

CALGARY PHILATELIST

April 1998

Issue #29

IN THIS ISSUE ...

Dinu Matei introduces the postal history of Romania. Shown here on the cover (clockwise from top right) are a Romanian stamp overprinted for use in Constantinople, an inverted centre error of the 1956 Census issue, the first airmail stamp of Romania issued in 1928, and an occupation stamp of 1919.





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The CPS was founded in April 1922 by Dr. Edward George Mason. It is Chapter 66 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Chapter 1360 of the American Philatelic Society, and Chapter 91 of the American Topical Association.

The CPS address is Box 1478, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 2L6, or the Web t: <http://www.cal.shaw.wave.ca/~tpresber/cps.htm>

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ROMANIA: A SHORT POSTAL HISTORY by Dinu Matei

From a philatelic point of view Romania is best known for its first issue of July 1858, the famous "Bull's Head". In fact, those stamps were issued by The Principality of Moldavia which, one year later, was united with The Principality of Wallachia to form Romania. At that time Transylvania was still under Austro-Hungarian occupation. The Bull's Head issue, with four values of 27, 54, 81, and 108 parale, is inscribed in Cyrillic letters but in the Romanian language. The Bull Head (actually a bison) is the emblem of Moldavia. From the approximately 24,000 stamps issued, only 724 survived, with only 89 on cover. They are considered among the world's rarities. The original clichés were discovered in 1940 and hopefully will be put on display when the Romanian Postal Museum will be open. The Bull's Head issue was re-issued twice last century, easily recognizable because printed on different papers than the originals. Also, these stamps were reproduced on other Romanian stamps on several occasions.

The first Romanian stamps were issued in 1862. They have a similar design; along with the Bull Head, an eagle being depicted also, the emblem of Wallachia. The first Prince of Romania, Alexandru Ioan Cuza was depicted on the following issues. He was forced to abdicate, and Carol I of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen was elected Prince in 1866. Romanian stamps from 1864 to 1879 are scarce, especially on covers. The first Romanian postal card was issued in 1873. In 1881, Romania became a Kingdom. When King Carol I celebrated 25 years since he was on the throne, Romania issued the first commemorative postal card in the world. It was valid for postage for only three days. In 1913, after the Balkan War, Romania acquired Dobrogea, and a set of 10 commemorative stamps was issued. Those stamps were banned by the Communists and were erased from Romanian catalogues until 1990. Before World War One started, the Romanian Postal Administration commissioned a St. Petersburg printing house to realize a new set of definitive stamps. However, the Bolsheviks seized all the stamps, and also the entire Romanian treasury consisting of several tons of gold, paintings, archives, etcetera. Several of these stamps appeared on the market; they are scarce.

King Carol I died in 1914. His nephew King Ferdinand, also a German, followed him on the throne. Despite his origin, he was more concerned with the future of Romania, and in 1916 he declared war against Germany and Austro-Hungary. After the war, Transylvania and Bucovina, both with more than 70% Romanian inhabitants, became part of the so-called Great Romania. Several stamps were overprinted with the royal ciphers and "1918". All the Hungarian stamps found at post offices in Transylvania were overprinted with Romanian currency and were valid for postage in the whole of Romania until 1922. The overprinting was done in Cluj and Oradea in 1919, the Cluj issue having the currency inscribed in "BANI" and "LEI", and the Oradea one in "Bani" and "Lei". The employees of the post offices received a complete set as salary. The quantity of the overprinted stamps varies between 100 and 1,700,000 depending on how many complete sheets were found. On cover, these stamps demand prices as high as \$100, if genuine.

The following Romanian issues are relatively easy to be found in mint condition but difficult on covers. Despite the fact that the first airmail service was inaugurated in 1920, the first Romanian airmail stamps were issued only in 1928. However, for the first 1920 flight several private overprints are known to exist. During the reign of King Carol II (a keen collector who constantly purchased stamps from auctions) most of the stamps from the 1930s were issued also imperforate in quantities varying from 200 to 1000 sets. Those are scarce and listed by the Michel catalogue.

