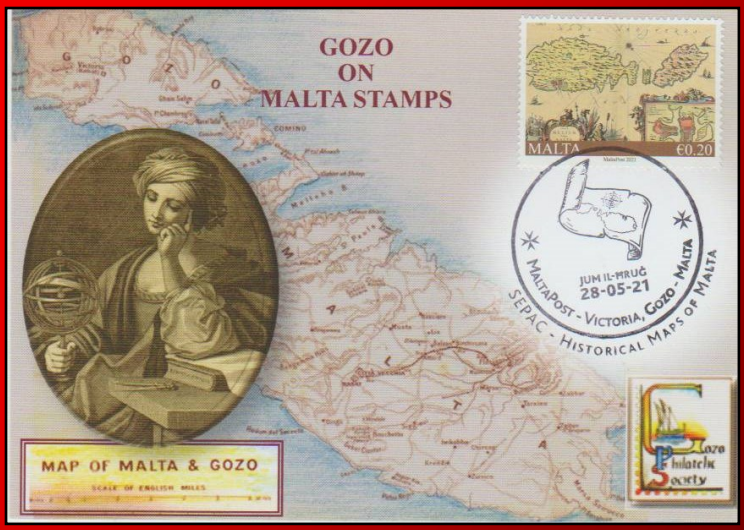
NEWSLETTER

No 83—2/2021



Don't Miss Out!

HEART OF GOZO IL-ĦAĠAR

EXHIBITION TO 28/8/21 AT IL-ĦAĠAR MUSEUM VICTORIA

EMVIN CREMONA ARTWORKS INCLUDING ORIGINAL MALTA STAMP DESIGNES

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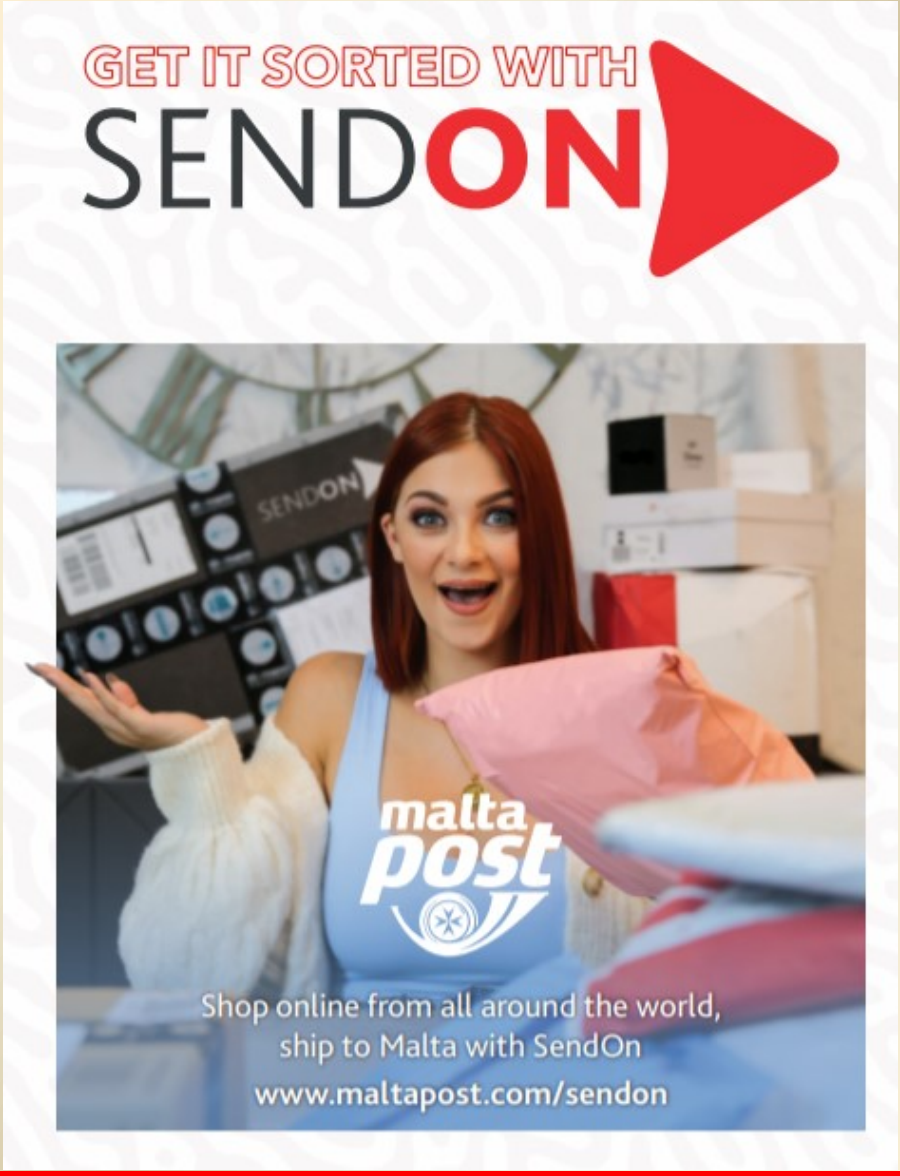

The Gozo Philatelic Society was founded on 3 September 1999
for the promotion of the hobby,
the provision of a point of reference and co-ordination.

Front page: GOZO ON MALTA STAMPS'
Commemorative First Day of Issue card by the GPS

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANBERRA

Large Silver Medal awarded to the Gozo Philatelic Society Magazine

GPS Magazine —Official Organ of The Gozo Philatelic Society

First issued on 12 February 2000
Editor: Austin Masini—Designer Anthony Grech
Opinions expressed do not necessarily represent the Committee's official policy.

