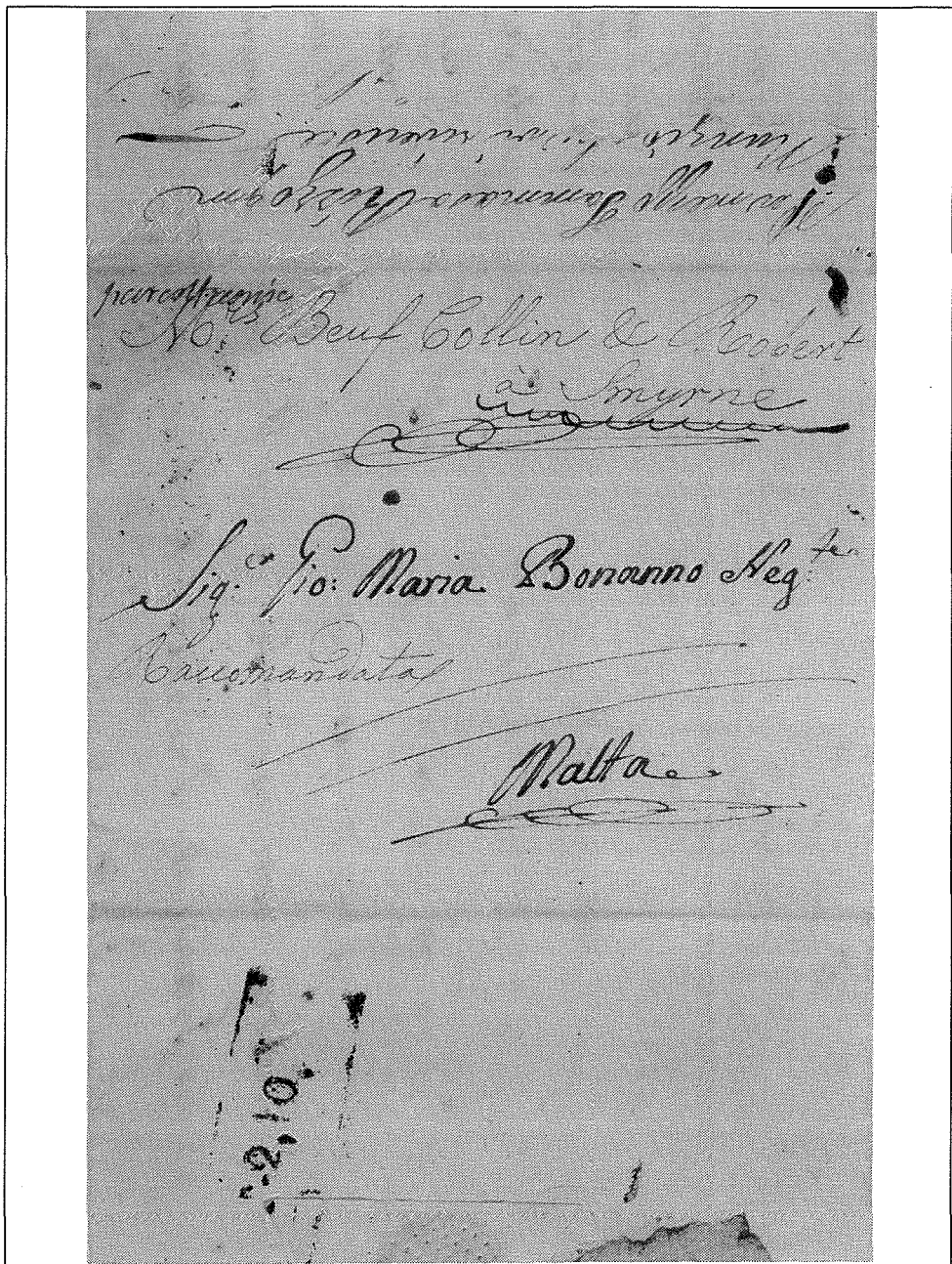


Fig. 5 A letter from Agostino Depasquale in Constantinople to Gio Maria Bonanno in Malta dated July 9, 1822. This letter passed through the hands of two Forwarding Agents: Messrs BEUF COLLIN & ROBERT in Smyrne (Izmir, Turkey) and TOMMASO RIZZO qm (quondam = son of the late) NUNZIO che vi riverisce in Costa... (? part torn). On reaching Malta it was disinfected and charged T2.10.

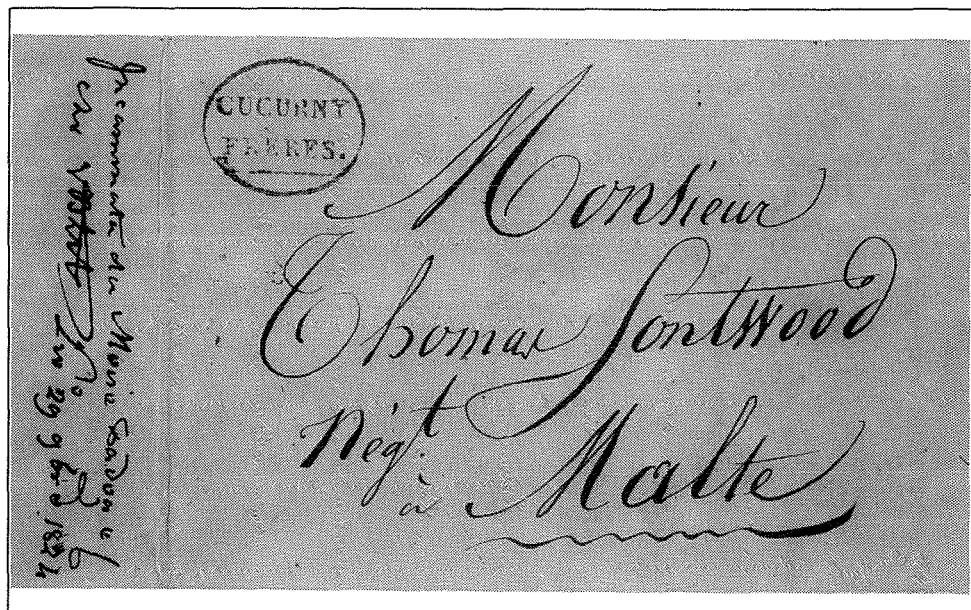


Fig. 6 Letter from Cucurny Freres in Marseilles to Thomas Sontwood in Malta, dated November 20, 1824.

In Leghorn, on November 29, MOISE BADON (?) & C inscribed their Forwarding Agent's mark: Incamminata da Moise Badon che V.B.L.M. Arriving in Malta it was charged by the Post Office.

It is not clear whether the Forwarding Agent carried this letter on the first leg of its journey (Marseilles/Leghorn) or on its final part (Leghorn/Malta).

2 When the postal route crossed countries which did not have an agreement for the mutual exchange of transit mail.

3 In times of war. De Zanche lists seven situations in which a Forwarding Agent intervened in times of war. When the normal mail systems between the belligerents were interrupted, Forwarding Agents operating in one of the belligerent countries, or from a neutral state, took over the carriage of the correspondence.

The first evidence of the existence of Forwarding Agents dates back to the 14th Century, though the manuscript markings recording the intervention of a Forwarding Agent seem to make their first appearance during the latter part of the 16th Century, when states organised their internal and international postal services to carry also private mail. Forwarding Agents' handstamps appear towards the end of the 18th Century.

