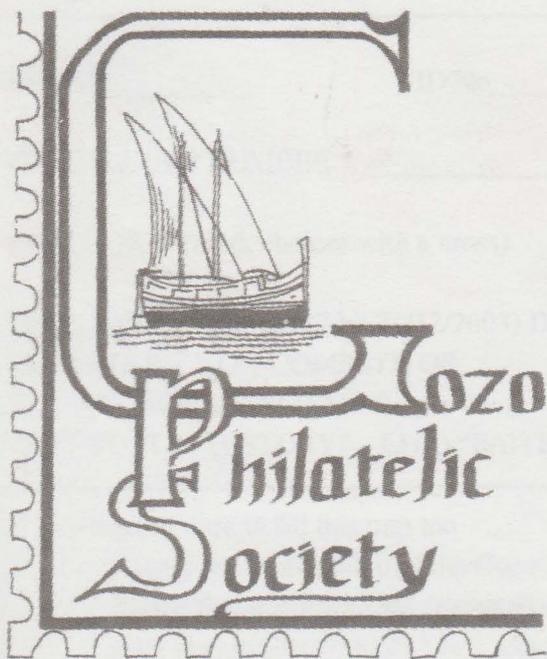


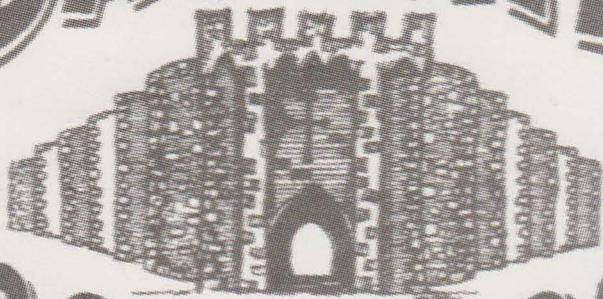
No.13 July - Sept 2003 - 3/2003



NEWSLETTER

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GOZO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

Member No.

Name

Address

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

Tel No. ID Card No

I enclose annual membership fee for Lm2.

.....

Signature

Date

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

.....

Signature

Date

Introduced by..... Member No

I acknowledge receipt of membership application from

.....

with relative fee of

An official receipt and membership card will be issued
later.

.....

(signed obo Gozo Philatelic Society)

Date



GPS NEWSLETTER
Quarterly Organ
of
THE GOZO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

First issued on 12th February 2000

Editor: Austin Masini

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

Correspondence (and material for publication) should be addressed to: Editor, GPS, PO Box 10, VCT 101, Gozo, Malta.

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GOZO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Founded on 3rd September 1999

For “the promotion of the hobby”

“the provision of a point of reference” and “co-ordination”

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

GPS DIARY (13)

Antoine Vassallo (Secretary)

31st May 2003: Committee Meeting during which preliminary decisions were taken about our 4th Exhibition (dates and theme) and a sub-committee set up. We also decided that, following a comment sent privately to Maltapost, the Secretary should send letters to all local papers emphasizing the negative effects of the high cost of new issues. Most of them did carry it.

3rd June 2003: Members' Meeting at Scouts HQ, held at short notice because of the presence in Malta of a UK member. He is interested in exchange (including Malta postmarks) - contact the Secretary.

20th July 2003: Anthony Grech again prepared special covers for the Handstamp adapted from artist John Grima's official centennial logo used at the Temporary Post Office in the St George's Basilica Annex, on the occasion of the Diocesan Solemnity of the 17th Centenary of the Martyrdom of the "Patron of Victoria & Protector of the Gozitans". Business was very brisk, including the sale of telecards in a stamped folder (reproducing the same titular painting shown on the 14c stamp issued originally on 23rd April 2003).

29th July 2002: Sub-committee meeting to finalize regulations for our 4th Exhibition (see pages 23 & 24). An application form is enclosed; duplicates are available on demand from the Secretary or other committee members.

1st August 2003: Secretary-Treasurer Antoine Vassallo, duly authorised to represent the GPS for the foundation meeting of the Association of Gozitan NGO's, was elected President of the relative council.

