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Amsterdam 1928
Olympic Games

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On the cover: The background equestrian image is one of 14 colored postcards depicting various sports created by Dutch artist Willy Sluiter (1873-1949) for the 1928 Olympic Games and printed by Joh. Mulder of Gouda, Netherlands. In 50 years of collecting, the author has seen only one full set of these cards (in his possession), plus a few individual cards. Inset: a registered cover with two 15c equestrian Olympic stamps of 1928 (see page 16 for details).

SPORTS PHILATELISTS INTERNATIONAL

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Sports Philatelists International is an independent, non-profit organization dedicated to the study and collecting of postage stamps and related collateral material dealing with sports (including Olympics) and recreation and to the promotion of international understanding and goodwill through mutual interest in philately and sports. Its activities are planned and carried on entirely by the unpaid, volunteer services of its members.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

by Mark Maestrone

eBay Store for SPI Items Now Open

Our publisher, John La Porta, recently inaugurated an online eBay store primarily to dispose of his own duplicates:

http://stores.ebay.com/customimpressions

While his current listings include an extensive array of topical stamps – including lots of sports and Olympics items – he has generously agreed to host material donated by SPI members with 100% of proceeds from their sale going to our society. As SPI is a 501(c)3 non-profit, you may be able to take a tax deduction on the value of your donations.

If you'd like to make a donation of sports or Olympic items, John requests you do the following:

- Select items for donation based on a simple rule of thumb: would you buy this item for your own collection.
- 2. Enclose each item in a separate envelope.
- 3. Provide a SHORT description. If it's a stamp(s), cite the Country/Olympic Year, and a catalog number if you like. If it's a cover, card, or other type of item, give a brief description.
- 4. Assign an approximate selling price in \$US. These are fixed price sales, not auctions.

All items become the property of SPI whether or not they sell.

Items may be mailed to John La Porta, 17612 Sean Dr., Orland Park, IL 60467.

Of course John invites all SPI members to stop by the site and take a look at the items for sale. Good luck!

American Philatelic Society (APS) Introduces New Exhibiting Medal Levels

Beginning on 1 January 2017, APS-judged national level shows began awarding medals in eight levels rather than the previous five bringing it more into line with international exhibiting.

APS Medal Point Ranges		
Medal Level	New APS	Old APS
Large Gold	90–100	
Gold	85–89	85-100
Large Vermeil	80–84	
Vermeil	75–79	75-84
Large Silver	70–74	
Silver	65–69	65-74
Silver-Bronze	60–64	60-64
Bronze	55–59	55-59
Certificate	0–54	0-54

SPI Convention Ideas?

As one of a limited number of philatelic societies in the U.S. which periodically holds conventions, SPI receives invitations to participate at national level shows. Thinking ahead to perhaps January 2019, we've received inquiries from the Southeastern Stamp Expo in Georgia. Looking to 2020 and beyond, Westpex in San Francisco might be feasible. Perhaps our members have some other suggestions. Send your thoughts to me at my email below.

The SPI web site is located at: http://www.sportstamps.org

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The IXth Olympic Games, Amsterdam 1928 Part 3

by Pim van den Bold & Laurentz Jonker

3 Postal Use

The set of eight 1928 Amsterdam Olympic stamps, known as "Olympiadezegels," saw a great deal of use, especially philatelic. As with any commemorative issues there are many examples of the full set affixed to a single, clearly overfranked, cover (Figure 1). However, as each stamp in the set had a different denomination, there is plenty of opportunity to hunt for the many possible correct uses for each stamp.

3.1 Values and Rates

In the official application for a set of Olympic stamps filed in May 1926, the post office requested seven stamps with the following values: 2, 3, 6, 7½, 10, 15 and 30 cents. Due to a reduction in the rate for domestic printed matter at the lowest weight class (up to 20g) from 2 cents to 1½ cents, a new 1½-cent stamp was added to the request. This expanded the set of stamps to eight – an exceptionally high number for a Dutch special issue of stamps with a surtax (we will discuss this more later).

Table 1 (on page 4) provides an overview of the rates covered by the period from May 1926 when the stamps were first proposed, through the period of validity for the Olympic stamps on 31 December 1928. A few points of explanation on the rates.

Domestic Mail: as was common at the time, there were different rates for Local mail (mail deposited and delivered within the same city) and Non-Local Domestic mail, meaning mail from one city to another within the Netherlands.

Mail Abroad: mail to the Dutch colonies (Suriname, Curaçao, and Dutch Indies) received a discounted rate from mail to the rest of the world.

Border Mail Traffic: mail from and to areas along the Dutch border with Belgium and Germany received a special rate class for postcards and letters.

Express & Speed Dispatch: while both receive special treatment when mailed, only the Express mail item is delivered to the addressee by special postal delivery. The Speed Dispatch is carried by the



Figure 1. Publicity cover for Olympics and Esperanto with a full set of Olympic stamps canceled by the special Olympic handcancel "N1" on 9.VIII.1928. The cover, mailed from Amsterdam Stadium, was destined for delivery in Den Haag (The Hague). This is obviously a philatelic work repeated often during the Games.

regular postal carrier on his or her normal route. An extra fee was assessed on top of the postage rate.

