

STAMPEDE

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

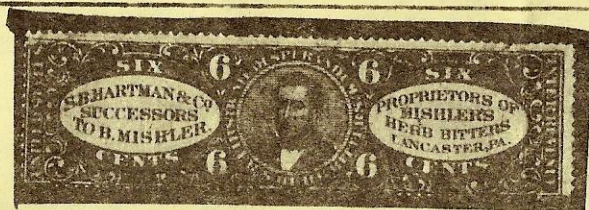
REGULAR MEETING: Lower floor of the Calgary
Central Library, MacLeod Trail at 7th Ave. S.W.
MARCH 7 7:30 Trading & Circuits
8:00 Business Meeting
8:30 Program

9:00 Trading & Circuits

AUCTION MEETING: C.U.P.E. Hall, 104-13 Ave S.E.
MARCH 21 7:30 Viewing
8:00 Auction
9:00 Trading & Circuits

CALPEX 1978

Preparations are proceeding smoothly for Calpex 1978. By now most club members will have received their prospectus for the show. Lets hope many members are working on their exhibits. Raffle tickets are available from many of the club members. (Canada #122 mint N.H., VF is the prize for the raffle) Jim Taylor requires some more volunteers to man the club activities table. Jeff May requires donations of stamps, old albums, catalogs etc for the junior table.



BOSNIA and Herzegovina were formally annexed to Austria-Hungary in 1908, and did not become a province of Yugoslavia until 1918. Prior to 1908, they were both provinces of Turkey under Austro-Hungarian occupation (1879-1908).

Thus the first issues of Bosnia-Herzegovina stamps occurred in 1879 and continued until 1894 when the same designs were reproduced via typography as compared with the lithographed first issue.

The two issues are easily separated. Type I, the first issue, varies from Type II, the second issue, is clearly described in the Scott Catalog. Both issues were reprinted in 1911 in lighter colors on very white paper, all being Type II. These are distinguished from the originals without difficulty with a little careful study.

The third issue which appeared on the scene in 1900 dropped the numerals of value from the top of the stamps to the lower

borders. Of this issue, only the 20, 30, and 40 heller, were reprinted in 1911. The originals of these three values are scarce and many are misled into believing they own the authentic originals when what they actually have are the reprints.

From 1906 on, the stamps of Bosnia-Herzegovina are colorful and interesting with many variations in perforations as well as imperforate varieties. If one is looking for a new field to explore, here is a short-lived country which offers much room for specialization. Covers are not common and there are many cancellations of interest, enough to make the hunt provocative.

One other point: here is a field wherein one can still buy the material at modest prices largely because there is some supply available, and demand is not exactly beating down the doors to deplete the supply.

Rare N.B. stamp brings \$13,500

LONDON (CP) — A rare and valuable cover bearing an example of an 1851 New Brunswick six-penny yellow stamp has been sold at auction here for 7,500 pounds (\$13,500).

The cover, bought by an unnamed Canadian buyer, was part of a collection belonging to the late international jeweller Claude Cartier and sold at auction by Stanley Gibbons, the famed firm of stamp dealers.

The cover, addressed to "Messrs. I. and W. Boyd, St. John's, Newfoundland," left New Brunswick on

April 29, 1859, and arrived at its destination on May 9.

One-half of another rare six-penny yellow—used as a three-penny stamp in a time of shortage—brought \$2,800 (\$5,040) at the sale.

In addition, a 12-penny black sold to an American industrialist for \$19,000 (\$34,000).

A letter bearing Newfoundland's first stamp, the one-penny brown-purple, on a letter sent from St. John's to Boston in 1857, brought \$10,500 (\$18,900).



St. Vincent

ST. VINCENT by Arthur D. Pierce, J. L. Messenger, and Robson Lowe; 200 pgs.; eight plates in color; 7½x10"; hard cover cloth bound; magazine paper; fully illustrated (441); publ. by Robson Lowe Ltd., 50 Pall Mall, London SW1 Y 5JZ
U.S. distributors H.J.M.R. Co., Box 208, North Miami, Florida 33161; price. 25.00

THIS volume must appeal to the lover of postal history as the story covers two centuries from the appointment of the first postmaster in 1762. Much detail has not appeared in print before, and the announcement states that the revenue stamps section is more complete than any previously published. The Specimen and Cancelled overprints are fully listed, many forgeries described, and the postal stationery is recorded.

It is interesting to learn of the defalcations of the St. Vincent postmaster which accounted for some curious postal rates when British stamps were in use. Also described is the peculiar cutting of the sheets of watermarked paper, the forgery of the 1800 provisionals made in Kingston Post Office, the identification of the missing De La Rue printing of the 5/- rose, and the use of postage stamps on telegrams addressed overseas. Also included are Appendix A-G, and Index 1-3.

Mr. Pierce was an ardent collector; his work was but half finished at the time of his death. J. L. Messenger is said to possess the best collection of St. Vincent in the world today. Robson Lowe must be known to about everyone in the philatelic hobby.

HISTORY OF LETTER POST COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE 1845-1875 (Second Edition), 256 pages, 8¾" x 11¼", illustrated, hard cover, by George E. Hargest, published by Quarterman Publications, Inc.

Although the first edition of this work was published only five years ago, it has been a difficult work for many to obtain, especially abroad, because of a limited printing. It was the recipient of many awards, both in the United States and Europe, for its scholarly presentation. This second edition contains the complete text of the original and also includes a new section on the U.S. French Convention of March 2, 1857, and a new preface by the author. Typographical errors have been corrected, some illustrations improved, and changes made to some ships sailing data received by the author after the first edition was published. Postal historians interested in the development of 19th century international

correspondence will find this book contains such topics as postal rates, ships sailing dates, and international agreements and regulations covered in detail. Over 100 illustrations are included, many of which are of covers clearly reflecting the usual markings for route, service and rate.

\$30.00.



UNITED STATES SIERRA

THE ADMIRAL STAMPS OF CANADA

Although George V became King of England on May 6th, 1910, it was not until the end of 1911 that the first stamps of his reign were issued in Canada. They are called the Admiral issue for they pictured the King in his Naval uniform.

This issue is one of Canadas most interesting sets for a variety of reasons. The set had a life of close to twenty years. There were numerous color changes to meet UPU regulations as well as many shades were produced especially during WW 1. As well there are numerous coil varieties as well as war tax stamps and booklet panes. The stamps were normally printed on unwatermarked wove paper but also a thin paper was used on some values. A very interesting study can be made of the lathework. These were intricate designs of intricate shape which was entered in the bottom margin of nearly all plates laid down between Jan 16, 1917 and Dec. 16, 1924.

For more information on the Admiral issue I recommend one obtain the book Canada, The Admiral Stamps of 1911 to 1925 written by Hans Reiche.



Members are welcome to place small trade or want ads in the bulettin.

WANTED: Any philatelic material related to the Canadian Armed Forces.
Phil Wolf 253-3819

Bullettin published by Phil Wolf, 10515 Shillington CR. S.W., Calgary T2W 0N8