In the summer of 1940, Romania was forced to cede part of Bucovina to Russia and part of Transylvania to Hungary. Carol II abdicated and was followed by his son King Mihai in September 1940. However, the chief of state was in fact Marshall Antonescu. In 1941 Romania entered the war along Germany and re-occupied that part of Bucovina from Russia. Between 1941 and 1943 several sets of stamps were issued, depicting scenes from the "saint war against bolshevism", and the province re-united with Romania. From 1948 until 1990, the Communists banned all those stamps, and it was forbidden to collect or exhibit them. On top of that, they had to be declared to authorities, who confiscated and destroyed them. Despite this, few collectors declared the forbidden stamps, so most of them still exist today. Until 1990, all the imported stamp catalogues listing those stamps were heavily cancelled with black ink on the pages containing those stamps, or those pages were torn out.

In 1946, the Red Army imposed a "democratic" government on Romanians. King Michael was forced to abdicate in 1947 and the Communists took power. The beautiful set of definitive stamps issued in 1947 was overprinted with the initials "RPR" (Republica Populara Romana). Both issues were valid for postage and interesting combinations on covers resulted. In the following years, mainly propaganda stamps were issued. The inflation that resulted after the end of WW2 forced the postal administration to issue stamps with very high face values. The postal rates were changed so often that this period is an extremely interesting field of research for postal historians. These covers are not very expensive. A first monetary reform was done in 1947, followed by a second one in 1952. For the first one the postal administration was well prepared and issued new stamps in time, but for the second one there were no proper stamps available to the public. Several issues from 1948 to 1951 were overprinted with the new values. This is probably one of the most interesting chapters in Romanian modern postal history. Covers that survived are really scarce and surprisingly relatively cheap.

In the following years, thematic stamps were issued having nice designs and in decent quantities. Due to the Cold War, covers sent to the western countries are not common. Starting in 1971 Romania issued more stamps than were needed for postal purposes, and, unfortunately, imperforate miniature sheets. The latter were issued in very limited editions, were for export only, and a small quantity offered to high-ranking members of the Romanian Communist Party. Ordinary collectors could not buy those imperforate miniature sheets that were never officially sold in Romania. Most catalogues do not list them.

The avalanche of pure philatelic issues and imperforate miniature sheets led to a drastic depreciation of Romanian stamps among collectors worldwide. Starting in 1991 no more imperforate miniature sheets were issued, and the number of stamps issued annually began to decrease. Hopefully, soon, Romanian stamps will be in demand as they used to be in the past and not considered among the ones issued in the Gulf States.

There are several chapters in Romanian postal history that are very interesting and less known. Before the Romanian postal administration was established (and a short period of time after that), Austrian, Russian, Greek, and French post offices existed in Romania. Austrian and French post offices used their own stamps. The last foreign post office in Romania was officially closed in 1869. Along the Danube River, the Austrian DDSG Company operated its own postal service, mostly for parcels rather than letters, and several stamps were issued. The railway between Constanta and Cernavoda was operated for a short period of time by a British company, which also issued stamps. Genuine covers bearing those stamps are scarce. During WWI, part of Romania was occupied by German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish troops. Several sets of stamps were issued or overprinted. Genuine covers bearing these stamps are rare.

Between 1896 and 1919, a Romanian post office was open in Constantinopol and Romanian stamps were used. For a short period of time at the end of WWI, Romanian troops administered Galitia (now in Ukraine) and several Austrian stamps were overprinted. The exact number of overprinted stamps is still unknown and only a few genuine covers bearing stamps from this issue are known to exist. In 1919, Romanian troops entered Hungary to fight against the bolsheviks. For several months Romanian soldiers helped the Hungarian people with food and clothes. Several Hungarian stamps were overprinted with the text "Zona de ocupatie romana", and new stamps also issued. However, it seems this was done only for philatelic purposes and most of these stamps known today are in mint condition. Forgeries are known to exist as well as several private issues.