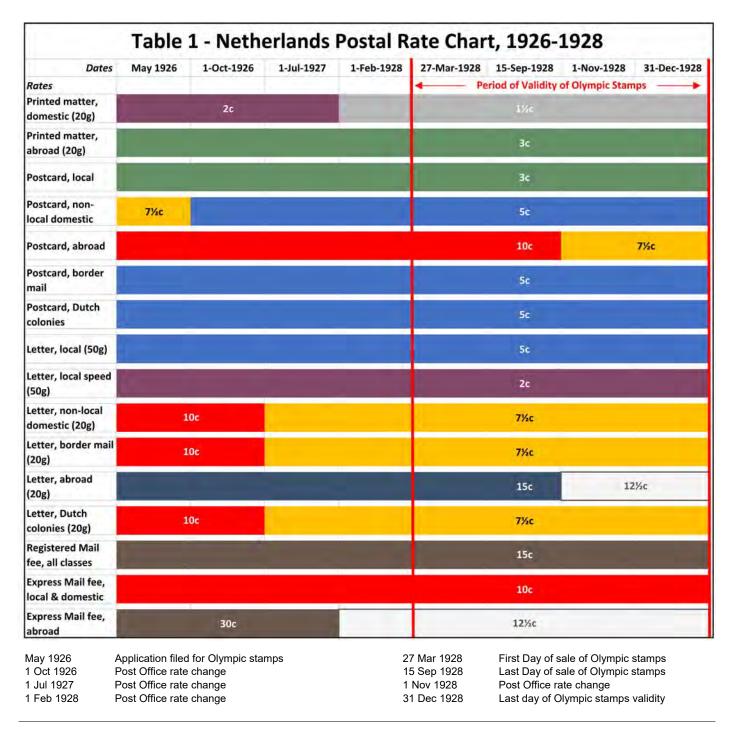
Registered Mail: in addition to the normal postage rate, a fee of 15c was assessed for registration.

Dutch semi-postal stamps issued before the Olympic set were few in number

A few Dutch semi-postal stamps (stamps with a surcharge for a charitable cause) preceded the 1928 Olympic issues. Following the first semi-postal issues in 1906 (three stamps benefitting the fight against tuberculosis), there were only six other sets, consisting of from two to four values each, issued during the intervening 20 years leading up to the Olympic stamps.



Figure 2. Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Hendrik on the Red Cross stamps of 1927.



The one exception to limiting the number of semi-postal stamps in a set was the five-stamp Red Cross issue of 1927. The Dutch Royal Family were featured on four of the values (Figure 2): Queen Wilhelmina (7½c), her husband Prince Hendrik (5c), the Queen's mother, Emma (3c), and deceased father, King Willem III (2c). The fifth, and highest denominated stamp in the series at 15c, reproduced the iconic Red Cross symbol.

Prince Hendrik was the President of the Dutch Red Cross and no doubt was influential in the decision to issue five stamps in this set. A year later, Prince Hendrik presided over the official opening of the Olympic Games on 28 July 1928. Queen Wilhelmina presented the medals on the closing day, 12 August 1928.

Two gentlemen who understood and respected each other

In comparison to the modest number of stamps in previously issued semi-postal sets by the Netherlands, it is quite remarkable that the original application for the Olympic series requested no less than seven stamps. Still more striking is that this number was actually increased to eight values following the original approval, and that despite there being little or no demonstrable need for the 2-cent value. As



Figure 3. The two men most responsible for the 1928 Olympic stamp program: at left, P.W. Waller (on a personalized stamp reproducing an image from the Waller medal), and right, J.F. van Royen.

further proof, think how scarce this stamp is used individually on card or cover.

It was no wonder, then, that people were interested in how this phenomenon occurred. In reality, the explanation was rather simple; we call it networking for success!

Two gentlemen (Figure 3) were at the center of this extraordinary postal project. The first was J.F. van Royen, Secretary-General of the Dutch P.T.T. (Post, Telegraph and Telephone). It was his responsibility to advise on stamp issuance to the Minister of Traffic and Public Works who was in charge of the Post Office. Van Royen had studied law, typography, and was a passionate art connoisseur.

The second, P.W. Waller, was a professional stockbroker and tobacco merchant. More importantly, he was treasurer of the Dutch Olympic Organizing Committee known as Comité 1928. It was up to him to organize financing for the Olympic Games. It should be noted that the Dutch Government was not disposed to help finance the Olympic venture which was almost entirely funded by private and business donations and the Municipality of Amsterdam Lottery Loan.

Waller was not only a sportsman, having participated at the 1920 Antwerp Olympics as a skeet shooter, but he was also a keen stamp collector and the winner of many high exhibiting awards. In 1924 he offered his extensive collections to the Dutch P.T.T. with the understanding that a postal museum would be created to house the collections. The P.T.T. accepted the generous and valuable gift, founding a museum in 1929.

So it was that van Royen and Waller became well acquainted. In the spring of 1926, Waller approached Van Royen with the proposal for a set of Olympic stamps that included a surtax to benefit the Olympic Games. Van Royen could hardly refuse the request – as the saying goes, "quid pro quo" or "something for something."

Van Royen followed up on his discussion with Waller, submitting an official application on 20 May 1926 to the Dutch N.O.C. (Nederlands Olympisch Comité) for a set of seven stamps and signed by President Baron Schimmelpennick van der Oye and General Secretary Captain Van Rossum. The General Committee of the P.T.T. were stunned. In their estimation, four values were quite sufficient!

By the autumn of 1926, the PTT had reconsidered and authorized the issuance of a six-stamp set for the Olympics, with a total surtax of 10 cents.