De Zanche lists 40 Forwarding Agents who applied a **handstamp** cachet on

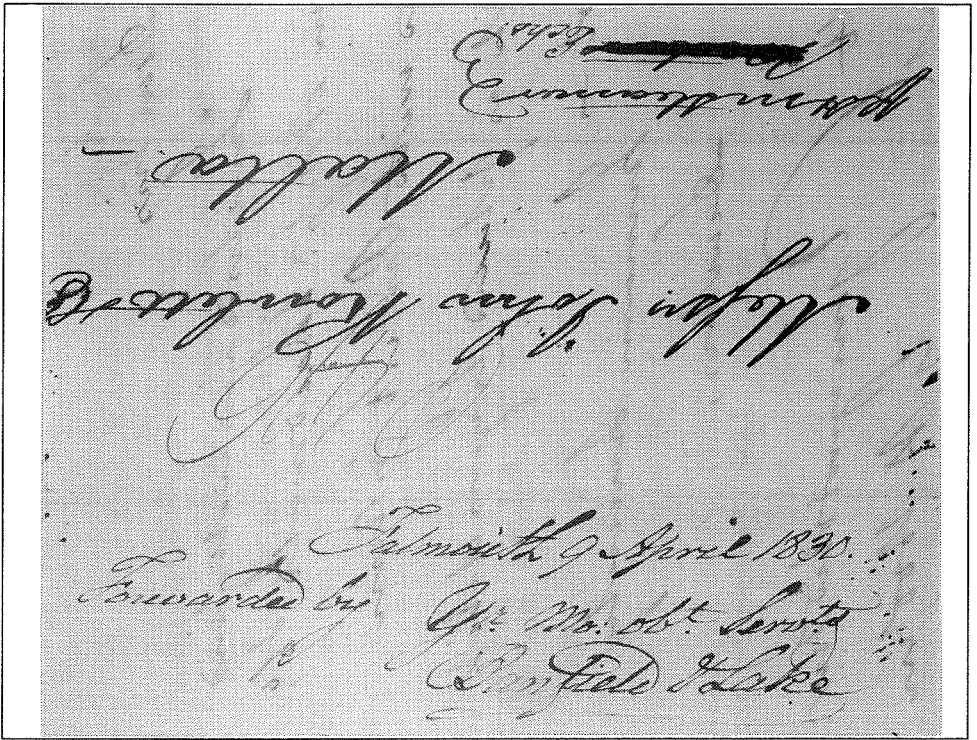


Fig. 7 Letter from G.M. Hooper in London to John Rowlett & C in Malta, dated April 7, 1830. In Falmouth, on April 9, Yr. Mo: Ob.t Serv.ts BANFIELD & LAKE placed their forwarding Agent's mark. The letter is charged 4/6 and is backstamped Falmouth. There is no evidence that it passed through the Malta Post Office.

Malta mail. The earliest was the Consolato Generale Sardo in 1824/38, and the latest R. Soler in 1873.

Turning to **manuscript** annotations by Forwarding Agents on Malta mail, the earliest recorded to date is by J.L. Olivier, on a 1707 letter from Cairo to Leghorn.

While Malta Forwarding Agents' handstamps have been quite extensively studied and published, manuscript annotations have not, to date, been investigated in depth. The present feature is meant to start filling in part of that void. A considerable number — 30 — of hitherto unknown Forwarding Agents are here recorded. No doubt, many more still remain to be identified.

A manuscript annotation by a Forwarding Agent is usually in the following terms: "Received and forwarded by..." or "By favour of..." or "Care of..." if in English. Corresponding indications in Italian and French are also to be found on Malta mail.

It is not always easy to distinguish a "professional" Forwarding Agent from a "one-off" carrier of mail who gave his services by favour of the sender or the addressee. If the intervention of the carrier is recorded on the letter, I will assume, saving clear evidence to the contrary, that the mail was carried by a "professional" forwarding agent.

The assertion that only the carriage of mail **between two countries** qualifies the carrier as a Forwarding Agent may need to be reconsidered. It appears that occasionally even internal correspondence benefited from the services of a regular agency which was not part of the official postal services. A case in point is mail to or from Austrian subjects confined to quarantine in the Lazzaretto. It would seem that the Austrian Consulate in Malta regularly took care to collect and forward this mail (Fig. 9). I see little reason why the intervention of the Austrian Consulate to collect and forward mail internally in Malta should not qualify it as a local Forwarding Agent, all the more so when that same Austrian Consulate is

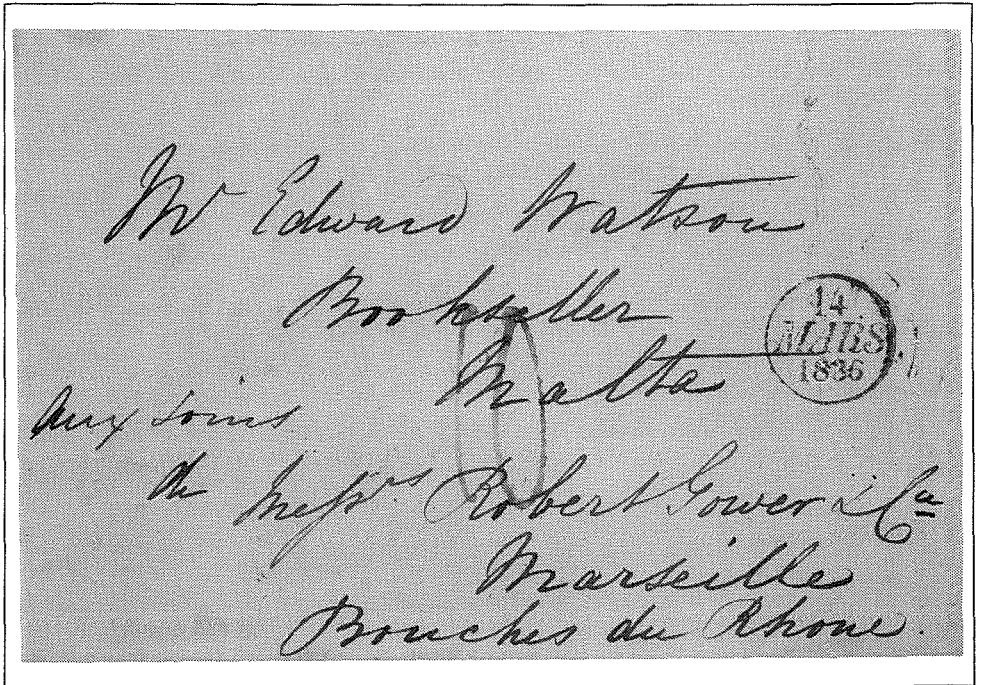


Fig. 8 A letter from A.W. Gagliani & Co in Paris to Edward Watson in Malta, dated March 14, 1836.

The sender addressed it to the Forwarding Agents Messrs ROBERT GOWER & CIE Marseilles, where the letter was received through the French mail and backstamped on March 17. Messrs Gower then forwarded it to the addressee in Malta.

The French inscription "Aux soins de..." (entrusted to the diligence of...) is not recorded by De Zanche.