An article about the Gozo Philatelic Society which was written by one of our overseas members was included in the first number of the German *DIE MELITA*. (see page 17)

WATERMARKS ON STAMPS

George Vella

The definition of a watermark is a faint design seen on some paper when held against light indication maker, size, etc. That is, a watermark is a distinguishing mark impressed in the pulp during the process of paper manufacture. This watermark on paper may include the initials and trademark of the manufacturer, as well as the date and size of paper.

During paper manufacture watermarks can be impressed by having a projected design in wire soldered to the dandy roll. This is a turning cylinder under which the paper being made passes, and imparting the design on the moist paper in a thinner form where the paper comes in contact with the design. This is the reason why a watermark is clearly visible when held against light

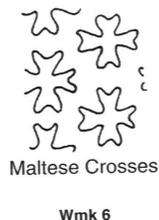
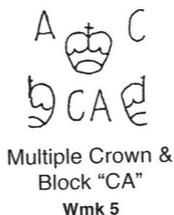
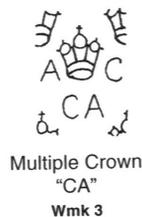
It is worth knowing that the paper was invented in China some 2000 years ago, while in the West papyrus and parchment were used to write on. Paper making reached the West in the late mediaeval period with the capture of some Chinese paper-makers by the Arabs. The first paper factory was established in England in 1490. Watermarks were born with the manufacturing of paper with typical different designs, but produced with the same process.

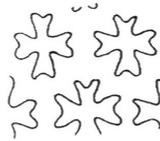
Watermarks were soon adapted by different nations on paper meant for printing stamps on. This happened in the mid-nineteenth century. Watermarks serve to identify stamps of a particular nation and to make more difficult to forge. On most stamps one can identify watermarks by holding the stamp against a light to identify because of dark colours and the gum at the back. So another procedure is used, which I suggest to use at extremes, especially if it is a mint gummed stamp. The stamp is placed face down in a small black tray and a few

drops of benzine or carbon tetrachloride are poured on it. The watermark then clearly shows. When you are satisfied in studying it, the stamp is put on a blotting paper by lifting it with a twisters or on a palette knife. It will dry in a few seconds and can be put away. One should remember that carbon tetrachloride evaporates quickly. Care should be taken for gummed stamps and when lifting from the tray.

Now it is worth saying something about watermarks on Maltese stamps. The first four stamps issued in Malta, the half pennies of 1860, 1861 and the first two of 1863, had no watermarks - *JB Catalogue Nos 1, 2, 2a & 2b*. Then from the second part of 1863 up to the Christmas set of 1998, all Maltese stamps were printed on watermarked paper. Again from the beginning of 1999 up to this year, Maltese stamps bear no watermarks.

In all there are seven different Maltese watermarks. These are reproduced hereunder by kind permission of Mr Joe Buttigieg of the Sliema Stamp Shop.





Maltese Cross
Wmk 7

Watermarks 1 to 5, from 1863 till 14.04.1964, bear the CROWN, while watermarks Nos 6 to 7, from 5.09.1964 till 19.11.1988, bear the MALTESE CROSS.

One is to note that the definitive set of 23.01.1956 bear watermark No 4, while the one penny and the two penny stamps which were re-issued on 15.10.1964; and which have the same design and colour, bear watermark No 5 and are considered different.

One may conclude by saying that most countries have their own particular watermarks which help the collector to identify better their stamps. □

Acknowledgements:

Mr Anthony Fenech

Mr Joe Buttigieg

References:

Universal Library Vol.14, page 293

How It Works pages 1669-1673

**Please note that members can contact the Secretary or directly the Archivist-Librarian - Mr John Muscat for free temporary loans of various philatelic publications.
Tel. 21553875.**

POSTCARD MESSAGES FROM GOZO

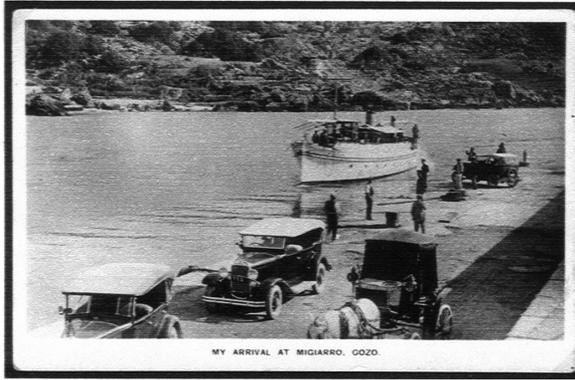
Three cards from an early series published by “Photo ‘Farrugia’ of Gozo” in the 1930’s, showing views of the island, rank among the favourite postcards in my Gozo collection.