Over the following two years, further changes were made to the program resulting in two additional stamps. In all, the set would include eight stamps with a total surtax of $13\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

After deducting the stamp design and production costs from the proceeds of the surtax, the NOC still received 50,281.90 florins, a not insignificant amount. So in an indirect way the Dutch Government had provided financial support for the 1928 Olympic Games of Amsterdam!

3.2 Incorrect Franking is a Common Occurrence

3.2.1 Underfranked mail

Underfranked mail is less common. Some examples are shown in Figures 4 through 6.



Figure 4. Commercial cover mailed from Oosterhout, to Lisbon, 11.IV.28, franked with the 10c Olympic runner stamp. The rate for a 20g envelope abroad was 15 cents, thus underfranked by 5 cents. The Portugese post office did not spot the error so no postage due was assessed.



Figure 5. Postcard from Amsterdam to Herborn, Germany, 15.6.28, franked with 7½ c shot putter stamp. The postal rate for a written postcard abroad was 10 cents, so short by 21/2 cents. No postage due was charged.

The cover in Figure 6 is more complex with respect to the different postal rates involved. This airmail cover from the Netherlands to the Dutch Indies (what is now Indonesia) mailed on 8.IX.1928 bore only a single 7½c Olympic stamp as payment for postage. The sender used the basic sea-mail tariff to calculate the postage which was indeed 7½ cents to the Dutch Indies - the same as for Non-Local Domestic mail within the Netherlands. But for airmail, the land rate of 10 cents applied which meant the postage was short by 21/2 cents. The post office in Soerabaya saw the error and charged the addressee 5 cents postage due (correctly, twice the deficient postage of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents).

Readers will note that the cover also bears a 75c airmail stamp. All letters sent aboard special postal flights to the Dutch Indies were required to pay this airmail fee. The airmail fee for postcards was 40 cents.

This cover was transported by the first special flight which set out on 13 September 1928 from Amsterdam-Schiphol, making stops in Karachi, Calcutta, Rangoon, Bangkok, Medan, and Palembang before arriving in Batavia (today Jakarta) on 25 September 1928. The cover then traveled by land to Soerabaya, arriving on 26 September 1928.

3.2.2 Overfranked mail

As is typical with special stamp issues, overfranked mail by and for collectors abounds. Covers bearing a full set of the Olympic stamps are to be expected. But we also see many covers and postcards overfranked by only a small amount. One possible reason: the sender had purchased a full set but did not know the correct rates and so just

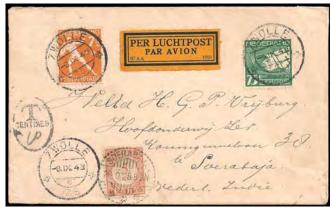


Figure 6. Airmail cover on 8.IX.1928 mailed from Zwolle, Netherlands to Soerabava. Dutch Indies franked with the 71/2c Olympic stamp. The rates were not clearly understood by the sender, resulting in postage due being assessed upon arrival.

affixed some stamps. Another possibility: due to the short validity period for these stamps - only nine months - mailers, not wishing to completely lose the value of the stamps in their possession before 31 December, franked covers without regard to the exact rate. A selection of overfranked mailed items is shown in Figures 7 through 11.



Figure 7. Printed matter (domestic) cover with the 2c fencer stamp. The postal rate for printed matter (20g) dropped on 1 February 1928 from 2 cents to 11/2 cents, so the cover was overfranked by ½ cent.

The cover in Figure 7, in addition to being overfranked, is also interesting because of the PROOF machine cancellation applied at Amsterdam Centraal Station on 8.8.28. This machine cancellation did not meet expectations and was used sporadically for only a few days.



Figure 8. Express cover with special pentagonal Olympic handcancel "N1" mailed on 12.VIII.1928 to Laren. Despite special servicing, it was still overfranked by 5 cents.

The cover in Figure 8, mailed on the final day of the Olympic Games from the Stadium post office, was sent via Express mail. The domestic Express mail fee was 10 cents, and the postage rate for a non-local domestic cover was $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Postage on this cover was therefore overpaid by 5 cents.

Had the cover been mailed via registered mail, where the fee was 15 cents, then the affixed postage of 22½ cents would have been exactly correct! So why was excessive postage affixed to this cover? This was a Saturday, so the cover would certainly have been delivered by Monday – but perhaps the sender wanted the cover to arrive more quickly. Another possibility: as this was the final day of the



Figure 9. Registered insured mail cover with a value of 150 florins sent from 's-Gravenhage on 28.IX.28 to Hanau, Germany. The many markings on the cover helped unravel the proper franking of 50 cents.



Figure 10. Registered Express mail cover bearing the entire set of Olympic stamps from 's Gravenhage to Amsterdam on 18.IX.1928.

Olympics, the post office might have been out of registration labels. It's also possible that because of many last-minute customers, not every service might have been available before closing at 20:40.

Mailed from 's-Gravenhage to Hanau, Germany, the cover in Figure 9 has a complex rate. To begin, the cover was mailed on 28.IX.28, so the correct postage rate for a second weight class cover (20g-40g) abroad was 25 cents. The fee for registration was 15 cents. The declared insurance value of the cover is 150 florins as noted in the script at the top of the cover. The insurance fee was assessed at 10 cents per 150 florins, so an additional 10 cents was added to the postage and registration totaling 50 cents in postage. The cover was franked with a pair of 30c boxer stamps, so overfranked by 10 cents.