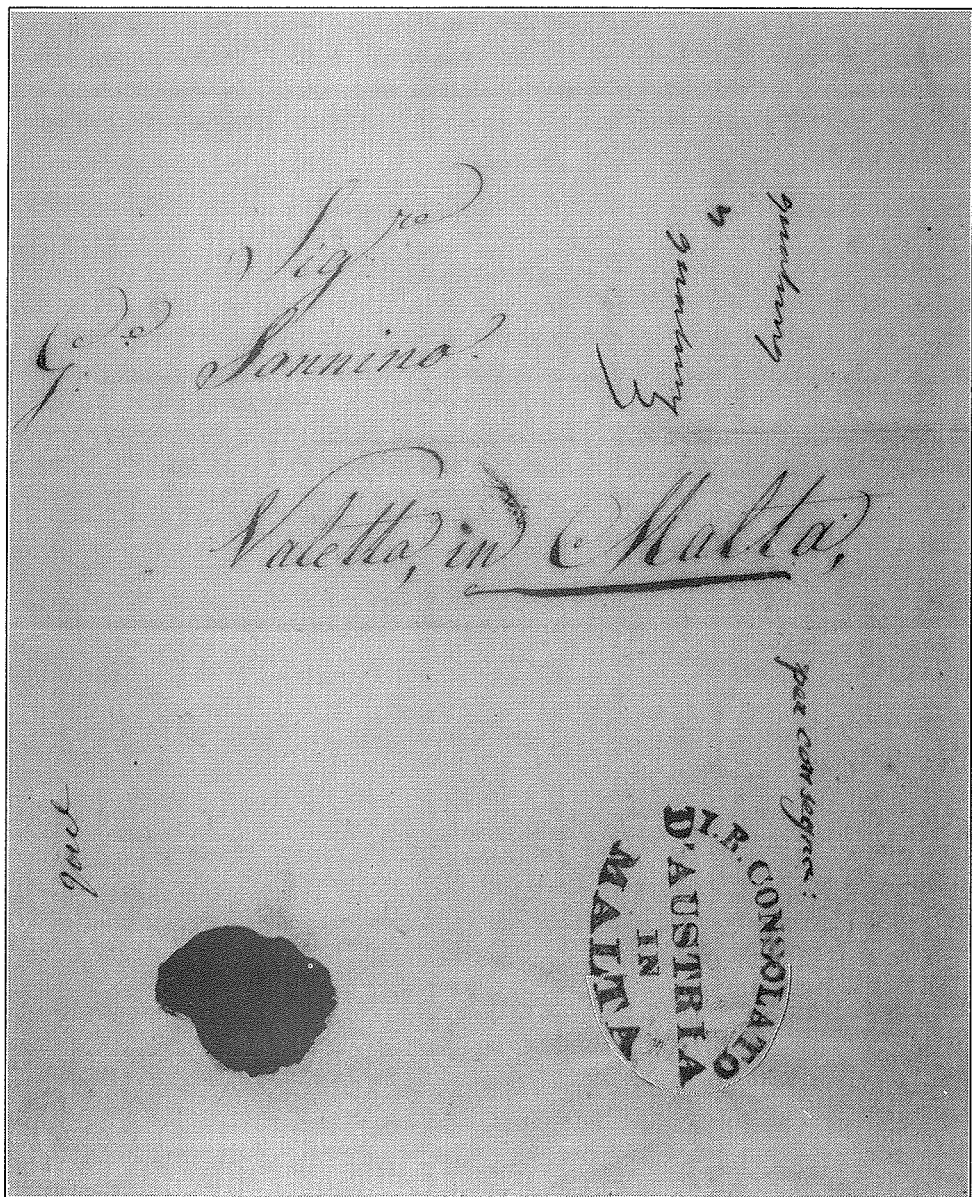


Fig. 9 Letter from G.S. Vidulich who was quarantined in the Lazzaretto in the Brigantino Austriaco il Dromedario dated February 21, 1842, to Giuseppe Sonnino in Valletta. This letter was collected and delivered to the addressee by the IMPERIALE REGIO CONSOLATO D'AUSTRIA IN MALTA, which recorded its intervention on the back by applying its oval seal across the fold and adding *per consegna* in manuscript.

Incidentally, the addressee Giuseppe Sonnino (not Sennino as in the Handbook) was himself active as a Forwarding Agent in Malta.

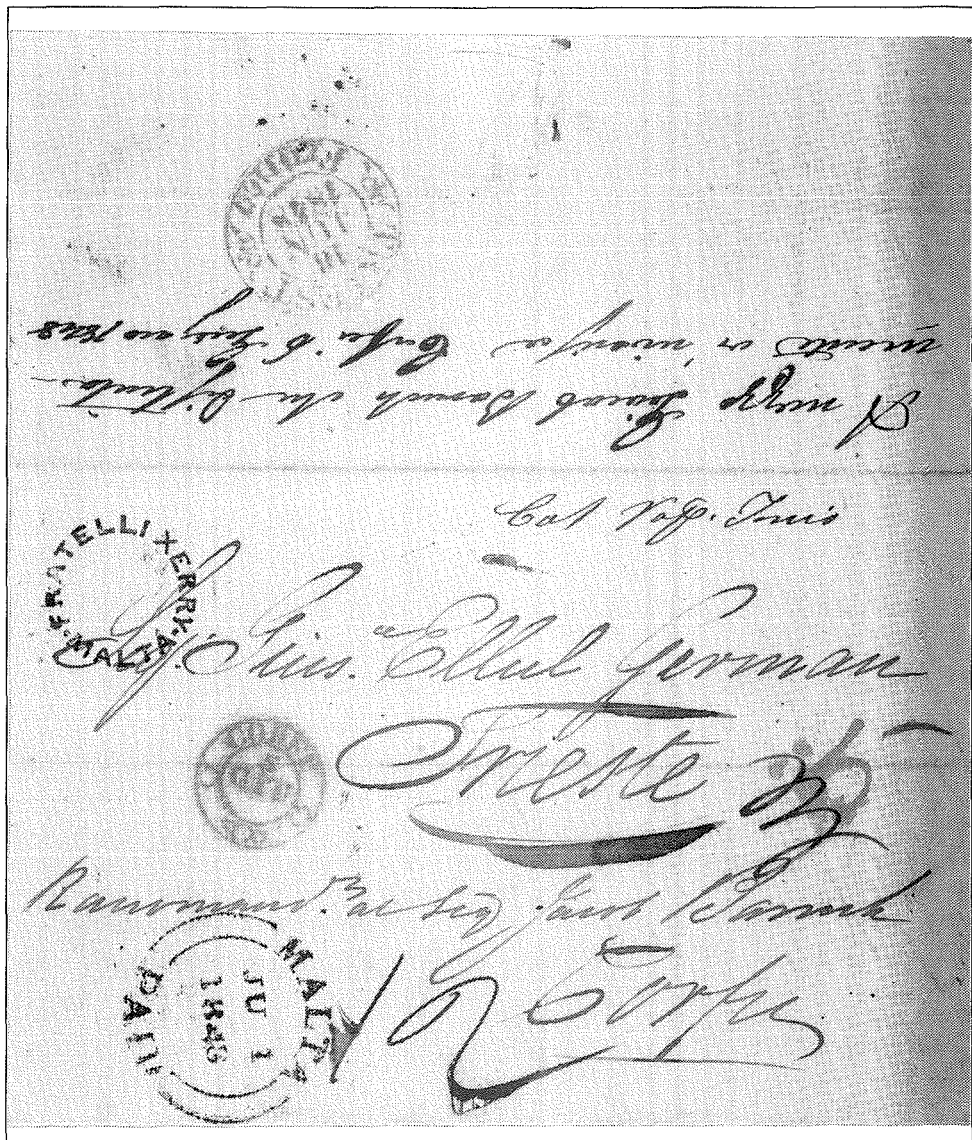


Fig. 10 A letter from Fratelli Xerry in Malta dated June 1, 1848 to Giuseppe Ellul German in Trieste.