The reason for giving these cards precedence is not because of the picture side, though the scenes they depict are attractive enough, but because of the delightful messages carried on the back which provide a nostalgic background to life in Gozo in the mid-1940’s.

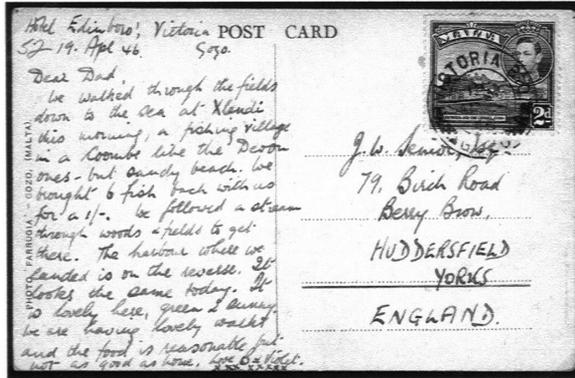
The messages were written by what appears to be the groom, of a newly wed couple, while on his honeymoon. The cards are all dated 19th April 1946 and addressed to the writer’s father, mother and a friend in England.

Illustrated are both sides of each postcard, followed by a transcript of the message.

Hadrian Wood



MY ARRIVAL AT MIGIARRO, GOZO.

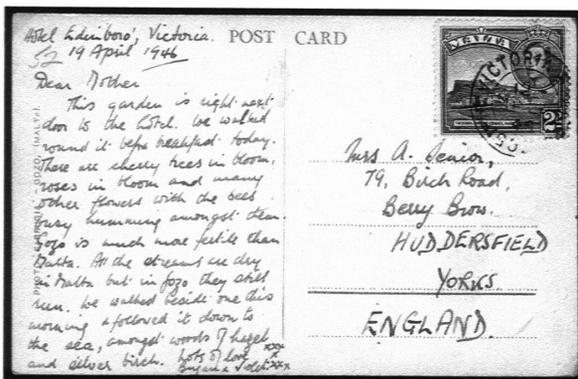


Hotel Edinboro', Victoria, Gozo.
19 April 46

Dear Dad.

We walked through the fields down to the sea at Xlendi this morning, a fishing village in a Coombe like the Devon ones - but sandy beach. We brought 6 fish back with us for a 1/- (5 pence). We followed a stream through woods and fields to get there. The harbour where we landed is on the reverse. It looks the same today. It is lovely here, green & sunny. We are having lovely walks and the food is reasonable but not as good as home.

Love B. & Violet



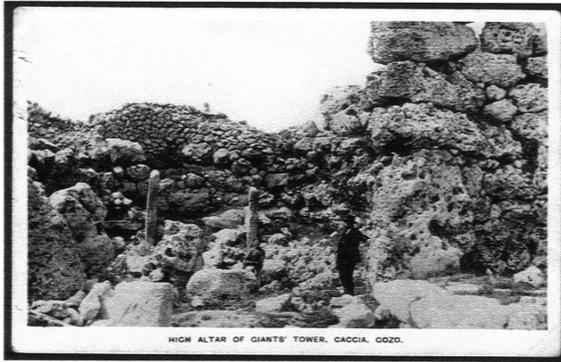
*Hotel Edinboro', Victoria.
19 April 1946.*