Correspondence (and material for publication) should be addressed to:

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Gozo Philatelic Society Patron His Excellency Dr George Vella President of the Republic of Malta

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(76) G.P.S. Diary

Antoine Vassallo Gozo Philatelic Society Secretary;
VO/0546

21 January 2021 Replacing the Christmas display, Il-Ħaġar showcase is changed to century-old Lovers' Cards (in preparation for Valentine Day).
16 February Il-Ħaġar showcase changed to "Malta's First" (halfpenny Yellows).
6 March Committee meeting again postponed because of further Covid directives.
April issue (# 88) of the periodical in Italian *Filatelia Relgiosa Flash* again features covers produced by the GPS.
April issue (# 185) of the "Judaica Thematic Society Newsletter" carries a front page article by the GPS Secretary about relevant connections on Malta stamps (and will be reproduced in the future).
9 May another instalment of our "Saints on Malta stamps" series in the Maltese Sunday paper *Il-Leħen*.
28 May Anthony Grech produces a cover - after a long hiatus - for the Sepac Maps set. (See front page)
12 June Committee decides about delayed AGM, now set for 1 August.
13 June monthly instalments continue in our "Saints on Malta stamps" series in the Maltese Sunday paper *Il-Leħen*.

#82 - SORRY!
Page 8
The Costa Rica item was just a draft: it should have appeared as follows.
This stamp, for the tenth anniversary of the National Parks Service, shows the Poás volcano in its National Park in the Central Valley region - a powerful example of geothermal forces. The first day postmark was given on 14 May 1980. The cover design carries an impression of this tourist attraction.
The Czechoslovakia entry had a note missing: (now separated into Slovakia and the Czech Republic) given on 14 May 1980. The cover design carries an impression of this tourist attraction.

Please note that our publications are included in Malta University's External Research Collection and can be assessed on https://www.um.edu.mt/library/oar/handle/123456789/24814

MISTAKES AND MISSHAPES ON MALTA STAMPS.

Anthony Grech

Christmas 1968. Big red ink-run on middle upper stamp going down on opposite stamp.

Definitive issue 1965.
Block of 4.
Missing 'MALTA' on all four stamps

IV Centenary of The Great Siege of Malta 1965
Block of 4. Misplaced red colour on flag on all four stamps

Correct stamp

E & O not E (55)

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

The greatest engraver begins with an error!

1

This is Czeslaw Slania's centennial year; so here's another article connected with him.

The first stamp fully engraved by him was issued by Poland in 1951, commemorating the 80th Anniversary of the Paris Commune.1The Paris Commune was a Socialist Revolution that took over Paris for a few weeks in 1871. General Jaroslaw Dabroski was one of the leaders of the National Guard, whose troops controlled the city. The Commune was eventually quashed in a battle called "*La semaine sanglante*" (= Bloody Week), during which the French army slowly regained the capital. The wounded General Dabrowski died at the age of 34, falsely accused of being in cahoots with the French army.

The portrait should have shown General Jaroslaw Dabrowski, but shows by mistake the composer and pianist Henryk Dabrowski! How did this happen?

Our story starts with the painter and engraver, Achilles-Isidore Gilbert. When portraying General Dabrowski, for some reason he based his painting on a portrait of composer Henryk Dabrowski (there being variations in the surnames too). Then Charles-Jules Robert made an engraving of the General but used Gilbert's painting as the basis for his work. Compounding this error, this engraving was published in *L'Illustation Journal Universal* (1871) – and all later

depictions repeatedly used this mistaken portrait.

Actually it was only a century later that Dr Jerzy Zdrada discovered the historical confusion and published his findings in 1971! We can know what he looked like since a real image of the general was used as the basis for two later Poland stamps. In 1962 he was included in one of the sets of "Famous Poles".2

2

The Paris Commune centenary was then commemorated in 1971.3

3

I conclude with a banknote showing him.4

4

An FDC from each Issuer

assorted postmarks and designs on the specially commissioned covers
in the "Stamps of all Countries / *Les Timbres des tous les Pays*" Collection
Victor Gusman

Gabon

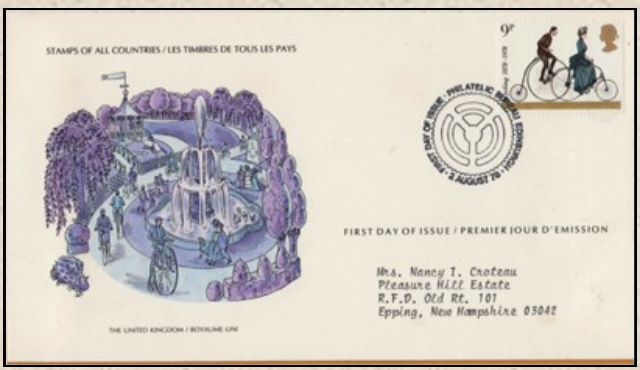
This Republic is situated on the west coast of Africa. It is rich in natural resources and is notesd for its high quality lumber and rich iron and mangnaese deposits. Gabon has been an independent republic since 1958.

The Gambia

The stamp commemorates the nation's Independence Day—18 February 1965. Gambia is the smallest independent nation in Africa. It occupies a strip of land only 15 to 30 miles wide on either side of the Gambia River

Germany

This stamp was issued by the Federal Republic of Germany ("West") - which was later rejoined by East Germany to create Germany again – to celebrate the fourth centenary of the birth of Peter Paul Rubens. The design – prepared by Stelzer and Falz – depicts a Rubens self-portrait. The first day postmark (highlighting the signature R) was given on 17 May 1977 in Bonn which was then the capital. The cover design depicts the artist at work.