Messrs Xerry sent the letter through the Malta Post Office to the Forwarding Agent in Corfu, Sig. JACOB BARUCH who took care to have it delivered in Trieste on June 18. From Malta the letter reached Corfu on June 5 (Corfu CDS). The Forwarding Agent's inscription reads "A mezzo Giacob Baruch che distintamente vi riverisce, Corfu 6 Giugno, 1848".



Fig. 11 Letter from Lorenzo Caruana in Trieste handstamped November 13, 1860, to Giovanni Semini in Malta.

The sender however, addressed it Alle gentili cure del Signor GIUSEPPE SACKER, Livorno. The letter went through the official postal services from Trieste to Gemona (?) Milano and Livorno, each of which applied their CDS on the back. In Livorno it was picked up by the Forwarding Agent on November 17, and carried privately to Malta where it arrived on November 28.

Giuseppe Sacker was well known as a Forwarding Agent in Livorno, but it was not hitherto known that he operated to Malta.

recognised as a Forwarding Agent when it provided the same service to, from or through Malta and other countries.

One generally accepted characteristic of Forwarding Agents' markings is that this intervention should have been recorded on the letter by the Forwarding Agent himself. De Zanche gives the impression that it is only in some cases that the inscription was written by the sender. From my modest research, it would appear that these were hardly isolated instances. Quite often the sender addressed the letter explicitly to the Forwarding Agent, with instructions to him to forward it to the addressee. (Fig.8, 10, 11, 12)

Although originally it was believed that Forwarding Agents operated underhandedly or that they violated the state's mail monopoly, it has been established

that, far from being proscribed, Forwarding Agents were recognised, if not actually encouraged, by the official postal authorities.

I propose to publish a number of Forwarding Agents' markings on Malta mail, to illustrate some of the most representative features. I am not limiting myself only to Forwarding Agents who operated from Malta, but will include also those Agents whose intervention helped to carry a letter to, from, or through Malta.

The illustrations refer to items which, to the best of my knowledge, have not hitherto been published, except, occasionally, in auction and dealers' catalogues. They record mostly previously unknown Forwarding Agents, or Agents not known to have handled Malta mail.

In an Appendix, I am listing in alphabetical order all the Forwarding Agents with Manuscript markings on Malta mail recorded to date, with some updates on the period of use in the case of Agents previously recorded.



Fig. 12 A letter from Antonio Bernardini in Trieste dated July 16, 1861, to Giovanni Semini in Malta.

The sender addressed it by ordinary mail to GIUSEPPE FAIANI in Leghorn, instructing him to forward it to the addressee in Malta. On the way from Trieste the letter received three handstamps on the back, finally showing its arrival in Livorno on July 19. There the Forwarding Agent carried it privately to Malta where it was received on the 24th.

Bibliography:

The most authoritative and comprehensive study of Mediterranean Forwarding Agents is the handsome volume by Luciano De Zanche *I Corrispondenti Postali: Italia e Aerea Mediterranea* (1988). Reference has also been made to K. Rowe's *The Forwarding Agents* Vol. I and II (1966 and 1974); *Malta—A Postal History and Postage Stamps* (1980) and its Supplement (1985) published by the Malta Study Circle; and the *Malta Newsletter* published by the same, particularly Volume II pp 8, 18, 38; Volume 12, pp 5, 21 where the contributions by J. Birkett-Allan are particularly noteworthy.

APPENDIX

FORWARDING AGENTS ON MALTA MAIL (MANUSCRIPT MARKINGS)

Tancred Agius	1861	(iii)
Filippo Agustina	1841	(iii)
Moise Badon & Co.....	1824	(iv)
Banfield & Lake	1830	(iv)
L. Barber	1842	(i)
Giacob Baruch	1848	(iv)
James Bell & Co.....	1840/59	(i)
Beuf Collin & Robert	1822	(iv)
J. Borges da Silva	1839	(i)
G. Buttigieg	1843/49	(i)
G.S. Buttigieg.....	1844	(iii)
Salvatore Camilleri.....	1819	(iv)
James Chabot.....	1809	(i)
Consolato d'Austria.....	1842	(iv)
Consolato Generale Sardo	1824/38	(ii)
Demarco & Sammut	1875	(iii)
Luigi Eynaud.....	1849	(iv)
P. Eynaud & Co.....	1839/49	(iii)
Eynaud & Pariente	1848	(iv)
Giuseppe Faiani	1861/64	(iv)
Antonio Farrugia	1843/46	(ii)
Matteo Gauci	1843	(iv)
Cap. Guatier & Cie	1824	(iv)
Robert Gower & Cie	1832/36	(iv)
David Grant & Co	1823	(i)

Grant Pillans (?) & Co	1816	(iv)
Salvatore Grech	1817	(iv)
Denison Higgins & Co	1808/18	(ii)
W.H. Holton	1850	(ii)
Lee & Sons.....	1811/19	(ii)
D.K. MacDowell	1835	(iii)
J. MacKenzee	1868	(iv)
Luigi Mallia	1827	(iv)
Mich & Weniger	1815	(iv)
Moore & Wilkinson	1809	(ii)
J.L. Olivier	1707	(ii)
James Powers.....	1818	(iv)
R.C. Puslow	1815	(i)
Richardson & Mecklenburg.....	1836	(iv)
Tommaso Rizzo qm Nunzio	1822	(iv)
Rodocanachi & C	1818	(iv)
J.C. Ross	1820	(ii)
Luigi Rossi.....	1816	(iv)
R.W. Rushforth	1811	(iv)
Giuseppe Sacker	1860	(iv)
T.W. Sartorio	1809	(i)
Giuseppe Scicluna & Figli	1854/57	(i)
Giovanni Semini	1850/52	(i)
Capn Mrio Sirovich Imperiale.....	1825	(iv)
G. Sonnino	1842/52	(i)
Thos. Southerwood.....	1816	(iii)
Struthers Stenhardt & Co	1813	(iv)
G.S. Sturlese	1863	(iv)
E. Sturn	1819	(iv)
R. Stych	1835	(i)
Cens di Sunesina (?)	1840	(i)
E. Tagliaferro e Figli.....	1836/45	(i)
Rev. Temple.....	1824	(ii)
G.mo Tessi.....	1841/52	(i)
Francesco Vella	1847	(iv)
Vilar	1814	(iv)

First published by:

- (i) Malta Study Circle's Handbook and its Supplement.
- (ii) L. De Zanche.
- (iii) J. Birkett-Allan, Malta Newsletter, Vol. 12, No 2.
- (iv) G. Bonello.

COMMEMORATIONS 1989 ISSUE—X BUSH-GORBACHEV ISSUE—Y

By J. Farrugia

ISSUE	X	Y
Date of Issue	17-10-89	2-12-89
Values	3c, 4c, 10c, 14c, 25c	10c
Stamp Size	44mm x 31mm	47mm x 29mm
Designer	Louis Casha	Dept. of Posts
Printers	Printex Limited	Printex Limited
Process	Lithography	Lithography
Perforation	13.9 x 14	13.8 x 13.6
Watermark	Maltese Crosses Sideways	Maltese Crosses Upright
Paper	Chalk Surfaces	same
Gum	P.V.A.	same

Colours

Issue X was printed in multicolours using the same set of four colours for values 3c, 4c, 10c and 14c, but a different set of four colours for the 25c value. The stamp of issue Y was also printed in multicolours using four different colours.