In 1919, the Romanian city of Timisoara was under Serb and Romanian occupation, and Arad under French. Each administration issued its own stamps, the French ones being the rarest. Commercial covers bearing those issues are rare and seldom offered at auction. During 194-44 in Transylvania, Hungarian stamps and postal stationery were used. Less known to collectors worldwide is the fact that after Transylvania was liberated and Romanian administration re-established, several local stamps were issued in the Salaj and Nasaud counties, as well as in the cities of Sighet, Tirgu-Mures, and Oradea. Covers bearing these issues are extremely rare. Few studies regarding these stamps were published in Romanian philatelic magazines.

Less known to collectors are the back-of-the-book stamps. In 1871, Romania issued its only set of telegraph stamps. The used examples that exist today are cancelled by a rectangular postmark and bear also pencil marks. Until 1928, parcel stamps were used. This is a very little researched field and could offer amazing opportunities for postal historians.

Romania was among the first countries to issue charity stamps, the best known ones being the four 1906 issues. These were issued also in booklets, rarities nowadays. Several other charity issues followed. "Social assistance" stamps were issued after the end of WWI, and were mandatory for all correspondence sent by mail. Only small values are known on commercial covers, the higher values being used for fiscal purposes only. At the beginnings of the 1930s, another mandatory stamp was issued. Inscribed "Pentru Cultura" (For Culture), it was designated to collect money to build up schools and libraries in rural areas. To modernize the Romanian Royal Air Force, King Carol II decided to issue mandatory stamps inscribed "Fondul Aviatiei" or "Timbrul Aviatiei". For several years all these mandatory stamps were found on covers and postcards along with the postal ones, making all these items very attractive.

On August 23, 1944, Romania declared war against Germany and its allies. Despite the Russians demanding all the POWs captured by Romanians, a few of them escaped the fate of being deported into Siberia, and were interned in Romanian camps. For their correspondence, several stamps were over-printed and issued. Those stamps are common in mint condition but extremely scarce on covers. No correspondence from American, British, or Canadian POWs interned in Romanian camps (until August 23, 1944) is known today. Most of them were pilots who bombarded the refineries in the Ploiesti area and were shot down by the German and Romanian artillery and aircraft fighters.

The Romanian postal administration issued stamps for the exclusive use of some organizations on several occasions. The first such stamp was issued in 1913 for the use of the Organizing Committee of Celebration of the Reunification of Dobrogea with Romania. The second one was issued in 1932 and used only for franking the large envelopes containing the book issued on the 75th anniversary of the first Romanian stamps. And finally, several such stamps were issued for the King Mihai Foundation in 1947. All these stamps have no face value, instead being inscribed "Gratuit" (Free) or "Scutit de taxa postala" (Free of postal taxes).

Since 1858 until today only a few major errors are known on Romanian stamps. Among them are the 10 bani error of colour from the 1879 issue and the spectacular inverted centre of the 1956 Census issue, both heavily underpriced in stamp catalogues. Trials, proofs, and essays of the Romanian stamps are not common.

For those interested in booklets, Romania offers only scarce items. First, the 1906 charity issues, as mentioned above. In the 1930s, several booklets were also issued and remained unknown to collectors until the 1990s when they first appeared at auction in Germany. Those booklets are indeed rare. The Romanian postal administration issued a booklet in 1990. Unfortunately it was destined for stamp collectors and was not sold at post offices.

Stamp collecting is an extremely popular hobby in Romania, and the philatelic life is under the patronage of the Romanian Philatelic Society. Several philatelic magazines are issued regularly, and exhibitions often held, including international ones. Romanian stamp collectors are always interested in finding new and constant partners worldwide. Their favourite magazine is CURIERUL FILATELIC (The Philatelic Courier). For those interested in finding a partner in Romania, here is the address where you can place an ad for a small fee (IRCs are accepted): Nicolae Salade, Curierul Filatelic, str. Octavian Goga no. 47, RO-2400 SIBIU, Romania. Telephone is 0040/69/421041. You won't be disappointed!