Great Britain

This FDC commemorates the 100th anniversary of the founding of the world's first cycling organisation—The British Cycling Federation an Cyclists Touring Club. The stamp depicts the well known 19th century known as 'Orinary bycycle'

Greece

This stamp, part of a set issued showing landscapes, depicts Sithonia or Longos which is a peninsula very popular with tourists. The designs of the series were by Gravalos and Constantinea. The first day postmark was given on 15 December 1977 in the capital Athens, at the Philatelic Office. The cover design depicts aspects of Greek culture.

Promoting Gozo through Philately

Pauline Trio

3 Gozo churches dedicated to St Paul

The 2018 instalment of the Festa series included a photo of the **Nadur** processional titular statue. Among the very biggest parishes in Gozo, it is dedicated to the Martyrdom of Saints Peter and Paul – though the two figures are more generic. Even the main altarpiece does not actually represent their deaths, by crucifixion and beheading respectively (shown clearly on the 1967 Emvin Cremona set).

The statue on the Mark Micallef Perconte stamp was commissioned from Marseille's Gallard et Fils in 1882. It does seem that it was not ordered specifically for processions - and thus adjustments and finishing had to be carried out locally (beginning with Capuchin GioBattista Mamo).

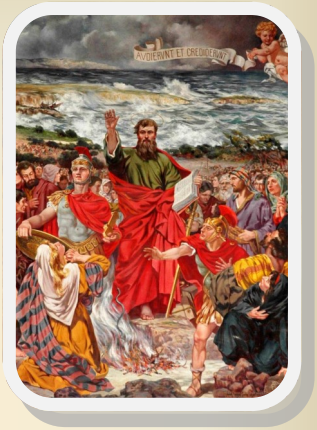
On the establishment of the parish in 1688, a project for a church was undertaken. Historical researcher Rev Dr Alexander Bonnici OFM Conv emphasises the fact that it necessitated enormous efforts and hard voluntary labour by the, poor, parishioners. However the growing population soon necessitated a bigger one – on a design by Giuseppe Bonnici – using the vast space available around the old (which remained in use until the works were concluded).

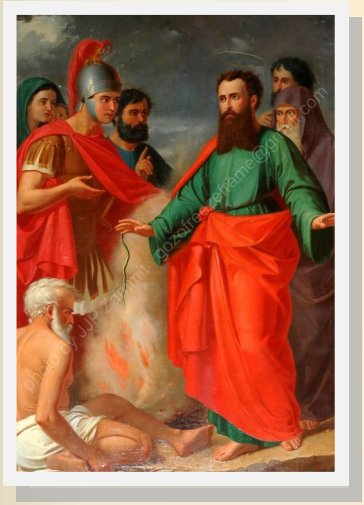
Lazzaro Pisani and his masterpiece

Historian Professor Victor Mallia Milanes notes the "architectural majesty and artistic splendour" of the present-day Nadur parish church that merited its promotion to collegiate status (1894) and the award of basilica honour (1967). Lazzaro Pisani created the vivid illustrations decorating ceiling and dome, showing episodes and aspects connected with the two patrons.

A second parish, smaller and more recent (with the name shown separately in the 1900 electoral register), has St Paul – in his Shipwreck - as patron. The **Munxar** titular statue, included in a 2008 set, led to an article in

Newsletter 35 – and I needn't add anything to what Alfred Grech wrote!





There is another locality with a church dedicated to St Paul: **Marsalforn**, which is however not an independent parish, as explained in a Newsletter 40 article. The church of St Paul's Shipwreck - but where the titular feast is on his Conversion (in January) - recently received much restoration.

The titular painting, the work of Salvatore Bonnici, puts the miracle of the viper as the focal point (more emphatically than the others in our islands). Critics have

described the execution as intelligent and the message conveyance as brilliant.

Famous French artist Jean Pierre Louis Laurent Hoüel, in his 1787 travelogue *Voyage pittoresque des îles de Sicile, de Malte et de Lipari*, referred to a tradition connected with St Paul in Gozo and called this place Bay of St Paul. In fact a still-current "legend" states that the church was originally built on the site visited by the Apostle himself.

Historical records refer to various Pauline chapels in Gozo but no other still exists. However I can mention a Żebbuġ chapel – with a Marian title - run by the Missionary Society of St Paul. Finally one should not ignore the various niches around the island – and the other images of St Paul in quite a few places of worship. Probably the most curious and interesting outside statue is the one found just behind the Xewkija Parish Rotunda, The life-size statue of the Apostle stands on a tall stone pedestal on which there is an inscription in Maltese stating that 'According to tradition from this place our fathers heard, beleived and kept the word of our father Saint Paul'.

LONDON HOUSE NUMBERING AND SO ON.....

Mary Grace Xerri

Local authorities are responsible for house numbering, but the Post Office has a great interest in house numbers because it makes the job of delivering letters and parcels so much easier.

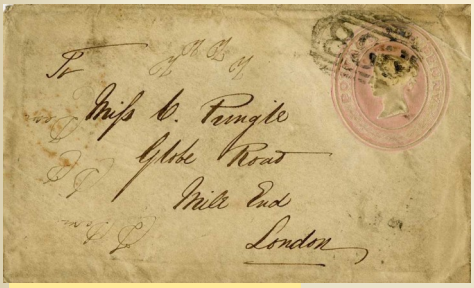
'London Postman 1830' oil painting by artist W Nunn, after G Welch, 1897 (2004-0179)

Before house numbers, businesses used illustrated signs to show people where they were. However, when posting, one had to rely on describing the address as clearly as possible. The need for house numbers became increasingly obvious: an early recorded numbered street was Prescot Street in Goodman's Fields London) in 1708. By the end of the century, the numbering of houses had become well established - on the consecutive, rather than the odd and even, principle.