Colour checks in the form of coloured discs 3mm in diameter are seen in the right hand margin, next to the last stamp of the bottom row, in each Pane, of all values, in issues X and Y. The colours from top to bottom correspond to the colours used for Pane numbers from left to right, on all Panes, of all values, in issues X and Y. All values of both issues are of the horizontal format.

Cumulative totals of progressive columns of stamps are seen in top and bottom margins, on all Panes, of all values, printed in black in issue X and printed in the top colour of the colour checks, in issue Y.

Issue X – The Printed Sheet of each value consisted of two Panes A and B.
Each Pane has fifty stamps made up of five rows of ten stamps.

Issue Y – The Printed Sheet of this value consisted of three Panes A, B and C.
Each Pane has forty stamps made up of five rows of eight stamps.

Plate/Pane Numbers:

These are seen under the first stamp of the bottom row, in all Panes, of all values, in issues X and Y.

Issue X	3c	=	1A x 4, 1B x 4.
	4c	=	1A x 4, 1B x 4.
	10c	=	1A x 4, 1B x 4.
	14c	=	1A x 4, 1B x 4.
	25c	=	1A x 4, 1B x 4.
Issue Y	10c	=	1A x 4, 1B x 4, 1C x 4

Perforation of Margins

Issue X The top margins of Panes A, of all values, are imperforate, whilst the other three margins of these same Panes are perforated. The four margins of Panes B, of all values, are also perforated. Cutting marks could have been seen at each end of the top margin of Panes A and at each end of the bottom margin of Panes B, of all values.

Issue Y The left hand margins of Panes A, B and C are imperforate. The other three margins of these same Panes are all perforated. Cutting marks could have been seen at each end of the top margin of Pane A and at each end of the bottom margin of Pane C.

From a study of details given the Printed sheets of all values, before cutting into Panes, would look as shown in fig (a) for issue X and as in fig (b) for issue Y. Looking at the Printed Sheets as shown, stamps would be seen the right way up, hence why watermark in individual stamps is sideways in issue X and upright in issue Y. Perforator ran from top to bottom in issue X and from left to right in issue Y.

Imprint Blocks

The imprint "PRINTEX LIMITED MALTA" is seen under the last stamp of the bottom row, in all Panes, of all values, in issues X and Y. Letters are 1mm high and printed in black in issue X and in the top colour of the colour checks in issue Y. An Imprint Block of four will also include the colour checks in issues X and Y.

Special hand-postmarks were used for cancellations on the first day of both issues.

By 12.45pm on the first day of issue, sales amounted to Lm30,566 (issue X) and Lm30,300 (issue Y).

Stamps of these issues remained for sale up to Saturday, 29th September 1990 (issue X) and up to Monday, 3rd December, 1990 (issue Y).

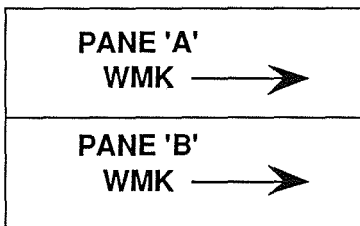


Fig. (a)

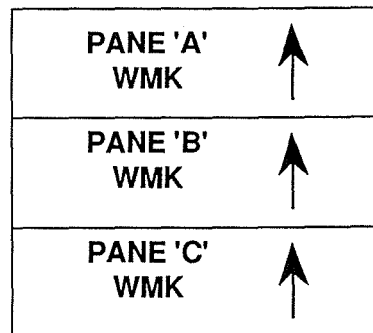


Fig. (b)

EUROPA 1990 ISSUE

By J. Farrugia

Date of Issue	9th February, 1990
Values	10c and 35c
Stamp Size	10c = 27mm x 33mm
.....	35c = 33mm x 27mm
Art Designer	Richard J Caruana
Printers	Printex Limited
Process	Lithography
Perforation	10c – 13.9 x 13.75
.....	35c – 13.75 x 13.9
Watermark	10c Maltese Crosses Sideways
.....	35c Maltese Crosses Upright
Paper	Chalk Surfaced
Gum	P.V.A.

Colours

This set was printed in multicolours using the same four colours for each value.

Designs

The 10c stamp features the General Post Office, Valletta, at the Auberge d'Italie, in Merchants Street, Valletta.

The 35c stamp depicts the Branch Post Office, Zebbug, in Antonio Sciortino Street.

The 10c value stamp is of the vertical format and each Pane of ten stamps is divided into twelve spaces, three rows of four. In the first space of the top row can be seen, the top part of the main door of the GPO and in the second space of the same row, the CEPT emblem and the words EUROPA '90.

The 35c value stamp is of the horizontal format and each Pane of ten stamps is also divided into twelve spaces, four rows of three. The same two designs in the first and second spaces of the top row in a 10c Pane, can be seen again in the first space of the top row, and in the first space of the second row, of a 35c Pane respectively.

The value of a whole Pane of stamps is seen in the middle of the top margin of each Pane, printed in Black.

Colour checks in the form of coloured discs, 3mm in diameter, are seen in the right hand margin of each Pane, of both values, next to the last stamp of the bottom row. The colours from top to bottom correspond to the colours used for Pane numbers from left to right, in all Panes of the 10c value, but from right to left in all Panes of the 35c value.

The printed sheet of each value consisted of nine Panes of ten stamps, A to I.

Plate/Pane Numbers

These are seen under the first stamp of the bottom row, in each Pane of both values.

10c = 1A x 4 up to and including I x 4

35c = 1A x 4 up to and including II x 4.

Perforation of Margins:

In the 10c value, the top margins of Panes A, B and C are imperforate, the other

three margins are all perforated. The four margins of Panes D to I are also perforated.

In the 35c value, the left margins of Panes A, D and G are imperforate, the other three margins are all perforated. The four margins of Panes B, C, E, F, H and I are also perforated. Registration or cutting marks were only seen in the top left hand margin of Pane A, of the 10c Value.

From a study of details given, the Printed Sheet of each value, before cutting into Panes, would look as shown in fig (a) for the 10c value and fig (b) for the 35c value. Perforator ran from top to bottom in fig (a) and from left to right in fig (b). Looking at the Printed Sheets as shown, stamps of both values would be seen the right way up, hence why watermark is sideways in the 10c value and upright in the 35c value.

Imprint Blocks

The Imprint "PRINTEX LIMITED MALTA" is seen under the last stamp of the bottom row, in each Pane, of each value. Letters are 1mm high and printed in black. An Imprint Block of four will also include the colour checks. A special hand-postmark was used on the first day of issue. A line drawing of a pillar letter box is also incorporated in the handstamp. This set remained on sale up to Monday 11th February, 1991.

First day sales amounted to Lm105,181.

A Postal Card, incorporating the 10c and 35c Europa 1990 stamps, also designed by Richard J Caruana, commemorating the participation of the Malta Post Office in the Stamp World London 90 Exhibition, which was held in London, was to be on sale from the 3rd to the 13th May, 1990.

