

STAMPEDE

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

WELCOME BACK

Welcome back for the 1977-1978 season of the Calgary Philatelic Society. Last year saw a good increase in attendance as well as in membership. The club activity was culminated by our most successful exhibition in many years. Attendance at the show was good and the exhibits were of an extremely high quality. All the members who helped with the clubs activities last year should be congratulated and lets hope more members will volunteer their time and effort to make this year more successful for the Calgary Philatelic Society.

NEW GUINEA

During the early part of World War I the territory of German New Guinea was captured by the allies mainly British and Australian. At first stamps of the former colony of German New Guinea were overprinted for use by the allies. Even some registration etiquettes were used. Later stamps of Australia were overprinted N. W. Pacific Islands(North West) (examples on next page)

CLUBS & SOCIETIES

Calgary Philatelic Society

(Chapter No. 66). Regular Meetings: First Tuesday of the month, Calgary Central Library, 616 Macleod Trail, 7:30 p.m. Auction: Third Tuesday of the month, CUPE Hall, 104 - 13th Avenue S.E., 7:30 p.m. /





Astrip showing the three main varieties of the overprint

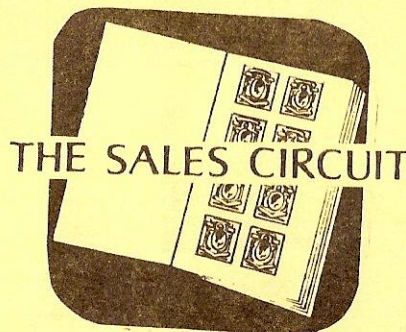
- Both "SS" in Island normal (stamp #1)
- First "S" with a large tail second normal (#2-5)
- Both "SS" with a large tail (Stamp #6)



Helath stamps were issued by Victoria(now a state in Australia) in 1897.

As you go about your regular or periodic stamp collecting or other philatelic studies have you ever wondered who started it all and where and when?

We will not likely ever know who the first collector was but in 1842 Punch mentions the mania of stamp collecting in which the young ladies of England have engaged, saying that they "betray more anxiety to treasure up Queen's heads than Henry VIII did to get rid of them."



The sales circuit will be run by James Sadler this year. All members are urged to bring their completed books at the first meeting for all of last years books have been retired. In addition to circuit books we will also have penny sheets for your cheaper stamps you wish to dispose of.



In Belgium, J. B. Moens began collecting in 1848, became a dealer in 1852 and published his first philatelic work ten years later.

Oscar Berger-Levrault, of Alsace, is said to have been the first collector in France, and in September 1861, after three years in the hobby, he had collected 673 varieties. At the start of the Franco-Prussian War he had 10,400 varieties and 1400 essays, and his collection lacked less than 50 stamps of being complete.

Dr. J. A. le Grand, another French collector, started in 1862 and writing under the pen name of Dr. Magnus, coined the word "timbrolgy" for stamp collecting. However his greatest contribution was the system still used for measuring perforations.

In England, Stanley Gibbons, the founder of Stanley Gibbons Ltd. had a small collection in 1854 and began dealing in stamps in his fathers store in Plymouth about two years later.

Justin Lallier, of Paris, provided printed albums for collectors in 1863.

The first club on record was the Societe Philatelique de Paris organized in 1865 and the second was a club organized in New York in 1867. English collectors organized the Philatelic Society of London in 1869 but the name was changed to the Royal Philatelic Society in 1906.

Alfred Potiquet appears to have originated the stamp catalogue in Paris in December 1861.

A. C. Kline of Philadelphia published an American catalogue in December 1862.

Stamp collecting and dealing was accepted as an honorable calling at an early date and a listing of the occupation appeared in the London city directory of 1861. Stamp auctions appear to have originated in Paris for there is a record of a sale held there in 1865.

The first stamp exhibition open to the public was held in Vienna (Vienna Exhibition) in 1881. The first official or governmental recognition of stamp collecting is found in the special postal card issued by Italy in 1894 for an International philatelic exhibition.

The foregoing does not represent the fruits of any exhaustive study of the subject so while the information given is factual it must be realized that it is not necessarily complete.

NOVA SCOTIA

Registration of letters was introduced to Nova Scotia on July 6, 1851.

The fee was 6d. cy. irrespective of the weight, was in addition to the postage. The system applied only to prepaid letters for delivery in the province. A receipt was given to the sender and on delivery the signature of the addressee was required. Later mail to British North America and the United States could be registered.

WANTED

NIGER COAST stamps and cancellations. Phil Wolf 253-3819.

Want and trade adds are free to members. Contact Editor.

REGULAR MEETING: Lower floor of the Calgary Central Library, MacLeod Trail at 7th Ave. S.W.

SEPT 6	7:30	Trading & Circuits
	8:00	Business Meeting
	8:20	Program
	9:00	Trading & Circuits

AUCTION MEETING: C.U.P.E. Hall, 104-13 Ave. S.E.

SEPT 20	7:30	Viewing of Auction Lots
	8:00	Auction
	9:00	Trading & Circuits

LITERATURE

The official textbook of The Philatelic Foundation, "The Foundations of Philately", which has sold as a textbook for the use by teachers, clubs and societies conducting classes and courses in philately can now again be ordered from the Foundation at a cost of \$10.00 post free from: The Philatelic Foundation, 99 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A.

The Postal History of Yukon Territory, Canada, by Robert G. Woodall. Quarterman 272 (6 3/4 x 9 3/4) pages. Price \$25.00.

This work first was published privately in 1964, and has been expanded with this edition. Co-publishing the work is Harry Hayes, Batley, West Yorkshire, England.

Divided into three parts and a catalog, the work begins with a discussion of pre-Klondike Gold Rush days. The second part deals with the gold rush period, and the final part is concerned with the 20th century.

Completing the text is a catalog of types of postmarks and a list of post offices and postmarks.

Included in the presentation is a discussion of various methods of carrying the mail: dog sled, canoe, steamer, rail, and airplane. As with all Quarterman books, this one is well illustrated, including four maps, 12 pages of postmarks, and 50 covers.