Dear Mother,

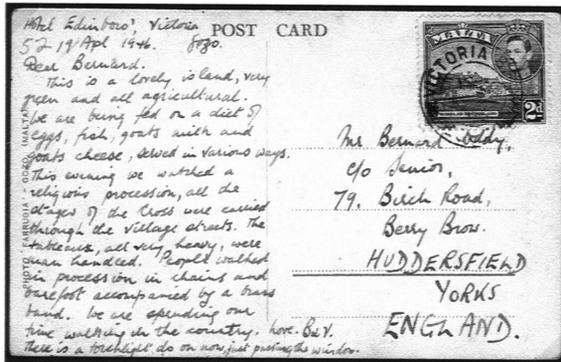
This garden is right next door to the Hotel. We walked round it before breakfast today. There are cherry trees in bloom, roses in bloom and many other flowers with the bees busy humming amongst them. Gozo is much more fertile than Malta. All the streams are dry in Malta but in Gozo they still run. We walked beside one this morning and followed it down to the sea amongst woods of hazel and silver birch.

lots of love,

Bryan & Violet.



HIGH ALTAR OF GIANTS' TOWER, CACCIA, GOZO.



*Hotel Edinboro', Victoria, Gozo
19 April 1946.*

Dear Bernard,

This is a lovely island, very green and all agricultural. We are being fed on a diet of eggs, fish, goat's cheese, served in various ways. This morning we watched a religious procession, all the stages of the cross were carried through the streets. The tableaux, all very heavy, were man handled. People walked in procession in chains and barefoot accompanied by a brass band. We are spending our time walking in the country. There is a torchlight do on now, just passing the window.

*Love,
B & V.*

not just for BEGINNERS

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

Where in the World ?! (4)

(Antoine Vassallo)

Stamp Issuers Past and Present

Avianca Colombian stamps were overprinted “A” from 1950 to 1953 for use by the Avianca Air Company.

Avisporto (= Denmark)

Ayacucho (Peru provisionals)

AZERBAIJAN This republic in SW Asia has its own stamps since 1992 but previous ones were issued from 1919 until superseded by those of the Soviet Union in 1924.

AZORES (Acores) This Portuguese group of islands had their own stamps during various periods from 1868 and again since 1980.

B overprint on Straits Settlements for British PO in Bangkok (Siam) 1882 - 5.

B (within oval) Railway Officials of Belgium.

B Cyrillic letter which is represented by *V* in our alphabet.

Baden German state had own issues 1851 - 71 and (under French occupation) 1947-9. Now uses stamps of Germany.

Baghdad British occupation of Iraq (1917).

BAHAMAS These islands in Central America had their first stamps in 1859 and have been an independent state since 1973.

Bahawalpur This Indian state had separate issues in 1948-9 and is now part of Pakistan.

BAHRAIN This Persian Gulf sheikdom had its first stamps in 1933 and has been independent since 1971.

Baja California Mexican Civil War issues in 1915.

Bamra This Indian state had its own stamps in 1888-94.

Banat Bacska Romanian occupation of Hungary in 1919.

Bangkok British Post Offices in Siam (present Thailand) in 1882-5 (overprinted **B**).

BANGLADESH Formerly within India, from 1947 was East Pakistan. Independent since 1971.

Barcelona Spanish fund-raising labels 1929-45.

Baranya Serbian occupation of Hungary in 1919.

BARBADOS This Caribbean island state is independent from 1966 but its first stamps were issued in 1852 as a British possession.

BARBUDA Was included in the Leeward Islands, with own stamps from 1922. In 1981 became part of the independent Antigua & Barbuda but also issues separate stamps (mostly overprinted).

Barwani Indian state with own issues 1921-48.

Basel Local Swiss city and canton issues in 1845-50.

Basutoland Territory in southern Africa under British administration till independence in 1966 as Lesotho. Issues from 1933.

(to be continued)

Bold italic = Inscriptions;

BOLD CAPITALS = Current Issuers;

Bold = Former Issuers.

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

stamp terms used in PHILATELY (4)

(Emanuel Vella)

Cachet: (French) Literally a stamp or seal. In philately an addition to the cover in the form of a printed, embossed, impressed or hand-struck inscription to authenticate, date or give publicity to an event. In particular a cachet is frequently employed on first day covers.

Cancellation: A postmark designed to cancel or deface the stamp to render re-use impossible.