None of this was actually regulated and numbering systems varied even in the same street! For example, Craven Street in the Strand had three sets of numbers round about 1780. Street names themselves were confusing: in 1853 London had 25 each Albert and Victoria Streets (other multiple names were 35 King, 27 Queen, 22 Princess and 17 Duke Streets). There were irregularities everywhere, and the naming of streets – or parts - was left to the whim of the owner. Just imagine the difficulties for the postmen trying to deliver letters!

It didn't help that there was also no standard way of addressing a letter – look at this example: *To my sister Jean Up the Canongate, Down a Close, Edinburgh. She has a wooden leg.*

Postmen's rules included the instruction to make every effort to find the correct address by asking people on their route. When delivery was not possible, letters were returned to the 'Dead Letter Office'; here employees would try to decipher what was written and thus be able to find the correct address. This still occurs today, possibly using more modern means.



Envelope showing address with no house number, 21 February 1848 (2019-0043/1)

There was no regulation of house numbers until the 1855 Metropolitan Management Act through which naming and numbering of streets and houses became the responsibility of a new

Oxford – Postman on delivery' photograph, 1936 (POST 118/552)

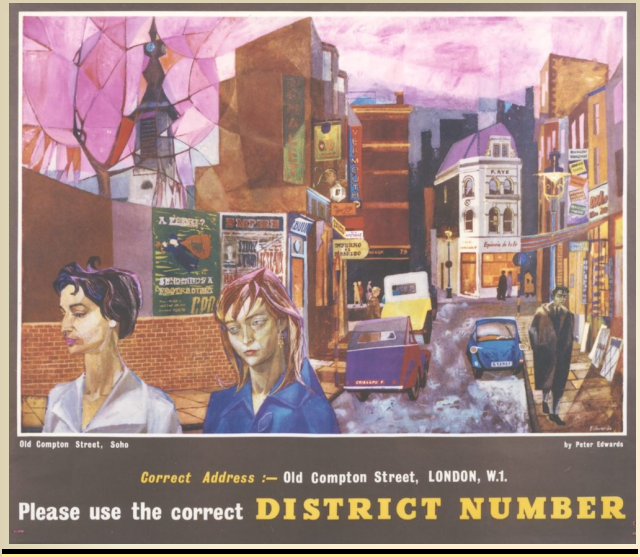
Board. Under pressure from the Post Office, the Board started work on simplification of names by working through a Post Office list of the most confusing.

Obviously, public resistance to these changes was not lacking but it is calculated that, by 1871, almost five thousand street names and a hundred thousand house numbers had been altered in London. The whole mammoth task took long decades (due also to various streets still having the same name). However not everyone concurred, as reported by postal reformer Rowland Hill:

'I observed a brass number 95 on the door, the houses on each side being numbered respectively 14 and 16. A woman came to the door, when I requested to be informed why 95 should appear ***between 14 and 16; she said it was the number of a house she formerly lived*** *at in another street, and the brass plate being a very good one, she thought it would do for her present residence'.*

Poster, 1961 by artist John Nash (POST 110/2615)

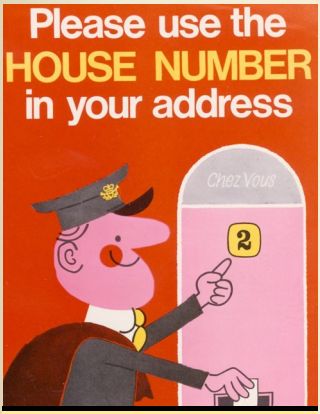
The Post Office certainly still tries to persuade people to address their post correctly, often running publicity campaigns over the years – also through posters and leaflets. The 1840 postal reforms, aided by the rapid growth of London's population, had obviously led to a greater volume of letters. To accelerate London mail delivery, the same Sir Rowland



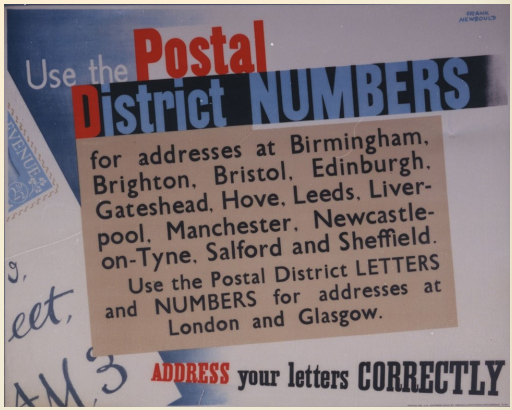
poster, May 1960 by artist Peter Edwards (POST 110/2603)

Hill had proposed dividing the capital into ten separate postal districts denoted by the compass points – with an office established for each. Besides EC (Eastern Central) and WC (Western Central), they were NW, N, NE, E, SE, S, SW, and W - all contained within a radius of twelve miles from central London. The public were asked to add the districts' initials to the end of an address.