The Postal Card was to be available during this period, either in mint condition or cancelled with a special hand-postmark inscribed "Post Office — Malta — 3-13-V-90 — London 1990". The Emblem of Malta and the postal horn are also

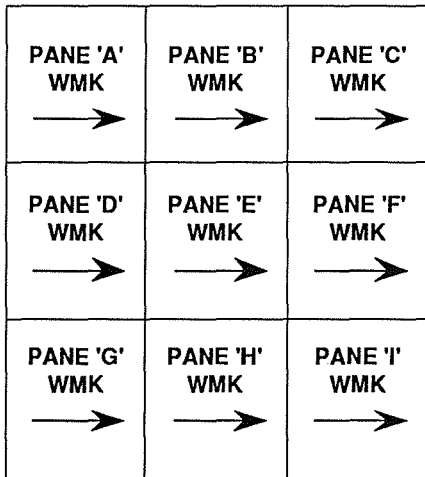


Fig. (a)

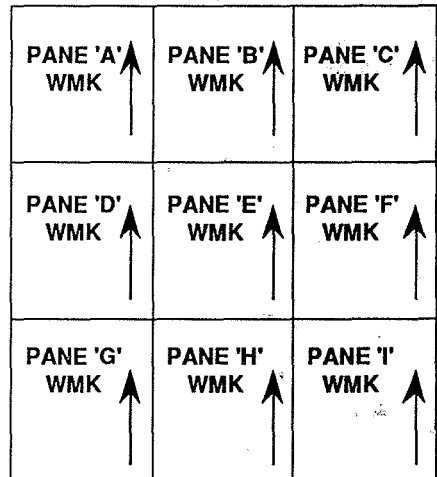


Fig. (b)

MALTA — A DIARY

September – December 1990

By J. Farrugia

1-9-90

A special hand-postmark was used for the cancellation of philatelic mail at the Luqa Airport BPO. from 7.30am to 7.00pm on Saturday, 1st September, 1990.

The datestamp is inscribed: "Waqfa Q.T. Papa Gwanni II — 1.IX.90 — Luqa Airport Malta — Vatikan/Tanzanija".

This special handstamp commemorates the stop for refuelling made by an Alitalia aeroplane, on which H.H. Pope John Paul II was on his way from the Vatican to Tanzania.



7-9-90

In today's Govt. Gazette a call was issued for applications, for the post of Sub-Postmaster at Marsa. Applications were to be received, up to noon of Monday, 8th October, 1990.

10-9-90

A machine stamp cancelling slogan reading: "Id-Dar tal-Providenza — Siggiewi Malta — Residenza Ghall-Handikappati — 25 Sena ta' Hidma — 1965-1990", was used at the Central Mail Room, from 10th to the 15th September, 1990.

The slogan means: "The House of Providence — Siggiewi-Malta — Residence For The Handicapped — 25 Years of Labour — 1965-1990".



12-9-90

A special hand-datestamp was used for the cancellation of philatelic mail at the Philatelic Counter of the GPO. and at the Central Mail Room, from 7.30am to 12.45pm and from 7.30am to 6.00pm respectively on the 12th September, 1990.

The datestamp is inscribed: "Id-Dar tal-Providenza — Siggiewi Malta — 12-IX-90 — Valletta - Malta", and it also incorporates the logo of the "Id-Dar tal-Providenza".

28-9-90

In today's Govt. Gazette a call was issued for applications, for the post of Sub-Postmaster at Kalkara. Applications were to be received, up to noon of Wednesday, 31st October, 1990.

1-10-90

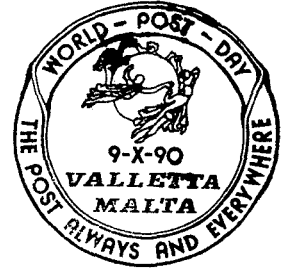
A machine stamp cancelling slogan reading: "Road Safety Week — 1-7.10.1990 — Road Safety Saves Life" was used at the Central Mail Room, from the 1st to the 7th October, 1990. The slogan also incorporates a United Nations logo on Road Safety Campaign.

8-10-90

A machine stamp cancelling slogan worded: "World Post Day — 9 October — The Post — Always and Everywhere" was used at the Central Mail Room, from the 8th to the 13th October, 1990.

9-10-90

A special hand-postmark marking World Post Day, was used at the Philatelic Counter of the GPO from 8.00am to 12.45pm and at the Central Mail Room from 8.00am to 6.00pm on Tuesday, 9th October, 1990. The hand-postmark, which also incorporates the emblem of the UPU is inscribed: "World Post Day — 9.X.90 — Valletta — Malta — The Post Always and Everywhere."



15-10-90

A machine stamp cancelling slogan worded: "World Food Day — 16.X.90 — Food For The Future", was used at the Central Mail Room, from the 15th to the 20th October, 1990.

18-10-90

The PMG notified that a Sub-Post Office was to be opened at Shop No. 2 Civic Centre, Tower Promenade, Santa Lucia, on Thursday, 18th October, 1990. A hand metal date-stamp with the words "Santa Lucia S.P.O. — Malta" was to be used at this Sub-Post Office.

The telephone number at this Sub-Post Office is 785970.



23-10-90

In today's Govt. Gazette the PMG notified that applications were to be received for the appointment of a sole agent for the promotion and sale of Malta stamps in Australia and New Zealand.

Applications were to be submitted not later than Friday, 7th December, 1990.

26-10-90

The Malta Post Office was represented by its authorised Philatelic Agent for Italy and Switzerland in the "XXI Mostra Filatelica, Sandanielese" which was held at

San Daniele Del Friuli, Italy, from the 26th to the 28th October, 1990.

To commemorate the occasion, a special hand-postmark inscribed: "San Daniele Del Friuli — 26-28.X.1990 — Valletta — Malta" and including an appropriate motif, was used, at the Philatelic Counter of the GPO and the Central Mail Room from 8.00am to 12.45pm and from 8.00am to 6.30pm respectively on the 26th and the 27th October, 1990.

An identical handstamp was used from the 26th to the 28th October, 1990, at the Exhibition Stand at San Daniele Del Friuli.



5-11-90

A machine stamp cancelling slogan reading: "25th Anniversary — Old Lasallians — Associations — 1965-1990" was used, on and off, at the Central Mail Room, from the 5th to the 10th November, 1990. The slogan also incorporates the logo of the Association of Past Students of De La Salle College.

6-11-90

A special hand-datestamp was used for the cancellation of philatelic mail at the Philatelic Counter of the GPO and at the Central Mail Room, from 8.00am to 12.45pm and from 8.00am to 6.00p respectively on the 6th November, 1990.

The Datestamp is inscribed: "Mitt Sena Mit-Twelid — 6.XI.90 — Vincenzo Ciappara — Valletta - Malta" and it also incorporates an appropriate motif.



10-11-90

The "Christmas 1990" postage set, issued today. A special hand-postmark, incorporating a motif, was used for cancellation on the first day of issue.

22-11-90

A machine stamp cancelling slogan worded: "Aghti d-Demm — Aghti l-Hajja — 25.XI.90 —" was used from the 22nd to the 24th November, 1990, at the Central Mail Room.

The slogan means: "Give Blood — Give Life — 25.XI.90".

27-11-90

A machine stamp cancelling slogan reading "Malta Employers' Association — 25



Sena Impenn — Ghas-Settur Privat" was used, on and off, at the Central Mail Room, from the 27th to the 30th November, 1990. The slogan also incorporates the logo of the Malta Employers' Association.

30-11-90

In today's Govt. Gazette a call was issued for applications for the post of Sub-Postmaster at Dingli. Applications were to be received, up to noon of Monday, 31st December, 1990.

1-12-90

A special hand date-stamp was used for the cancellation of philatelic mail, at the Philatelic counter of the GPO and at the Central Mail Room, from 8.00am to 12.45pm and from 8.00am to 6.00pm respectively, on the 1st December, 1990. The date-stamp is inscribed: "Malta Employers' Association — XXV Sena — 1-XII-1990 — Valletta — Malta", and also incorporates the logo of the Malta Employers' Association.