Cancelled to order: Term used to describe stamps cancelled, usually in quantity, by the issuing postal authority, for sale to the stamp trade, without the stamps having passed through the post.

Catalogues: A stamp catalogue is more than an illustrated price list. It is the collectors' principal work of reference, listing and describing each stamp in order of date of issue. The first such list on record was "Timbres Poste", published in Strasbourg in 1861.

Today the leading catalogues are: Britain and the Commonwealth by Stanley Gibbons which was first published in 1865. In America - Scott or Minbus; In France - Yvert; In Germany - Michel; In Switzerland - Zumstein. The last three were first published in 1874. There are many more catalogues published in various countries and languages.

Catalogue Value: The price quoted for a stamp in a recognised catalogue must not be confused with the market value. Some catalogues - Stanley Gibbons is the outstanding example - are also the price list of their

publisher; others, for example Scott (American) are firms which are not stamp dealers. In the former case catalogue value is the price at which the publisher is prepared, at the time of the publication, to sell you a single copy of the stamp in question, in top class condition if in stock. Many stamps are obtained at considerably less than catalogue value. So the term half cat., third cat., etc. describe a stamp offered at the quoted portion of catalogue value.

Chalky paper: A highly surfaced chalk-coated paper introduced for stamp printing purposes in 1902 and still used from time to time. Stamps on chalky paper should not be immersed in water. When a chalky paper is touched with silver, a dark pencil-like mark is left.

Changes of colour: Stamps should not be exposed to excessive heat, damp or sunlight as these can lead to unwanted colour changes. Faded stamps can spoil the appearance of a collection and are generally worth less.

Charity Stamps: Issues sold at a surcharge over face value in aid of charitable purposes. Typical example are our Christmas stamps. In some countries, particularly USA, charity stamps are known as semi-postal.

Christmas Seals: Adhesive labels of no postal validity sold at Christmas time in aid of various charities. They can be seen affixed on envelopes generally at Christmas.

Circuit: An exchange club in the U.S.A.

(to be continued)

script by script (4)

This space in each issue features stamps without any identifiable name in our normal alphabet or providing some similar difficulty.



Stamps of GREECE are now clearly inscribed “HELLAS” but, even for previous issues, identification is often not too difficult since “ΕΛΛΑΣ” usually quite prominent. However, since there were other territories which used this language, we are listing hereunder the letters of the Greek alphabet, together with simple transliteration.

A	α	alpha	=	a	N	ν	nū	=	n
B	β	bēta	=	b	Ξ	ξ	xī	=	x (ks)
Γ	γ	gamma	=	g	O	ο	omīcron	=	o
Δ	δ	delta	=	d	Π	π	pī	=	p
E	ε	epsīlon	=	e	P	ρ	rhō	=	r
Z	ζ	zēta	=	z	Σ	σ ζ	sigma	=	s
H	η	ēta	=	ē	T	τ	tau	=	t
Θ	θ ϑ	thēta	=	th	Υ	υ	upsilon	=	u
I	ι	iōta	=	i			(often transcribed y)		
K	κ	kappa	=	k	Φ	φ	phī	=	ph
Λ	λ	lambda	=	l	X	χ	chī	=	kh
M	μ	mū	=	m			(often transcribed ch, as in Latin)		
					Ψ	ψ	psī	=	ps
					Ω	ω	ōmega	=	ō

The Greek alphabet, apart from its use as the official script in Greek-speaking areas, is of world-wide importance as a source of symbols used in all branches of science and mathematics. The equivalents in our alphabet given above are intended as a guide to transliteration and as indication of the anglicised pronunciation of ancient Greek. We have not attempted to describe modern Greek pronunciation. For the use of Greek letters as numerals, see the main dictionary under the names of the separate letters.

QUIZ COMPETITION

Open to all Junior Members of the Gozo Philatelic Society

- i) What is a Watermark ?
- ii) How many Maltese Watermarks are there?
- iii) When was the 1st 10/- Maltese St Paul stamp issued?
- iv) When was the most expensive 10/- Maltese St Paul stamp issued ?