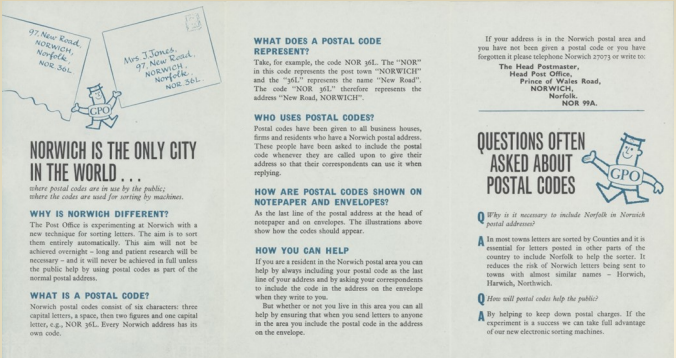
The scheme accelerated the circulation of London's mail: local letters could now be sorted in the local office instead of having to be taken to the Chief Office in the centre of London. Following a report by novelist Anthony Trollope (as Post Surveyor), NE was merged with E and S was divided between SE and SW.



Poster advertising the benefits of correct addressing, by artist Harry Stevens, 1970 (POST 110/0014)



POST 110/3202. Poster promoting the use of postal district numbers. Designed by Frank Newbould & printed by Jordison & Co. Ltd



NORWICH IS THE ONLY CITY IN THE WORLD . . .

where postal codes are in use by the public; where the codes are used for sorting by machines.

WHY IS NORWICH DIFFERENT?

The Post Office is experimenting at Norwich with a new technique for sorting letters. The aim is to sort them entirely automatically. This aim will not be achieved overnight – long and patient research will be necessary – and it will never be achieved in full unless the public help by using postal codes as part of the normal postal address.

WHAT IS A POSTAL CODE?

Norwich postal codes consist of six characters: three capital letters, a space, then two figures and one capital letter, e.g., NOR 36L. Every Norwich address has its own code.

WHAT DOES A POSTAL CODE REPRESENT?

Take, for example, the code NOR 36L. The "NOR" in this code represents the post town "NORWICH" and the "36L" represents the name "New Road". The code "NOR 36L" therefore represents the address "New Road, NORWICH".

WHO USES POSTAL CODES?

Postal codes have been given to all business houses, firms and residents who have a Norwich postal address. These people have been asked to include the postal code whenever they are called upon to give their address so that their correspondents can use it when replying.

HOW ARE POSTAL CODES SHOWN ON NOTEPAPER AND ENVELOPES?

As the last line of the postal address at the head of notepaper and on envelopes. The illustrations above show how the codes should appear.

HOW YOU CAN HELP

If you are a resident in the Norwich postal area you can help by always including your postal code as the last line of your address and by asking your correspondents to include the code in the address on the envelope when they write to you.

But whether or not you live in this area you can all help by ensuring that when you send letters to anyone in the area you include the postal code in the address on the envelope.

If your address is in the Norwich postal area and you have not been given a postal code or you have forgotten it please telephone Norwich 27073 or write to:

The Head Postmaster,
Head Post Office,
Prince of Wales Road,
NORWICH,
Norfolk.
NOR 99A.

QUESTIONS OFTEN ASKED ABOUT POSTAL CODES

Q *Why is it necessary to include Norfolk in Norwich postal addresses?*

A In most towns letters are sorted by Counties and it is essential for letters posted in other parts of the country to include Norfolk to help the sorter. It reduces the risk of Norwich letters being sent to towns with almost similar names – Horwich, Harwich, Northwich.

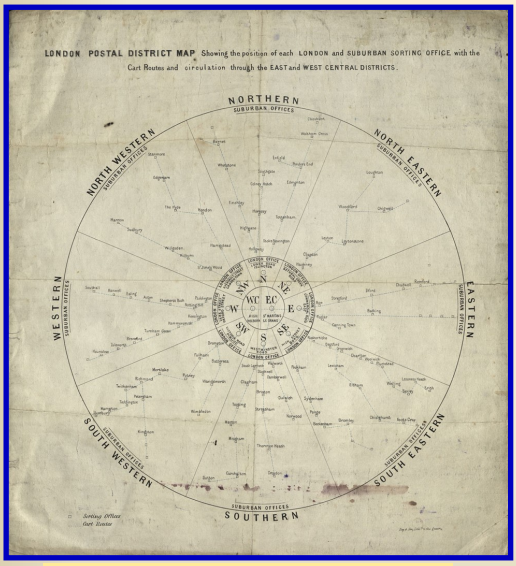
Q *How will postal codes help the public?*

A By helping to keep down postal charges. If the experiment is a success we can take full advantage of our new electronic sorting machines.

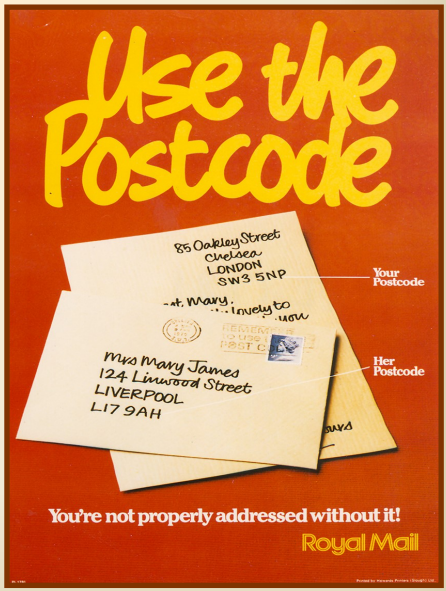
POST110/6043. Norwich and Postal Coding Leaflet

London was followed by other large towns, including Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, Sheffield, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Newcastle and Brighton. The initial of the town name was used, followed by a number to indicate the geographical district. During the First World War, the London system was further refined by dividing the districts into sub-districts (each given a serial number). These were introduced to assist temporary sorters, with less knowledge of the districts than the longer serving staff who had joined the armed services. By well before WW2, numerous local authorities appreciated the need to help districting; for example, Glasgow and Leeds replaced all street signs with ones bearing the numbers.

with acknowledgemnts to wwwpostalmuseum.org



London Postal District Map—1838



POST 110//162.