The Figure 10 cover was sent via registered Express mail with an insured value of 300 florins from 's-Gravenhage/Balistraat to Amsterdam on 18.IX.28. The rate for non-local domestic mail in the second weight class was 15 cents. To this must be added the Express mail fee of 10 cents, registered mail fee of 15 cents, and insured value fee of $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents ($2\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 100 florins). The total of Olympic stamps affixed (a full set) was 74 cents, therefore the cover was overfranked by $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents.

The postcard in Figure 11 was mailed in Amsterdam on 13.VI.1928 for local delivery, thus requiring 3 cents postage. In addition, the sender desired Express mail service for another 10 cents. Postage was paid by a nice vertical strip of four 3-cent football player stamps, plus a single 1½-cent rowing stamp. The total of 13½ cents was overpaid by just ½ cents.



Figure 11. Nice local (Amsterdam) postcard using five Olympic stamps and mailed on 13 June 1928 via Express mail. The arrival marking just 1 hour after mailing indicates that it did receive Express service.

It is also interesting to note that the card illustrates the functioning of Express mail service. While not easily visible, the postmarks on the stamps include the time: 7N, indicating that the card was processed at 7PM. The arrival postmark in the middle of the card bears the time of 8N (8PM) showing that Express service was indeed fast!

The postcard in Figure 12 from Rotterdam to Cuxhaven, Germany mailed on 7.8.1928 at 5-6N (5-6PM), is another example of a postal item with franking that is almost exact. Here, the postage was 10 cents, and the Express mail fee 30 cents for a total of 40 cents – just $\frac{1}{2}$ -cent overfranked. The card made its trip in just 18 hours as noted in the receiving postmark on 8.8.1928 at 10-11V (10:00-11:00AM).

While both postcards in Figures 11 and 12 are, technically, overfranked, the ½-cent is negligible.

Proper Franking 3.3

There exists a great deal of overfranked mail with this series of stamps, a few pieces of which have been shown above. Let us now look at some correctly franked postal items bearing one or more of the Olympic stamps collected by the author over a period of 50 years.

The body of postal items with correct postage affixed is quite remarkable for a Dutch stamp series with a surtax. Over 1,000 covers and cards, including incorrectly franked items, exist. Due to limitations of space, it would be impossible to illustrate every combination of the "Olympiadezegels."

As a starting point, let us focus on single uses of each denomination fulfilling the rate for which each stamp was issued (see Table 1 on page 4).

Given the wide variation in denominations, there



Figure 12. A second Express mail postcard with franking that comes within ½-cent of being correct. The card was mailed via Express mail from Rotterdam to Germany taking just 18 hours to reach its destination.

were plenty of possible combinations of Olympic stamps which could be used to fulfill a specific rate. For instance, the 15-cent postal rate for a cover abroad could be created by combining: 1 x 15c, 2 $x7\frac{1}{2}c$, 3x5c, 5x3c, $10x1\frac{1}{2}c$, 5c+10c, 2c+3c+10c.

In addition to combinations of Olympic stamps, different rates could be satisfied with a combination of Olympic stamps and other regular Dutch postage stamps with longer periods of validity.

Illustrated below are postal items using one or more of the eight Olympic stamps from 1½c to 30c to meet different rates from $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents to 120 cents. Many of these postal items are extremely rare.

11/2 cents

Rates: (1) local printed matter (drukwerk) up to 20g; (2) non-local domestic postcard up to five words (Figure 13); (3) seamail/landmail to Dutch colonies (Figure 14).



Figure 13. Postcard from Amsterdam to Haarlem with the Olympic Stadion postmark on 8. VIII. 1928 (N3). The card qualifies for the reduced rate because there are only four words in the text area.



Figure 14. Printed matter cover by seamail from 's-Gravenhage, 25. VI. 1928 to Soerabaja (Dutch Indies), 27.7.28 (backstamp), a journey of over one month!.

Rate: After the rate change on 1 February 1928, the 2-cent rate was almost superfluous. Non-local domestic cover (20g) by Speed mail (Figure 15).



Figure 15. Speed mail ("Spoed") cover from Amsterdam on 6.IV.1928.

A great advantage of the 2-cent stamp was that it combined very well with other values to obtain the correct postal rate. Three examples are shown in Figures 16-18.



Figure 16. Written non-local domestic postcard mailed by railroad with block cancel Rotterdam/Nijmegen, 3.IV.1928 to Den Haag. Rate 5 cents using $2 \times 1 \% c + 2c$.



Figure 17. Cover abroad, 20g, mailed from 's-Heerenberg, 18.5.28, to Friedrichstal, Germany. The rate of 15 cents was paid by a 2c combined with a 3c and a pair of 5c stamps.



Figure 18. Princess Wilhelmina postal lettercard (with a face value of 5 cents) was combined with the 2c Olympic fencer and 1/2c Dove stamps to make 71/2 cents, the postal rate for a non-local domestic cover. Sent from Delft, 7.IV.1928 to Leidschendam. Uncommon item.



Figure 19. Written local postcard with Olympic handcancel (N3) dated 11. VIII. 1928. The cachet of a diver on a stamp (the inscription above translates as "Why no Olympic swimming stamp") was a protest of the Dutch Swimming Federation. The stamp's design resembles the Wenckebach stamps (3c, 71/2c, 10c and 30c).