Please send your answers on a separate paper together with your name, address and membership number by not later than 30th September 2003 to:

The Secretary

Gozo Philatelic Societ

P.O. Box 10, Victoria Gozo VCT 101

Prize

First Day Cover of Malta or Mint Set of Malta Stamps generously donated by Mr Jesmond Borg.

Please note these small printing errors in issue No 12

Page 23 (Austria i) 1s8 = 1s80; (Cook) 8p = 8d (pence)

Page 10 *Bold Italic* = Inscriptions;
BOLD CAPITALS = Current Issuers;
Bold = Former Issuers.

Page 3 CEPT = *Conference Europeenne des Administrations des Postes et des Telecommunications*. It is worthwhile to emphasize that the annual "EUROPA" sets are obviously not exclusive to EU members.

PREVIOUS QUIZ COMPETITION RESULT

Answers to above captioned competition which was published in G.P.S. Newsletter No.12 are as follows:

- i) a) Pure Air; b) Temperature of 70 F;
c) Relative humidity of 50%.
- ii) a) 1971; b) 3 stamps.
- iii) 1. 07.1852
- iv) a) Letter Carrier; b) "Tal-Posta".

PRIZE WINNER:

GPS Prize Winner of First Day Cover of Malta goes to Noemi Grima of 32 Racecourse Street Nadur Gozo (Member No. 248)

*This prize was generously donated by
Mr Jesmond Borg
who is also one of our members.*

CONGRATULATIONS !!!



THE 10/- STAMP OF ST. PAUL

Emanuel Vella

The first stamp of 10s (50c) was issued in 1899. This stamp was inscribed “Malta Postage” on two bands above the centre design. These stamps were printed on Crown CC paper. The design was adopted from an engraving by Gustav Dore’. The stamps were printed from un-numbered plate in 5 horizontal rows of twelve stamps each. A registration cross appears in the top margin. It is not known of other markings appearing in the other margins. This issue was placed on sale on the 4th February 1899 and was perforated 13.75 (line). Some stamps are known with inverted watermark.



About twenty years later in 1919 another 10s Saint Paul’s stamp was issued. This is the most expensive Maltese stamp. In the year 2002 it was catalogued by “JB catalogue” at Lm1500 *Mint* and Lm2000 *Used*. The centre design was the same as that of the previous issue. But the top band only had *Malta* on it and on the side margin it had *Postage* on one side and *Revenue* on the other. It is perforated 13.75 comb. What makes it very different is the watermark which is multiple crown “CA”.

In 1921 the same design was printed on with multiple crown and Script “CA” watermark. With this watermark it is worth much less and can be bought about 1/10 of the 1919 stamp.

It is known that only 51 sheets comprising 1530 stamps were printed and sold with Multiple Crown “CA” watermark (the expensive stamp). According to the then Postmaster of Malta these stamps were issued by mistake and were sold out in a short time.

On the 12th January 1922, 7860 stamps of the first issue, that is those issued in 1899 were overprinted “SELF GOVERNMENT”. The overprints were in red.



About 12,690 stamps of the second version of the 10s Saint Paul stamps were also overprinted “SELF GOVERNMENT”. These stamps were first sold on 19th January 1922, having been in stock for some months. These stamps were sold about one week after the other stamps overprinted Self Government. □

* * * * *

The GPS featured in German periodical

The first issue of *Die Melita* published by *Arbeitsgemeinschaft Malta e. V.* included an article on the Gozo Philatelic Society written by one of our overseas members - Mr Wolfgang Juncher.

He takes a look at our beginnings (from the first exploratory meeting at Dar il-Lunzjata) and mentions the range of subjects covered by our Newsletter. He gives importance to the fact that the Society is aimed at both new and established collectors, also featuring our Annual Exhibition. He refers to the special covers and cards we produce (including specific examples such as the Victoria Branch Centenary and the Gozitan Postoffices Millennium set). In fact a whole page reproduces that prepared for the Dingli & Cassar 2002 Personalities stamps. He finally encourages prospective members.