NUMISMATIC SPECIAL (2) *ANTOINE VASSALLO*

MALTA'S DECIMALS

Hand painted and signed FDC by designer George Pace

Malta showed its first decimal coins on a set of eight stamps in 1972 (George Pace was the official designer), with the face values of stamps corresponding with the denominations of coins represented. This resulted in the "cheapest" decimal stamp of 2m – which can be compared with the non-decimal farthing (which had last existed in the 1956 definitives).

This was Malta's first coinage as an independent country. Our coins in fact began circulating exclusively as the sole legal tender.

The eight subjects shown in obverse were:

2m cross of Order (or Maltese Cross);

3m bee on honeycomb design;

5m clay *imnara* (oil lamp carrier) in shape of stylized human figure;

1c George Cross;

2c classical helmeted female head from a fountain in Valletta Magistral Palace yard;

5c elaborately carved and decorated stone altar from Ħaġar Qim;

10c Grand Master Emmanuel de Rohan's ceremonial galleon;

50c Antonio Sciortino's Great Siege monument in Valletta.

Additionally, all had two dolphins on either side.

The reverse on all denominations showed a broken wreath of vine leaves (with the figure of value in the centre – and CENTS/MILS).

The coins, struck at the Royal Mint in Wales, were engraved by Christopher Ironside (who also designed the reverses of the first British decimals) partly adapted from original designs by Emvin Cremona.

The three mils values were scalloped aluminium; the 1cent was non-milled bronze; the five others were cupro-nickel (with the highest value being an unusual non-milled ten-sided polygon and the rest with milled edge).

The 5c and 10c were introduced on 28 March 1972 and the 50c on 22 April: possible since they had an exact equivalence in the "old" currency. The rest appeared on D-Day itself (16 May), when the stamps were issued too.

Unsurprisingly, most of these particular subjects have featured on Maltese stamps over the years – and this also applies to the other (second) series which began being issued in 1986.

The flora and fauna chosen were:

This set, struck at Malta Mint, was designed and engraved by Noel Galea Bason. At first the common reverse was the 1975 national emblem, later changed to that of 1988.

The top value was nickel with lettered edge and the low was brass and nickel with plain edge. The other five were cupro-nickel: the first three with

milled edge, the 25c with beading on the edge and the 50c with a lettered edge. This and the 5c were later faceted to aid identification.

These seven coins, as well as the three mils values from the first set, were featured on a miniature sheet designed by Frank Ancelleri issued on 31 December 2007 for the end of the Maltese Lira. Additionally both sides of the LM1 were on the stamp (doubly labelled at LM1 and €2.33, the official exchange rate).

The next day a similar sheet appeared for the introduction of the Euro - but that's a story for another day!

Did You Know? Up to 13 June 1920 in the United States of America you could 'post' a kid from the post office by mail to a nominated address? The child being posted had to weigh not more than 50lb and sufficient postage stamps were to be affixed to his/her clothing.

1848 Letter from Livorno to Giuseppe Sonniero, Malta

By Zachary Borg

TWO 1848 LETTERS TO & FROM MALTA

1848 Letter from Malta to Teodoro Fini, Patras

In the 1800's such was small the amount of letters being delivered to/from Malta and Gozo and so few (very well known) people, used to correspondence by mail that it was sufficient to write the name and village/town or just the country as an address?

At the Post Office

by David Hernandez

The line is long, processional, glacial,
and the attendant a giant stone, cobalt blue
with flecks of white, I'm not so much
looking at a rock but a slab of night.
The stone asks if anything inside the package
is perishable. When I say no the stone
laughs, muted thunderclap, meaning
everything decays, not just fruit
or cut flowers, but paper, ink, the CD
I burned with music, and my friend
waiting to hear the songs, some little joy
after chemo eroded the tumor. I know flesh
is temporary, and memory a tilting barn
the elements dismantle nail by nail.
I know the stone knows a millennia of rain
and wind will even grind away
his ragged face, and all of this slow erasing
is just a prelude to when the swelling
universe burns out, goes dark, holds
nothing but black holes, the bones of stars
and planets, a vast silence. The stone
is stone-faced. The stone asks how soon
I want the package delivered. As fast
as possible, I say, then start counting the days.

©2011David Hernandez is the author of several collections of poetry. With humour and precision, his poems investigate the ordinary as it reckons with loss.

POST HASTE (21)

continuing an irregular series about the interesting story of the Post

Antoine Vassallo

I continue to look at some unusual methods of mail transport and delivery.

Mules have been used for centuries to carry goods and mail in various parts of the world. Just an example from the Danish West Indies: in the 1870s internal mail was carried by mule cart from St. Croix.

This Jamaica cover, carried by mule from Kingston to Port Maria, offers an interesting story. The mule cart was washed away by a river but the mail bag was recovered: an explanation was affixed on the back of the soaked letters.

If you look closely on the side of this US cover, you may just about read the vertical "Berthouds Mule Team Express". This service operated in Nevada (near Treasure City). Mules are actually still used to carry mail over a treacherous 16-mile round trip through the Grand Canyon to the remote Havasupai Indian

Reservation. There were – and are - innumerable other mule mail routes throughout history all over the world.