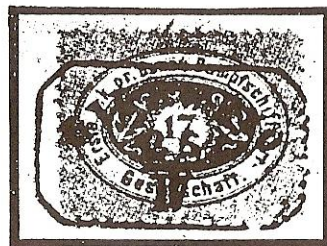
Hopefully these words will open your appetite for the fascinating world of Romanian stamps and postal history.



This stamp-on-a-stamp shows Romania's first stamp, the 1858 Bull's Head.



This stamp was issued on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of Romanian stamps. It was used only to frank the large envelopes containing a book published on the subject.



The Austrian DDSG Company operated a postal service on the Danube River, using these stamps.

1997 BIRDS OF CANADA PRESS SHEET COMBINATIONS

by Georg Gerlach

1997 marked the second year that Canada Post issued a press sheet associated with the Birds of Canada issue. Unlike the 1996 issue, the 1997 version, issued on January 10, provided stamp collectors with numerous gutter pair and block combinations. This is a collector's dream come true, as 8500 of the 10,000 printer's sheets were sold at face value. The remaining 1500 press sheets were signed and numbered and were priced higher. As with the previous issue, the signed press sheets sold out very quickly, with the unsigned press sheets selling out soon after.

What makes the 1997 Bird issue special is that there were numerous inexpensive combinations that collectors could obtain for their collections. The press sheets were printed in a 3-horizontal by 2-vertical sheets of 20 format. In addition, all the press sheets had the stamp colours printed on the top and bottom selvedge. My interest in this issue revolves around postally-used gutter pairs and recognizable press sheet combinations on cover. To that end I've tried to estimate the potential number of press sheets that may have been broken up to meet collector needs.

Table 1 represents my estimate of the number of each combination that might exist from this issue. I believe that of the total 10,000 press sheets produced, only about 1500 will have been broken up by collectors and dealers to obtain gutter pair and block combinations. That being the case, the following represents the quantities of the various gutter pairs and blocks available to collectors:

Table 1. Quantities of the various 1997 Birds combinations

unsigned press sheets	8500	issued
signed press sheets	1500	issued
total number of press sheets	10000	issued
gutter centre blocks (2 per press sheet)	3000	
vertical gutter pairs (Mountain Blue Bird)	1500	
" " (Scarlet Tanager)	1500	
" " (Western Grebe)	4500	
" " (Northern Gannet)	4500	
horizontal gutter pairs (Tanager/Blue Bird)	6000	(with colour dots)
" " (Tanager/Blue Bird)	6000	(without colour dots)
" " (Grebe/Gannet)	12000	

In addition, there will be a total of 1500 matched sets of jumbo corner blocks. The lower left and right blocks should have 6 stamps in order to include all the associated colour bars. The previous numbers assume that all the gutter centre blocks are left intact.

As can be seen from the summary in Table 1, the quantities are very small. I have further assumed that most will remain MNH and that only a very small number will be cancelled. Of the 1500 press sheets that I've assumed may be broken up, I believe fewer than 20% will be cancelled. I also believe that less than a quarter of the cancelled combinations (5% of the total estimated) will be used in period and remain on cover. In period, for me, represents the period within the first year of issue or until a rate change occurs, whichever comes first.

These numbers are extremely small and will no doubt mean high prices in the coming years for good used (with discernable date) as well as cover material. Based on the numbers above, it is likely that there will be combinations where fewer than 100 in-period postally-used covers will exist. Even the common Grebe/Gannet horizontal gutter pairs will likely be used on fewer than 500 covers. A true modern rarity in the making. Do you have yours?