1-12-90

A machine stamp cancelling slogan reading: "European Movement — 25th Anniversary — 1965-1990" was used at the Central Mail Room, on the 1st, 3rd and 4th December, 1990.

The slogan also incorporates the logo of the Malta Council of the European Movement.

6-12-90

A machine stamp cancelling slogan reading: "Ghinu t-Tfal — Fil-Bzonn — Uzaw — Il-Bolli Tal-Milied", was used, on and off, during the period 6th December to 31st December, 1990, at the Central Mail Room. A line drawing of a Christmas motif is also incorporated in the slogan.

12-12-90

The 2c stamp of the current Definitive Postage Set has been reprinted by Printex Limited.

The stamp was available for sale at the Philatelic Counter of the GPO, on Wednesday, 12th December, 1990.

26-12-90

A machine stamp cancelling slogan worded: "1 Jan '91 — Jum il-Paci — Peace Lab Malta", was used from the 26th to the 29th December, 1990, at the Central Mail Room.

A motif symbolising friendship and peace is also incorporated in the slogan.

Disinfection

Part 18

By Dr. A. Bonnici

Diary of the Plague Epidemic of 1813; continuation



NOTICE

Attentione to the Reports made by the Medical Gentlemen to the Council of Health, the Public is informed that the Deaths occasioned by Plague within the last twenty-four hours have been 43, viz.

NOTIFICAZIONE

A tenore dei Rapporti fatti dalli Signori Medici al Consiglio di Sanità, il Pubblico viene informato che nelle scorse ventiquattr'ore morirono di Peste le seguenti 43 Persone.

VALLETTA

St. S. Giuseppe N. 81	Girolama Grech
St. ——— " "	Michèle Grech
St. Tramontana 50	Gaetano Azzopardi
St. St. Paolo 207	Il Sig. Nor ^o , Pietro (Carnisi)
St. ——— 261	Il Sig. Gius. Busuttill
St. Vescevo 63	Natale Pace
St. St. Nicola 10	Pubblio Cini
St. ——— 53	Rosa Barbara
Nell'Ospedale di Pesto	Maria Zahra
St. ———	Grazia Azzopardi
St. ———	Annunciata Attard
St. ———	Giuseppe Schembri
St. ———	Vincenza Schembri
do do Militare	Un sold. del Reg. Roll
St. do di Pesto	Alì, Turco

FLORIANA

Str. St. Anna N. 10	Giuseppe Said
Str. Mirastore	Marcella Xuereb
Str. Magazzini 73	Sig. Gio. B. Naudi
Str. ——— 37	Maria Galea
Str. ———	Benvenuta Galea
Str. Capuccini 59	Caterina Farrugia
Str. ——— 70	Saveria Gauci
Piazza Maggiore	Vincenza Caruana
Nell'Ospedale di Pesto	Anna di Gaisa
St. ———	Giuseppe Zahra
St. ———	Gius-ppè Borg
St. ———	Luca Jacovich
St. ———	Antonio Attard
St. ———	Sapienza Borg
Nel Porto sopra il Basti-	Jahud Torsa (Ripor-
mento Marbruc di Cap.)	tato li a Lug ^o sotto
Kais Brahib) il nome del Cap:)
	(per Sbaglio

CASAL LUCA

St. ———	Angela Grimaldi
St. ———	Maria Bugeja
St. Nasciaro	La Sig. Rosa Vassallo
St. Curmi	Andrea Chisà
St. ———	Giovaschino Grech
St. ———	Maria Muscat
St. ———	Giorgio Kili
St. Micabiba	Angelo Schembri
St. Zebbug	Anna Attard
St. ———	Gio. B. Bonnici
St. ———	Rosa Misaud
St. ———	Roberto Portelli
St. ———	Giovanni Demarco

And that 53 Persons have fallen sick, under suspicious symptoms, viz. | Si rileva parimenti esser cadute ammalate, con sintomi sospetti 53 Persone

VALLETTA

S. Domenico	No. 118	Giuseppe Balsamo
—	142	Rosolea Gatt
Salute	25	Giuseppe Camilleri
—	—	Andrea Camilleri
—	30	Maria Refano
—	—	Giovanni Refano
—	—	Anna Refano
Britannica	16	Francesco Felice
—	3	Giovanna Ellul
S. Ursola	160	Teresa Farrugia
—	—	Giuseppe Farrugia
Vescovo	85	Francesco Chircop
Marsimuscetto	16	Vincenzo Callus
S. Paolo	154	Teresa Xicluna
Quart. Fianco	12	Maria Calleja
—	—	Evangelista Callija
—	23	Rosa Xerri
Quartiere de Veterani		Lorenzo Vella, Sold.
Quart. del Regt. De Roll		Un Soldato

FORTE MANUEL

Str. Botanica	N. 80	Angelo Veduto
—	—	Giovanni Palici
—	—	Giovanni Marvich
—	—	Gio. Maria Camilleri
S. Pubblio	26	Rosa Buttigieg
S. Tommaso	44	Francesco Fenech
—	23	Teresa Galea
—	70	Gaetano Catuchi
—	59	Rosa Bogg
Magazzini	3	Anna di Giorgio
S. Anna	20	Antonio Galea
—	35	Rosa Said
—	6	Tommaso Xicluna
—	5	Anna Zammitt
Nelle Barracche de forte-		Francesco Curto
mente sospetti		Omar Mustafa
—		Lorenzo Ferrari
—		

—	Antonio Ricciani
—	Antonio Melia
—	Giovanni Marovich
Nella Notabile, nelle Pub-	Francesco . . .
bliche Carceri	Giuseppe Grimaldi
CASAL Luca	Anna Cardona
Birchircara	Domenica Galea
Nasciara	Simone Zammitt
Zebbug	Grasia Frenco
—	Luigi Misud
—	Francesca Aquilina
—	Vittoria Gerardi
—	Giuseppe Calafato
—	Geronima Aquilina
Curmi	Angelo Cachia
—	Francesco Fenech
—	Carmela Abjez

The Navy, Military (with the exception of the Regt. De Roll), and Prisoners of War, including their respective Hospitals, continue perfectly free from any suspicious symptoms.

Palace, 5th July, 1815.

By Order of the Council,

J. CAST. MILLER, Secretary.

The Members of the Council of Health, will be distinguished by a Red Silk Scarf round the Right Arm.

La Real Marina, i Militari (eccettuandosi il Regimento De Roll) e li Prigionieri di Guerra, includendovi i loro rispettivi Ospedali sieguono perfettamente liberi da ogni sospetto.

Palazzo 5 luglio 1815.

D'Ordine del Consiglio

J. CAST. MILLER Segretario.

I Membri del Consiglio di Sanità porteranno un distintivo di una fascia di Seta rossa nel braccio destro.



NOTICE

Associative to the Reports made by the Medical Gentlemen to the Council of Health, the Public is informed that the Deaths occasioned by Plague within the last twenty-four hours have been 49, viz.

NOTIFICAZIONE

A tenore dei Rapporti fatti dalli Signori Medici al Consiglio di Sanità, il Pubblico viene informato che nelle scorse ventiquatt'ore morirono di Peste le seguenti 49 Persone.