Messenger dogs have been used for millennia.

For a century from 1825, dog teams were used to pull Siberian mail boats upstream along the Yenisei River. Dog sleds were a common mode of mail transport throughout Siberia, Japan, North America south to the Great Lakes, Greenland, Iceland, Switzerland, Scandinavia and Antarctica.

Postal carts pulled by Malinois or Airedales still operated after World War I throughout rural Belgium and Holland. France used Saint Bernards into the 1950s to pull postal carts. In Great Britain, a few towns on the Sussex seaside used postal cart dogs at the end of the 19th century. Dogs have been used too on modern commemorative mail routes - and even at least one local post.

Reindeer have been used for centuries as pack animals – and, for probably a decade, Alaska used them for mail too.

In the late 1800s, the U.S. Cutter Service reindeer (Siberian and, later, Norwegian) to provide a livelihood to the natives. The first postal route was established by Sheldon Jackson from St. Michael to Kotzebue; soon after several others were added. Distances of 30 to 50 miles were usually covered, with the reindeer carrying up to 400 pounds of mail. The longest reindeer mail route went between Kotzebue and Barrow, a round trip of 1,500 miles. As the reindeer could graze along the way, they did not need food to be packed – in contrast to dog teams which consumed up to 35 pounds of fish per day.

...to be continued

old postcard sparked continent-spanning journey

with acknowledgment to CNN

A chance discovery of a World War II postcard at a Los Angeles thrift store sparked a continent-spanning journey for Leora Krygier.

Leora Krygier was rummaging around a thrift store near her home in Los Angeles and a box of old postcards caught her attention. "Nobody sends postcards anymore, really. There's sort of a beautiful little vintage remnant of the world."

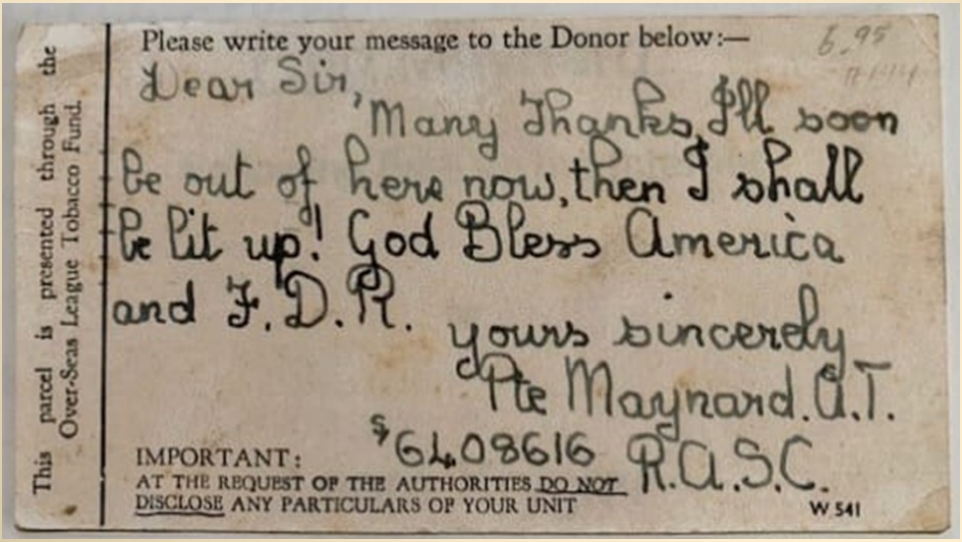
One – sixty-year old - postcard stood out among the others. The two common King George VI definitives were accompanied with a censor mark or label. "It wasn't glossy, it wasn't pretty. It looked like it was mailed in 1942. And it looked like it was some kind of thank you card, from a soldier." Signed by a Private A.T Maynard, a British soldier, it was addressed to a W.H Caldwell Esq, resident of Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn. She paid 50 cents for this wartime item.

Back at home, Leora examined the postcard closer. She figured Maynard was thanking Caldwell -- for sending him some cigarettes, perhaps? Really, the message prompted as many questions as it answered.

Someone who was a young man in the early 1940s would likely be in their late 70s or early 80s in 2003, Krygier realized. "I wondered if I could find the person who wrote it." She had his name and initials to go on, and his serial number was printed underneath his signature. Another lead could be the details of the addressee.

She figured her first port of call should be the British Army. She wrote a letter with the details and requested more information. "They kept telling me it's confidential, it's confidential, we cannot give you any information about him". Leora asked if they could at least let her know Maynard's first name. After more back and forth, the British Army told her that, according to their records, the Private's full name was Arthur Thomas Maynard.

The next step was to consult recent UK census records. "I wrote to random people who had the same name. I told them my purpose was to return the



postcard, not to make any money out of it or anything like that."

For Krygier, a busy judge and lawyer, this quest was an intriguing historical project for her spare time. As far as she could surmise, it didn't seem

likely that Caldwell and Maynard would have known one another personally. In her research, she also discovered that there was a campaign to send cigarettes to Allied forces via the Over-Seas Tobacco Fund. She figured Caldwell had donated to that campaign, and that's why Arthur Maynard was writing to thank him. In fact the cigarettes were sent in packages along with postcards printed with the donor's address, allowing the soldiers to thank them directly.