Another opportunity to thank Wolfgang! □

SAINT GEORGE ON STAMPS

Antoine Vassallo

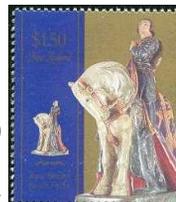
Continued from Issue No 12

- Greece:** i) 1960 (Greek Scouts anniversary) 20 lepta.
 ii) 1964 (Loanian Islands centenary) representing Levkas 2 drachmas.
- Hungary:** 1979 (Albercht Durer Anniversary) 20 forint.
- Italy:** i) 1957 High values (500 and 1000lire) taken from Donatello marble statue in Florence.
 ii) 1976 (Carpaccio's anniversary) 2 se-tenant 150 lire from the (16th century) Venetian cycle of scenes from St George's life.
 iii) 1997 painting by Vitale da Bologna from Bologna's National Picutre Gallery 900 lire.
- Laos:** 1983 Raphael centenary 3 kip.
- Liechtenstein:** i) 1968 Patron of Schellenberg (by G Malin 50 rappen).
 ii) 2001 painting from Schellenberg St George Chapel 1f20.
- Mauretania:** 1978 (R Follereau Foundation anniversary) 12 ouguiya.
- Mongolia:** 1972 (UNESCO "Save Venice" Campaign) painting by Mantegna 60 mung.



New Zealand: i) 1946 (Peace) Wellington Cottage War Memorial window 8 pence.

ii) 1993 (Royal Doulton Exhibition) ceramic figurine \$1.50



Niue: 1946 (Peace) overprint on New Zealand 8 pence.

Rumania: i) 1939 Carol II anniversary and Scouts Fund) set of 11 (25 + 25 bani to 16 leu).

ii) 1971 fresco from Moldovita Monastery 10b.



Russian Empire: 1914/5 (War Charity) 10 kopecks (=11), with paper and perforation varieties.

Russian Federation:

i) 1992 (defs designed by V Koval) 20 and 50 kopecks (with printing varieties.)

ii) 1997 (defs designed by Yu Artseminev) 750 roubles.

iii) 1997 (850th anniversary of Moscow, whose patron is Saint George). Foundation Festival Emblem 3000r MS.

iv) 1997 (one of further issues for Moscow anniversary) 16th Century icon 1000r.

Spain: i) 1944 (TB Fund) 4 values (10 centavos to 80 +10).

ii) 1945 (TB Fund) 4 values (10c to 80 + 10).

iii) 1976 7th century of Alcoy guardianship 3 pesetas.



Sweden: 1962 sculpture from Stockholm's Storkyrkan 20 ore (with booklet perforation variety).

Tasmania: *(of course this island now uses Australian stamps)*

1863-83 (Postal Fiscals): similar designs with perforation, paper, colour and watermark varieties 3d, 2s6d, 5s and 10s; the 2s6d and 10s were overprinted in 1900, with varieties (also reprints).



Uganda: 1983 (Raphael centenary) 2 different paintings 5 and 20 shillings.



Ukraine: 1999 (Kiev Museum centenary) 15th century icon 30 kopecks.

USSR: 1978 15th century icon 12 kopecks.

Upper Volta: *(now called Burkina Faso)*

1978 (Albert Durer anniversary) painting with St Eustace 250 francs.

Western Samoa: 1946 (Peace) overprint on New Zealand 8 pence.

Yemen (Royalist):

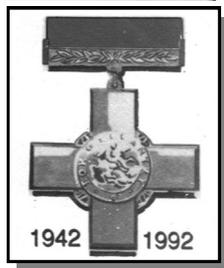
- i) 1967 Paolo Uccello painting 20 bogaches.
- ii) 1969 (Christmas) icons various values and MS.



Obviously this is not an exhaustive list, having limited myself to just forty issuers, and also having left out the numerous Centenary issues.



I conclude by reverting to Malta. Since the George Cross depicts St George in its centre, the numerous stamps commemorating it or just including it (surveyed in Newsletter 8) are obviously within the theme. □



When sending by post, use only cheques (or Money Orders) or Mint current Malta stamps to pay your subscription or acquire items shown.