Rates: (1) written local postcard (Figure 19); (2) non-local domestic printed matter, 20-40g (Figure 20); (3) postcard abroad up to 5 words (Figure 21); (4) printed matter postcards to Dutch colonies (Figure 22); (5) cover mailed on Dutch ship destined for The Netherlands (Figure 23); (6) printed matter abroad, 20g (Figure 24).



Figure 20. Newspaper wrapper from Eindhoven to Breda mailed on 10.VIII.1928. The 3-cent stamp paid the rate for non-local domestic printed matter weighing 20g-40g.



Figure 21. Postcard abroad with maximum of five words traveled for 3 cents. This card was mailed from Rotterdam, 20.VI.28 to Brussels, Belgium.



Figure 22. Olympic card #78, from Haarlem, 14.VIII.1928 to Tegal, Java, 9.9.28. Cards sent as printed matter to Dutch Indies had the same postal rate of 3 cents.



Figure 23. Small cover canceled on board Dutch steamer S.S. Flandria with destination The Netherlands cost 3 cents. Mailed 14 Jun 1928 to Den Haag.



Figure 24. Printed matter abroad, 20g, cost 3 cents. Mailed from Rotterdam, 24.VIII.28 to Werdau, Germany.

When a 3-cent stamp was unavailable, it was easy to make up the rate by using two 1½-cent stamps as illustrated by the postcard shown in Figure 25. The ease of making up the correct rate for almost any postal item demonstrates the power of the Olympic series!



Figure 25. Olympic card #78 with a pair of the 1½c rowing stamps making up the 3-cent rate for a postcard mailed abroad as printed matter. Sent from Sloten, the site of the rowing events, to Namur, Belgium on 10.VIII.28 – the day of the rowing finals.

Rates: (1) non-local domestic written postcard (Figures 26, 27 and 30); (2) local cover up to 40g (Figures 28 and 29).



Figure 26. Non-local domestic written postcard mailed from Zeist to Wageningen on 1.VIII.1928 at the correct rate of 5 cents. The Olympic sailing yacht stamp includes the private perfin "V.N." (Vermeulen Naaijen).

The postcard in Figure 26 exhibits a "perfin" or perforated stamp. Perfins were used by businesses to prevent theft of postage. Following many years of study, and with the cooperation of the Dutch Perfin Club, only two postcards have been found with Olympic perfin stamps, plus a total of eight loose stamps: $2 \times 5c$ and $6 \times 7\frac{1}{2}c$. Certainly this is a great rarity of the set of 1928 Olympic stamps!

The addressee in Figure 30 should have paid postage due of 10 cents (twice the short postage of 5 cents). The handwritten notation at left, "geen strafporto betaald!" (which translates as "no postage due paid"), means the addressee refused to pay.



Figure 28. 1928 Olympic Committee cover, designed by Stadium architect Jan Wils, with local delivery of 5 cents.



Figure 27. Non-local domestic written postcard mailed by railway with block cancel from Enkhuizen, 25.VI.1928 to Amsterdam.



Figure 29. This local cover in the second weight class (20g-40g) had the same postal rate as for the first weight class: 5 cents. The cover was correctly franked, however the postman mistakenly thought this was a non-local cover, in which case the correct rate would have been 15 cents for a second weight class cover. He assessed postage due of 20 cents (twice 10 cents).



Figure 30. The 5 cents sailing yacht stamp correctly paid the rate for a non-local domestic postcard. The stamp was not postmarked with the date cancel "Utrecht, 22.1.1929" because the Olympic series was no longer valid for use after 31 December 1928.

71/2 cents

Rates: (1) non-local domestic cover (Figures 31-33); (2) beginning on 1 November 1928, this was also the new rate for written postcards with destinations abroad (Figure 34).

As the postal rate for non-local domestic covers was $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, there was significant use of the many Olympic stamps to make up the proper combination. This was especially true of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ c rower and $7\frac{1}{2}$ c shot putter stamps as they were the only ones that could exactly meet this rate.



Figure 31. Non-local domestic cover (7½ cents rate) with Olympic machine slogan postmark from Amsterdam, 1.VI.1928 to Groesbeek.



Figure 32. Cover with 5 x 1½c rowing stamps satisfying the 7½-cent non-local domestic cover rate. Mailed 10.VI.1928, the first football final date*, with Olympic handcancel N2 from Amsterdam to Winterswijk. (*Due to a tie in the first final between Argentina and Uruguay, a second decisive final had to be played 13 June.)



Figure 33. Non-local domestic rate cover from Ede to Amsterdam on 10.IX.1928 with mixed Olympic franking to make the 7½ cents rate: 3 x 1½c and 3c.



Figure 34. On 1 November 1928, the postal rate for post-cards abroad decreased from 10 cents to 7½ cents. This written card was mailed from Rotterdam to Oakland, California, USA on 12.XI.1928.



Figure 35. This postcard is an interesting bridge between two rates using two Olympic stamps. The 3c rowing stamp covers the printed matter rate abroad, while the 5c sailing yacht value pays the airmail rate. Of additional interest is the cancel from Amsterdam Leidscheplein. This office accepted airmail to be carried by KLM, Royal Dutch Airlines. The card was sent via Berlin and Wien (Vienna) to Graz, Austria.



Figure 36. 10 cents for a written postcard abroad. Mailed Amsterdam, 8.6.28, arriving Castillos, Uruguay, 4 Jul 28.