At the time the stamps were issued, the overseas letter rate was 90 cents (less than 20 grammes), and it lends itself to the use of all the gutter pairs to pay the rate required. The gutter pairs could also be obtained from postally-used oversized envelopes mailed within Canada, which also require 90 cents postage. Gutter blocks and corner blocks could also be obtained postally-used on heavier letters to overseas destinations where the current rate was \$2.25 for 50-100 gramme items. It is also possible to see these combinations on registered or special delivery covers. Thus getting these stamps on cover, having paid the correct rate, is certainly feasible. Have you seen any?

Other interesting items will be covers with individual or pairs of stamps having the colour bars attached. Such stamps will be from either the top or bottom selvedge of the press sheets as well as from the lower left or right block selvedge. Such colour bars have long been popular with collectors in other countries and offer another option for collecting stamps from this issue. Even the left and right edges will be identifiable as being from the press sheet because of the white bar on the selvedge.

It will be very interesting to see how the Darnell and Unitrade catalogues treat this issue and whether the true scarcity of these combinations in mint, used, or on cover, will be reflected in the pricing. In the past, the Canadian catalogues have not recognized the scarcity of used in-period material because of the fact that Canadian stamps can be used for an unlimited time. However, given that we can read dates, it should be possible to price in-period material. I am very interested in hearing from anyone who has these stamp combinations on cover or postally used, and who might have other comments pertaining to this stamp issue.



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MARCH 17, 1998

by Nicholas Watchman

I was sound asleep at 03h00 when the noise of a car engine revving brought me halfway to consciousness. As my house is on a corner lot, I assumed the vehicle was simply waiting at the intersection. But the engine noise came and went at intervals of a few minutes, and finally I got out of bed and went to the front door to see what was going on.

What was going on was a young man whose Camaro had slid in the falling snow and gotten stuck on the sidewalk in front of my house. He had a shovel and was excavating an ever-increasing radius around the car in a futile effort to get free. But every time he got back in the car and tried it again, it just got worse, with the rear wheels spinning, the back end high-centered on the differential, and the front airdam under the grille digging into the snow.

We were on our way to a 47 cm snowfall record (I measured the height of the snow piled on my garden shed roof), and as Calgarians know, the city shut down that day. I tried to go back to sleep but it was no use; even if I could get my car out of the driveway and down the street, I almost certainly couldn't get to my jobsite in outer suburbia. That thought kept running through my mind as I lay in bed, so finally I got up at 04h00, got dressed, and went outside. After a half-hour of digging, I had only reached the front sidewalk, and it was evident that I would have to shovel the street down to the corner as well. (The young man had abandoned his Camaro and walked home; the car was sticking out into the street at a 45° angle.) So I phoned my boss at his house and booked a vacation day. He wasn't surprised; no one else was getting to work either.

The rest of the day alternated between shovelling snow out on the street for an hour (Calgary does not plow side streets) and working on my stamp collection. Which brings me to the point of this account. Digging heavy wet snow out the driveway and down the street is rather stressful. But as I alternated with my stamp collection and reading philatelic literature, I found myself relaxing visibly. I had lots of odds and ends to be sorted out in my collections that I had never found time to do before. Reading through back issues of philatelic magazines such as BNA TOPICS, I kept coming across interesting articles that were worth a second look.

It emphasizes what many of us tend to forget in the frenzy of life. Stamp collecting is not just buying and selling, or writing articles for publication for money or ego-boost, but it is a way to enjoy life. As I moved material from the stockbook pages onto a laid-out exhibit page, I was enjoying a hobby that stretches back to 1840. The old magazines reconnected me with philatelists long dead; words put to paper all those years ago were still having an effect. The covers I sorted were prepared by someone in Argentina, the stamps illustrated a topic on events decades old. Philately at its best is timebinding, a link to the past and those who have gone before. Don't wait for 47 cm of snow to remind you of why philately is so much fun.

AUCTION RULES (EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1997)

The Wall Sale (silent auction) takes place on the first Wednesday of the month, and the Floor Sale (regular auction) on the third Wednesday, or as published in this bulletin. A maximum of 150 lots will be accepted for each sale.