4th G.P.S. PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
REGULATIONS

18th to 25th OCTOBER 2003

(Exhibition Hall St Francis Square Victoria Gozo)

1. Entries (mounted) are to be submitted to Committee members at the Exhibition Hall on Thursday 16th October by 4.00 p.m.
2. The GPS reserves the right to refuse any exhibit, competing or not.
3. Although all reasonable steps will be taken, the GPS cannot accept responsibility for any loss or damage to exhibits. Exhibitors may discuss with the GPS special arrangements for items of great value. The decision of the Committee in such matters is binding.
4. Items are to be collected back on Saturday 25th October from 11.00 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. The GPS will indicate how any uncollected items can be reclaimed.
5. Certificates of Participation together with prizes will be distributed later on a separate occasion.
6. Only members can exhibit and so non-members must also fill in a membership application and pay the relative annual fee (which will also cover year 2004). There is no additional charge for non-competitive participation.
7. Application forms are to reach the GPS Secretary by Saturday 4th October 2003.

8.
 - a) even if not competing, all junior participants (those under 17 by December 31st 2003) will receive a philatelic memento.
 - b) Each A4 sheet should have name, address and phone number on back, with date of birth in the front bottom right-hand corner.
 - c) Neatness and originality of presentation will be looked for and rewarded.

9.
 - a) Competitors have to pay a Lm2 fee for each different item exhibited.
 - b) The locked area available is limited but there is otherwise no restriction on size and volume of exhibits; however A4 sheets, placed in transparent plastic jackets or folders are recommended.
 - c) Name, address and phone number must be written on the back or otherwise kept covered until prizes are awarded.
 - d) There are two competitive themes:
 - i) Postal History (Adults) and
 - ii) Faith & Religion (Adults & Juniors)
 - e) Depending on standards achieved, the Jury appointed by the GPS will award prizes for each of the three classes. Indicators will be placed against the prize-winning entries. The Bank of Valletta Challenge Cup is moreover awarded annually for the best Exhibit on Show (competing or not).
 - f) Jury decisions are of course final and binding.

You are all invited and encouraged to:

- ***participate in the EXHIBITION.***
- ***be present for the official opening on the 18th October 2003.***
- ***visit it personally, with classmates, friends or family.***

FOR SALE

Capitulation of the French Special hand stamp cards (set of 2). (*Timbru speċjali tal-Kapitulazzjoni tal-Francizi f'Ghawdex*) **Lm1.00c**

Millenium hand stamped cards (8). (*Set ta' 8 kartolini timbrati bl-aħħar timbru tal-millenju waħda għal kull posta f'Ghawdex*) **Lm2.50c**

Special Covers of limited edition to commemorate two Gozitan Patriots namely: Sir Adrian Dingli & Arch Saverio Cassar. **Lm2.00c**

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

Those interested may contact:

Mr Anthony Grech on Tel No. 21553338



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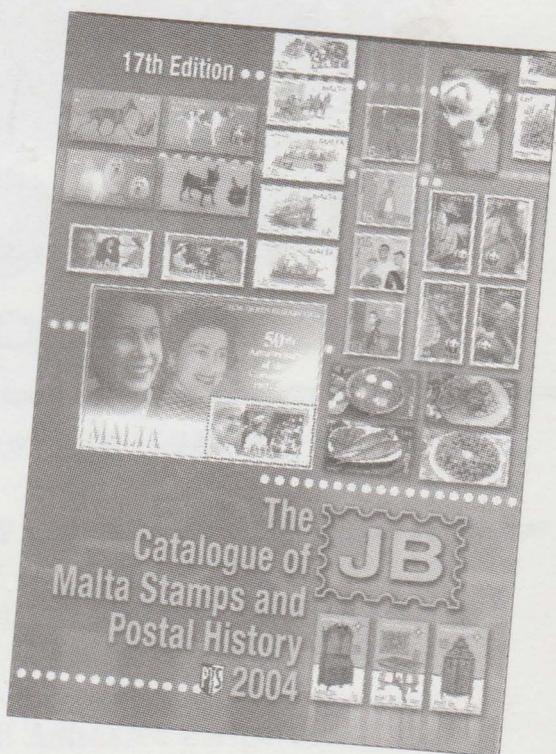
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