Rates: (1) written postcard abroad until 1 November 1928 (Figures 36 and 37); (2) postal money order fee (Figure 38); (3) cover to Dutch Indies via seamail or landmail (Figure 39).



Figure 37. Curação international paid reply postcard mailed from Darmstadt, Germany on 12.7.28 to The Hague. "Curaçao" is deleted and replaced by "Holland." Until 1 November 1928, 10 cents was the correct rate.



Figure 38. Fee for postal money order was 10 cents. Sent at Exhibition I.T.A. Arnhem, 5.VII.28 to Amersfoort.



Figure 39. The cover rate for landmail to the Dutch Indies was 10 cents. Cover mailed from Berkhout, 31.XII.1928 (last date of validity) to Kotamobagu, Northern Celebes where it arrived on 19.2.1929 - a journey to this out-ofthe-way place of 50 days!

111/2 cents



Figure 40. Domestic printed matter sent Express (printed matter 11/2 cents, express 10 cents). Sent from Franeker, 8 Mei 28 to Sneek.

121/2 cents

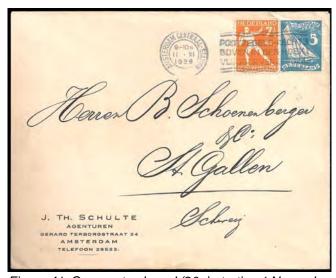


Figure 41. Cover rate abroad (20g) starting 1 November 1928. Commercial mail from Amsterdam, 11.XI.1928 to St. Gallen. Switzerland.

Rates: (1) cover abroad (20g) (Figures 42-46); (2) postcard abroad via airmail (Figure 47).



Figure 42. Coveer abroad (20g), 15 cents. Commercial cover from Amsterdam, 16.5.1928 to New York.



Figure 43. Five- and 10-cent values on cover from Amsterdam, 22.VII.1928 to Regensburg, Germany.



Figure 44. Ten x 1½c rowing stamp on cover from Zandvoort, 16.VIII.1928 to Aachen, Germany.



Figure 45. Two x 7½c shot putter stamps on commercial cover from Rotterdam, 11.VI.1928 to Boston, USA.



Figure 46. 2c, 3c and 10c Olympic stamps on cover from Haarlem, 25. V.28 to Rome, Italy.



Figure 47. Airmail postcard abroad (10 cents, 5 cents airmail) from 's-Gravenhage, 22.VIII.1928 via Malmö, 22.8.28 to Boden, Sweden.

161/2 cents



Figure 48. Registered domestic printed matter (11/2 cents + registered 15 cents. Tijnje, 12.IV.1928 to Sneek.

171/2 cents



Figure 49. Express domestic cover (7½ cents + 10 cents express). Cover Oldenzaal, 17.VIII.1928 to Rotterdam.

20 cents



Figure 50. Airmail cover abroad (15 cents + airmail 5 cents). From Laren (N.H.), 9.VII.1928 to Gibraltar, 13 JY 28. Forwarded to addressee via seamail (airmail label crossed out) to Port Said, 25.JY.28 (backstamp).



Figure 51. Registered non-local domestic postcard (5 cents + registered 15 cents). Amsterdam, 18.V.1928 to Haarlem. Olympic handcancel N2 and registry label Amsterdam Stadion (by hand in black ink) No. 22.

221/2 cents



Figure 52. Registered non-local domestic cover (71/2 cents + registration 15 cents). Amsterdam, 6.VI.1928 to '-Gravenhage. Olympic handcancel N1 and registry label Amsterdam Stadion (by hand in violet pencil) No. 291.



Figure 53. Cover abroad, second weight (40g) (15+10 cents). Amsterdam, 26.IV.1928 to Zürich, Switzerland.

271/2 cents



Figure 54. Registered cover to Belgium (20g) (12½ cents, registration 15 cents). Simpelveld, 4.VII.28 to Welkenraedt.

30 cents

Rates: (1) Registered cover abroad (Figure 55-56); (2) registered airmail card abroad (Figure 57); (3) registered non-local domestic second weight (20g-40g) cover (Figure 58).

The envelope on the front cover of this issue shows a registered cover abroad correctly franked with two 15c equestrian stamps. The cover was most likely dropped in the Goor post office letterbox during the lunch break on 20.VIII.1928 12-1N (12-1PM), thus officially (ambtshalve) registered in Lochem, 20.VIII.1928 16N (4PM), then sent to Bad Münster, 21.8.28 2-3N, Germany (arrival backstamp).



Figure 55. Registered cover abroad. From Amsterdam 27.III.1928 (first day!) to Breslau, Germany.



Figure 56. Registered cover abroad. Fashion house Gerzon had its own registry labels and handcancel. From Amsterdam, 21.V.1928 to Basel, Switzerland.



Figure 57. Registered airmail card abroad (postage 10 cents, registered 15 cents, airmail 5 cents). Olympic W&S postcard from Amsterdam, 11. VIII. 1928 to Geneve, Switzerland. With Olympic handcancel NI and a canceled registry label of Amsterdam Stadion No. 44.



Figure 58. Registered second weight cover (15 cents postage + 15 cents registration). Amersfoort, 19.XII.1928 to Maarssen. Uncommon use of 15 x 2c fencer.



Figure 59. Registered cover, third weight (40g-60g) to Dutch Indies by landmail (cover 10+5+5 cents, registered 15 cents). From 's-Gravenhage, 22.828 to Weltevreden, Java Dutch Indies, 15.9.28 (backstamp).