VALLETTA

Str. S. Domenico	No. 118	Giuseppe Balsamo
—	141	Giorgio Vassello
—	30	Carmela Cansuh
— S. Giuseppe	35	Veronica Grech
— Fosse	20	Antonio Busuttit
— S. Nicola	19	Francesco Xiberras
—	130	Aloisia Cordina
— Salute	27	Grazia Camilleri
—	38	Gaetano Borg
— S. Ursola	160	Giuseppe Farrugia
Nell' Osped. d' Osserv.		Giuseppe Colli
—		Michele Benedettini
Nell' Osped. di Peste		Francesco Schembri
—		Lorenzo Bugeja
—		Giovanni Darmanin
FLORIANA		
— Miratore	No. 62	Antonio Farrugia

FLORIANA

Str. S. Pubblio	16	Rosa Buttigieg
— S. Tommaso	52	Grazia Caruana
—	16	Giuseppe Kili
—		Ursola Cardona
— Capuccini	23	Teresa Galea
—		Paola Cordina
—		Maria Bondio
—		Teresa Mercieca
Piazza S. Anna		Francesco Spiteri
— Crocifisso		Vincenzo Spiteri
—		Caterina Bonello
Ospedale di Peste		Vincenzo Romano
—		Michele Gatti
—		Antonio Formosa
—		Rosa Borg
—		Paolo Galea
—		Francesco Zammit
NOTABILE nel Rabbato		

CASAL

Luca	Francesco Passio
Zeitun	Maria Seichel
Bychircara	Antonio Dehobo
Zebbug	Salvadore Chircop
—	Antonio Dingli
—	Salvad. Schembri
—	Filippo Aquilina
—	Teresa Sauti
—	Luigi Mifsud
—	Giuseppe Galdies
— Curat	Carmela Abejer
—	Tommaso Micallaf
—	Caterina Sammut
—	Maria Schembri
—	Giorgio Tedesco
— Zabbat	Maria Gerada

And that 57 Persons have fallen sick, under suspicious symptoms, viz. | Si rileva parimenti esser state ammalate, con sintomi sospetti 57 Persone;

VALLETTA

Inda S. Nicola	No. 63	Maddalena Camilleri
Fontana	1	Vincenzo Pulicino
S. Paolo	207	Caterina Cassar
---	150	Carmelo Bellia
---	---	Francesco Bellia
Stretta	94	Rosa Zahra
Zecca	54	Gregorio Cipianiti
S. Domenico	57	Pasquale Massucci
Trsmontana	17	Rosa Teuma
Saluto	35	Modesta Cisi
---	---	Giuseppe Cini
---	---	Vincenzo Cini
---	---	Teresa Cini
---	---	Caterina Cini
Nell'Ospedale d'Osservaz.	---	Anna Spiteri

FORTE MANUEL

Nelle Barracche de' sospetti	Giuseppe Borg
---	Grazia Tonna.
---	Anna Wicks

FLORIANA

Strada S. Anna	N. 35	Elena Vabe
---	---	Giuseppe Pace
Cappuocini	64	Francesco Debono
---	---	Vincenzo Attard
---	---	Vincenzo Cauchi
Miratore	72	Antonia Zammit
---	---	Salvadore Spiteri
S. Tommaso	20	Giuseppe Saliba
---	---	Tommaso Vella
Bottanica	79	Maria Grech
---	---	Maria Vella
Conservatorio	36	Giuseppe Vella
---	---	Francesco Debono
S. Francesco	20	Salvadore Borg
Magazzini	32	Antonia Sammut
Piazza Maggiore	16	Rosa Spiteri
Crocifisso	---	Filippo Spiteri
---	---	Giuseppe Zahra
Fosse	51	Angelo Xerri
---	45	Maria Cassar
Nel nuovo Mercato	---	---

FLORIANA

Nelle Barracche de' terete-)	Maria Borg
mente sospetti (---)	Carmela Borg
---	Giuseppe Cassar
---	Salvadore Cassar
In CASAL Luca	Gio. B. Saresi
Bjrchrcara	Maria Borg
---	Maria Mallia
Zebbug	Evangelista Aquilina
---	Teresa Abdilla
---	Paola Gatt
---	Grazia Gatt
---	Vincenzo Grech
---	Giovanni Bonnic
Curimi	Maria Vassallo
---	Giorgio Micallef
---	Lorenza Zammit
---	Giorgio Zammit
Zabbar	Lorenzo Gerada
---	Maria Camilleri

The Navy, Military (with the exception of the Regt. De Roll), and Prisoners of War, including their respective Hospitals, continue perfectly free from any suspicious symptoms.

Palace, 6th July, 1813.

By Order of the Council,
J. CAST. MILLER, Secretary.

La Real Marina, i Militari (eccettuandosi il Regimento De Roll) e li Prigionieri di Guerra, includendovi i loro rispettivi Ospedali sieguono perfettamente liberi da ogni sospetto.

Palazzo 6 Luglio 1813.

D' Ordine del Consiglio
J. CAST. MILLER Segretario.

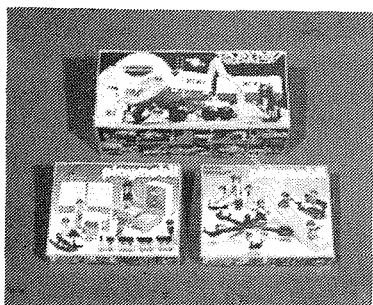
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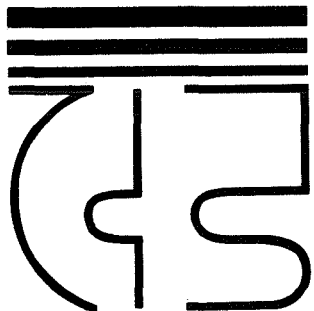
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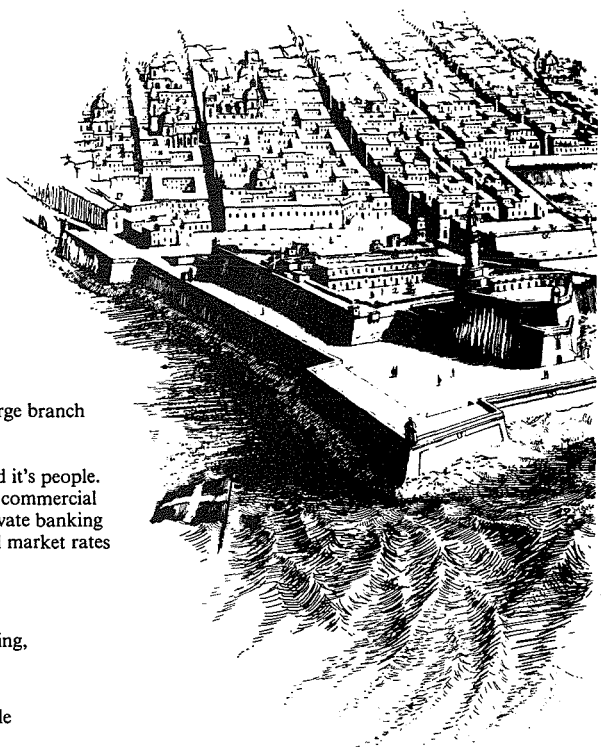
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For further details and/or a copy of Bank of Valletta's Annual Report, please contact: The Manager, Business Development, South Street, Valletta. Telephone: (356) 231019, 623261-7. Fax: (356) 230894.

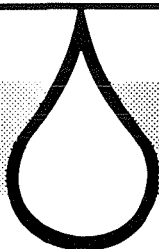
* J. Taaffe, the History of the Holy, Military Sovereign Order of St. John of Jerusalem (London 1852), Vol. IV, 117.



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