1) Only Life members and paid-up members may submit material for sale, and must be present during and at the end of the sale to collect monies and unsold lots. CPS will not be responsible for any money or lots not collected. Uncollected lots will become the property of CPS.

2) A maximum of 10 lots may be submitted by any member. The bid sheet must be firmly attached to the lot with room on the left side for bids. Extra lots may be entered if the Sales Manager calls for them to make up the 150 lot total.

3) Floor Sale lots are to be submitted to the Sales Manager for numbering. There is a \$3 minimum reserve bid on each lot. A 15% commission will be collected on all sales, and 25¢ on each unsold lot.

4) Wall Sale lots are placed on the tables, and must have a minimum reserve bid of \$3. A 15% commission is collected on all sales, and each unsold lot is subject to a 25¢ charge.

5) Lots must be properly described (mint, used, full set, broken set, etc.) and must show catalogue name and year used. Any defects must be indicated.

6) Lots may only be returned by the purchaser on the night of the sale and only if they are not as described.

7) No used uncanceled Canadian stamps accepted for sale.

8) Pay-out to sellers will commence when the Sales Committee has balanced cash received against cash payable.

9) While buyers do not have to be members, they are encouraged to become members.

10) Buyers must remain until the end of the sale to pay for their purchases.

11) The Sales Committee will maintain proper records of each evening's transactions, and will turn in a full report to the Treasurer prior to the next sale.

CALTAPEX 98

The annual autumn stamp show will be held at the Chinese Cultural Centre from October 16 to 18 inclusive. For details, contact Walter Herdzik at 238-8150 or Bruce Irvine at 938-7027.

The Calgary Regional Group of the British North America Philatelic Society meets second Wednesdays at the Museum of the Regiments (enter at south end of building, meeting starts 19h30). What this means is that a group of Calgary philatelists interested in collecting Canada and pre-Confederation provinces meets to hear a programme on some aspect of BNA philately. The programme is preceded by a business session and followed by a show-and-tell session, where members show off their latest acquisitions. After all that, the night owls adjourn to a nearby coffee shop in the Marda Loop area and talk stamps. The Calgary BNAPSers are not an elite group who collect only high-priced classics; they are average working stiffers or retired folk. You don't have to collect Pence issues to join the Group (although you do have to join the parent society eventually). Stamps or postal history on display are more likely than not to be modern issues or the affordable covers of postal history.

Coming up on April 24 and 25 is the Spring Regional Meeting at the International Hotel. Ed Harris is Chairman; details about the show from him at 274-0021.

At the January 14 meeting, Ed Harris retired as the Group Chairman (but is still Show Chairman) after umpteen years of hard work and loyal service to the Group. He was succeeded by Jim Karr.

The programme for that meeting was varieties on Canadian stamps, given by Gordon Hill. (He even supplied a magnifier for those who wanted a closer look at hairline cracks and retouches!) Gordon showed stamps with offset impressions on the back, various re-entries, mis-aligned sheet stamps, and hairline cracks. In the show-and-tell session that followed, members discussed the recent postal strike, showed handstamps of new Calgary postal franchises, damaged covers, and many other items.

The February 11 meeting started off with an informal discussion of the arcane rules of Canada Post existing today. Phil Wolf mentioned that under some circumstances you can pay assessed GST on imported mail order goods with postage stamps. A discussion on the fact that parcels can no longer be sent registered outside Canada led Earl Covert to mention that there are 1800 different parcel rates at the moment, some differing by as little as 1¢. So much for Rowland Hill's simplified postal reforms! The main programme for the evening was given by Dale Speirs on the topic of damaged and delayed mails. This dealt with everything from envelopes shredded by postmarking machines to crash covers to mis-sent mail. It is often not the post office's fault if mail comes to grief; illustrated were covers damaged because they were overstuffed with bulky contents, sent in tissue-paper-thin envelopes, or addressed with chicken scratches that could have been anything.