Figure 60. Registered airmail cover (15 cents, registration 15 cents, airmail 5 cents). Zierikzee, 22.5.28 over Berlin, 23.5.28 to Moscow, 24.5.28 (backstamps Berlin, Moscow).

40 cents



Figure 61. Registered cover abroad second weight (20-40 gr.) (15+10 cent, registration 15 cent). Amsterdam Sarphatistraat, 1.V.1928 to Pruntrut, Switzerland.



Figure 62. Registered parcel post, first weight (to 1 kg) (postage 30 cents, registration 15 cents). Nijmegen to 's-Gravenhage.



Figure 63. Airmail postcard to Dutch Indies (postcard 5 cents, special airmail fee 40 cents). Sent from 's-Gravenhage, 12.IX.28 over Bandoeng, 25.9.28 to Soerabaja, 26.9.28.



Figure 64. Registered cover to Dutch Indies fifth weight by landmail (cover 10+5+5+5 cents, registration 15 cents). 's-Gravenhage, 21.9.28 to Weltevreden, 28.8.28 (backstamp).



Figure 65. Registered cover abroad, third weight (40-60g) (cover 15+10+10 cents, registration 15 cent). Amsterdam, 2.8.1928 to Zürich, Switzerland, 4.8.28 (backstamp).

60 cents



Figure 66. Registered airmail card to Dutch Indies (5 cents, registration 15 cents, airmail 40 cents). Haarlem, 6.IX.1928 by first postal flight to Dutch Indies from Amsterdam-Schiphol (13.IX.28) to Batavia (25.IX.28) - to Poerawoasri, 27.9.28.

80 cents



Figure 67. Registered cover abroad, second weight, cash on delivery (COD) of 45 guilders (cover 15+10 cents, registration 15 cents, regular settlement 15 cents, COD fee 5 cents per 10 guilders, thus 5 x 5 cents = 25 cents). Mailed from 's-Gravenhage, 29.III.1928 10V to Cologne, 29.3.28 10-11N.



Figure 68. Registered cover abroad, insured 750 guilders (cover 15 cents, registration 15 cents, insurance 10 cents per 150 guilders (50 cents). Amsterdam-Zuid, 28.VI.1928 to Shirley, Croydon, England. Olympic handcancel N3.

85 cents



Figure 69. Special postal flight (1st) to Dutch Indies (cover 10 cents, special flight fee 75 cents). Wapenveld, 11.IX.1928, over Amsterdam, 13.IX.1928 to Weltevreden, 25.9.28 (backstamp).



Figure 70. Special flight abroad (15 cents, special 3rd flight service fee 75 cents). Sent from Leeuwarden, 26.IX.28 over Amsterdam to Saigon, Vietnam.



Figure 71. Registered cover 1st special flight to Dutch Indies (10 cents, registration 15 cents, special flight fee 75 cents). From '-Gravenhage, 19.IX.1928, over Amsterdam, 13.IX.1928 to Weltevreden, 26.9.28. Forwarded to addressee by seamail to Venice, Italy, 27.10.28 (backstamped).



Figure 72. Registered cover 2nd special flight to Dutch Indies (rate as Figure 71). Rotterdam, 17.9.28 over Amsterdam, 20. VIII. 1928 to Cheribon, Java, 1.10.28 (backstamped).



Figure 73. Registered cover 3rd special flight to Dutch Indies (rate as Figure 71). Amsterdam, 23.IX.1928 over Bandoeng, 20.10.1928 to Soerabaja, 21.10.28 (backstamped).

105 cents



Figure 74. Registered cover, second weight 3rd special flight to Dutch Indies (cover 10+5 cents, registration 15 cents, special flight fee 75 cents). Amsterdam v. Eeghenstraat, 26.9.28 over Weltevreden, 20.10.28 to Semarang, 21.10.28 (backstamped).

115 cents



Figure 75. Registered cover, fourth weight,5th special flight to Dutch Indies (cover 10+5+5+5 cents, registration 15 cents, special flight fee 75 cents). Middelburg, 8.10.28 over Amsterdam, 11.8.28 to Bandoeng.



Figure 76. Express mail, second weight cover on 2nd special flight to Dutch Indies (cover 10+5 cents, express 30 cents, special flight fee 75 cents). Rotterdam, 19.9.28 over Amsterdam 20.9.28 and Bandoeng, 1.10.28 to Soerabaja, 2.10.28 (backstamped).

Canada Post Honors a Century of the NHL

by Kon Sokolyk

hen some six years ago, Canada Post decided to explore the opportunity to celebrate the National Hockey League's (NHL) 100th anniversary in 2017, it came to the conclusion that one issue in the jubilee year would not do the occasion justice.

The sport of hockey has been an indelible part of the Canadian psyche for generations and growing up, it has likely been every Canadian boy's dream to play hockey for his favorite team in the NHL, the preeminent professional hockey league in the world. And that dream has spurred lasting enthusiasm and loyalty to a sport and team thus creating a fan base like no other.

As result, in 2013 Canada Post embarked on what can be described as its most ambitious stamp program ever. For the first time in its history, the issues would span over five years culminating with a final set in the fall of 2017.

The multi-year countdown has thus far seen more than fifty designs with issues featuring team jerseys, crests, ice resurfacing machines and players. While the National Hockey League includes teams in Canada and the United States, the stamps issued by Canada Post thus far have focused only on Canadian-born players and current Canadianbased NHL teams.