Over the months that followed, she got several responses from people who thought Maynard may have be their father. It turned out there were quite a few

Winnie Maynard Davis, Tom Maynard and Leora Krygier

Arthur Maynards who'd fought for Britain – but each turned out to be a false lead! But one day - a year into her quest - Leora got an email from Michael and Valerie Boxall, residents of the English rural village of Stibbard in Norfolk. They were writing on behalf of their neighbour, Tom Maynard, and his sister Winnie Maynard Davis. The two siblings, now in their 80s, had a late brother called Arthur who'd been in the same unit as the letter writer. Michael explained he was writing because neither of the two owned a computer. He asked for a

photocopy of the postcard, so they could match the handwriting. In return the Maynards sent an example of their brother's penmanship.

"I didn't even need a handwriting expert to see that it was a perfect match." She'd found Arthur Maynard! What if, rather than just sending the postcard back across the Atlantic, she delivered it in person?

In late summer 2004, Krygier packed her bags and boarded a flight to London with her teenage daughter in tow. Her family thought she was "a little crazy" but they understood how much the research meant to her. The encounter was an experience she'll “never forget”. She also enjoyed meeting other Stibbard residents who'd heard about her quest.

"They really treated me like long lost family, and it was so special". “Arthur loved to paint": on Tom Maynard's walls were some of his brother's delicate watercolors. Before she left, Tom gave her a few to take home – they now hang in Leora Krygier's home.

She occasionally ponders making another postcard the centre of a new quest. "Because it was a wonderful journey - and sometimes random things are just so amazing in life."

(from the Imperial War Museum - please do not consider this as smoking propaganda!)

Anthony Grech

STAMP

Based mainly on Stanley Gibbons Catalogues.
Abbreviations; Op.=Overprint or Overprinted.
Ins.= Inscribed, Sur.=Surcharged
Prot=Protectorate

TRINIDAD
1851

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
1913

TRIPOLITANIA
o.p. Italy stamps

1923

TRISTAN DA CUNHA
o.p St Helena stamps
1952

TRISTAN DA CUNHA
Own issue
1954

TRUCIAL STATES
1961

TUNISIA

1888

TURKEY

1863

TURKS ISLANDS
1867

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS
1900

TUSCANY

1851

TUVA

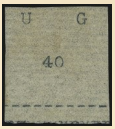
1926

TUVALU

1976

UBANGI SHARI
o.p. Middle Congo stamps

1915



UGANDA

1895

UKRAINE

1918

UMM AL QIWAIN

1964

UNITED ARAB EMERATES

1973

UNITED NATIONS

1951

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
1847

U.S.A. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGAI
1919

UPPER SENEGAL & NIGER
o.p France stamps
1906

UPPER SENEGAL & NIGER
Own issue

UPPER VOLTA
o.p. Upper Senegal & Niger stamps
1920

UPPER VOLTA
Own issue
1928

UPPER YAFA
1967

URUGUAY
1856

VANUATU
1980

VATHY O.P.
O.p. France stamps
1893

VATICAN CITY
1929

VEGLIA
o.p. Fiume stamps
1920

VENDA
1979

VENEZUELA
1859

VICTORIA
1850

VICTORIA LAND
o.p. New Zealand stamps
1911

VIETNAM
o.p. Indo China stamps

1945

VIETNAM SOUTH
1946

VI-ETNAM NORTH
1948

WADHWAN
1888

WALLIS & FUTUNA
o.p. New Caledonia stamps
1920

WALLIS & FUTUNA
Own issue
1944

WENDEN
1863

WEST IRIAN
o.p. Indonesia stamps
1963

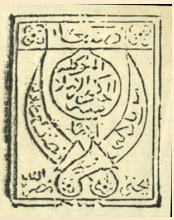
WEST IRIAN
Own issue
1968

WEST NEW GUINEA
o.p. Netherlands New Guinea stamps
1962

WEST UKRAINE
o.p. Austria stamps
1919

WESTERN AUSTRALIA
1854

WURTTEMBERG
1851



YEMEN
1926

YEMEN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
1971

YUGOSLAVIA
o.p. Bosnia stamps
1918

YUGOSLAVIA
Own issue
1918

YUNNANFU
1903

ZAIRE
1971

ZAMBEZIA
1894

ZAMBIA
1964

ZANZIBAR
O.P. Great Britain stamps
1895

ZANZIBAR
Own issue
1896

ZIL ELOIGNE SESEL
1980

ZIMBABWE
1980

ZULULAND
o.p. Great Britain stamps
1894

PHILATELIC CENTENNIALS

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

presented by Antoine Vassallo

28 – Original Yugoslavia (1921)

After separate issues for Bosnia, Croatia, and Slovenia from 1918, stamps for the whole "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes" (resulting from the 1917 Corfu Pact on the collapse of Austria-Hungary) appeared on 16 January 1921.

Printed by the American Bank Note Company, the fourteen different values showed either Prince Alexander or King Peter I. The latter, on the dinars, died in August - but his son Alexander (on the dinar values) was already acting as Regent.

The Balkan region offers a lot of attractive complications but there are quite a few options about what to limit your collecting to even in just the Yugoslavian area.

The name of the kingdom was changed to Yugoslavia in 1929. World War II brought invasions – and disruptions. In fact the country was divided back into its original constituent parts – obviously with separate stamps!

In 1945 Joseph Broz (known as Tito, a sort of *nom de guerre*) succeeded in seizing power and forming a federation from the territory. However "local" issues continued in use for some time. The component republics were – in alphabetical order - Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia (with Vojvodina and Kosovo as "autonomous" provinces), and Slovenia.

The Marshal's death in 1980 resulted into a new jigsaw! The long list of issuers – and nomenclatures - has possibly not actually crystallized completely. Many pages would be necessary to treat this fairly and clearly – and could offer the seeds for a new set of installments!

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