The March 11 programme was given by Hugh Delaney on the subject of the Centennial definitives of 1967 to 1973. These are just starting to take off price-wise, so if you're thinking of collecting them, now is the time! There are lots of varieties, many of which are uncatalogued, and plenty of scope to be a pioneer in researching perforations, paper, or tagging.

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS

These ads are free to paid-up CPS members, and will also appear on the CPS Web site at no additional cost. Mail your ads to Dale Speirs, Box 6830, Calgary, T2P 2E7, or hand them to me at meetings. Next deadline is August 1 for the August bulletin.

NOTE TO INTERNET VIEWERS: Unless otherwise stated, telephone numbers are area code 403. Alberta is on Mountain Time.

WANTED: Calgary Go-card postcards. I will pay for those I don't have. Phone Julius at 282-7982.

WANTED: Would like to buy larger German, Canadian, or world-wide stamp collections. Phone Willi at 239-2273.

FOR SALE: Mint British Colonies KG VI to 1979 all lightly hinged. Phone Bob Perry at 282-4520.

WANTED: Energy-related covers and stamps, especially covers from defunct Calgary oil companies. Call Dave Russum at 284-4775.

WANTED: Used plate blocks, Centennial and before. Price individually, as a batch, or ask for my offer. Will give generous trade of MNH Canada for items I need. Call Ed Harris at 274-0021 or see me at any meeting.

FOR SALE: "History of the Calgary Philatelic Society" for \$2 each from Dale Speirs at meetings, or add an extra \$2 for postage and send to CPS, Box 6830, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2E7.

NEW ADDRESS FOR CPS WEB SITE

Please note that the CPS has changed its Web address and is now at:

<http://www.cal.shaw.wave.ca/~tpresber/cps.htm>

Please adjust your bookmarks accordingly. For further enquiries, contact Tim Presber at 266-2755.

SPRING STAMP SHOW

Details of this show are elsewhere in this bulletin. In conjunction with this show, the Calgary BNAPSers will be hosting a day of seminars on Canadian postal history at the International Hotel on Saturday. Details from Ed Harris at 274-0021.



MEETINGS AND SPECIAL EVENTS IN 1998

April	15	Auction
	24 and 25	BNAPS Spring Regional
	25 and 26	CPS Spring Stamp Show
May	3	Sunday bourse
	6	General meeting
	20	Auction
June	3	Election meeting
	3	Deadline for June bulletin
	7	Sunday bourse
	17	Auction
August	1	Deadline for August bulletin
September	2	General meeting
	2	Deadline for October bulletin
October	7	General meeting
	16 to 18	CALTAPEX
	21	Auction
November	4	
November	4	General meeting
	4	Deadline for December bulletin
	18	Auction
December	2	Christmas party

MEETINGS and AUCTIONS are at Kerby Centre, 2nd floor, 1133 - 7 Avenue SW, at 19h30. Auction lots should be in before 19h30 to allow viewing.

SUNDAY BOURSE is at Hounsfield Community Hall, corner of 19 Street NW and 14 Avenue NW (across from Lions' Park LRT station) from 10h00 to 16h00. Table rentals and other details from Mirko Zatka at 547-1435.

SPRING STAMP SHOW is at Chinese Cultural Centre, 197 - First Street SW. Saturday hours are 10h00 to 18h00, Sunday hours from 10h00 to 16h00. Details from Minaz Ramji at 280-0770.

BNAPS SPRING REGIONAL is at the International Hotel, 220 - 4 Avenue SW (one block south of Chinese Cultural Centre). Saturday seminars are from 08h15 to 16h30. Details from Ed Harris at 274-0021.

CALTAPEX is at Chinese Cultural Centre, 197 - First Street SW. Contact Walter Herdzik at 238-8150 or Bruce Irvine at 938-7027 for details.

CALGARY REGIONAL GROUP OF THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY meets second Wednesdays except July and August at Museum of the Regiments (Crowchild Trail and Flanders Avenue). Call Ed Harris at 274-0021 for details.