The National Hockey League was established in Canada in the fall of 1917 following the collapse of its predecessor, the National Hockey Association.

Initially the NHL comprised four teams, all based

in eastern Canada. In 1924, Boston became the first U.S.-based team to join the league. During a century, it has expanded to 30 teams of which seven are based in Canada and 23 in the United States. Today, as in the past, the teams vie for the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the league's play-off champion.



Oilers, and Vancouver Canucks.

1st Issue (2013)

Canada Post's first issue in the series (2013) included two sets, one featuring jerseys (Figure 1) and the other crests of Canadian-based NHL teams: Calgary, Edmonton, Montreal, Ottawa (Figure 11), Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg. The stamps had a face value of 63¢, the permanent domestic rate.

Each of the seven team jersey designs was issued in a booklet of 10 self-adhesive stamps, while the seven official first day covers were cancelled in the hometown of the team. A composite gummed souvenir sheet included all the designs. As well, seven different pre-stamped post cards featuring the same jersey designs were made available. The pre-stamped postcards do not indicate a franking rate but instead note: "Postage paid for mailing in Canada and delivery worldwide."

> The seven team crest designs were issued in individual coil rolls of 50 self-adhesive stamps. The crest appears on a hockey puck. As with the jerseys, a composite gummed souvenir sheet was issued for the team crests (Figure 2). However, an official first day cover was produced for only the souvenir sheet version.



Figure 2. Hockey pucks bearing the Canadian teams logos.



Figure 3. Canada's top defencemen on the 2014 composite souvenir sheet.

2nd Issue (2014)

The second issue (2014) featured Canadian-born defencemen and ice resurfacing machines.

Six defencemen (Figure 3) – Doug Harvey, Tim Horton, Harry Howell, Red Kelly, Bobby Orr and Pierre Pilote – from the NHL's "Original Six Era" (1942-67) graced this issue. Collectively, they won the James Norris Memorial Trophy, awarded to the league's top defenceman, a total of twenty times.

All six defencemen designs were included in a booklet of permanent domestic rate self-adhesive stamps along with a gummed souvenir sheet.

The same design was also featured on self-adhesive international rate stamps* (\$2.50) which are unique in a number of ways (Figure 4).



Figure 4. A quantity of each souvenir sheet were autographed by the player and included a hologram for authenticity (below).



They mimic hockey trading cards in size (52.5 x 79mm), while providing player information on the reverse and are sold in foil packaging. Additionally, a total of 2,500 stamps were autographed by the pictured players and inserted randomly into the 125,000 six-stamp packages produced. The odds of finding an autographed stamp were 1 in 50 packs. Interestingly, the 2,500 signed stamps were not evenly distributed between the players. Table 1 at the end of this article provides further details.

To ensure authenticity of the autograph, Canada Post included a hologram featuring the corporation's logo on the signed stamps (Figure 4).

Official first day covers were only produced for the domestic rate stamps and were cancelled in the hometown of the portrayed defenceman.

The second part of the 2014 issue included seven stamps featuring Zamboni ice resurfacing machines (Figure 5). Each machine is decorated in the colors of a Canadian NHL team and is portrayed at center-ice. Each of the seven Zamboni designs was issued in coil rolls of 50 self-adhesive stamps.



Figure 5. A composite gummed souvenir sheet comprising one of each of the seven Zamboni stamps.

A composite gummed souvenir sheet comprised one of each of the seven designs. An official first day cover was produced for the souvenir sheet only. Canada Post issued seven different pre-stamped international rate post cards featuring the same Zamboni designs.

3rd Issue (2015)

A half-dozen "Great Canadian Goalies" were featured on the third issue (Figure 6). Honored were Johnny Bower (Figure 12), Martin Brodeur, Ken Dryden, Tony Esposito, Bernie Parent and Lorne "Gump" Worsley. The annual Vezina Trophy was awarded 18 times to these six leading goaltenders.

In contrast to the previous year, the designs for the small permanent rate stamp and the large



Figure 6. Great Canadian Goalies composite sheet.



Figure 7. Trading card style stamps were issued for each goalie.

hockey trading card style stamps differed. The permanent rate stamps (issued in a booklet of six) featured a head-and-shoulder image of the goaltender while the \$1.80 over-sized mail rate trading card style stamps featured a full-body action image (Figure 7).

One hundred thousand six-stamp packages of the trading card stamps were produced and the odds of finding an autographed

stamp were 1 in 40 packages. The six permanent rate stamps also appeared on a composite gummed souvenir sheet. Official first day covers were only produced for the domestic rate stamps which were cancelled in the hometown of the portrayed goalie.

4th Issue (2016)

The fourth issue (2016) titled "Great Canadian Forwards" featured Sidney Crosby, Phil Esposito, Guy Lafleur, Mark Messier, Darryl Sittler and Steve Yzerman (Figure 8). Together they won numerous scoring titles, saw their names engraved on many individual trophies and were honored with numerous all-star selections.

The previous year's production template was followed for this issue. The six permanent rate stamps featured the an image of each player's head



Figure 8. Great Canadian Forwards composite sheet.

and upper torso, while the \$1.80 over-sized mail rate trading card style stamps featured an action image.

One hundred thousand six-stamp packages of the trading card stamps were produced and the odds of finding an autographed stamp were again 1 in 40 packages. The six permanent rate stamps also appeared on a composite gummed souvenir sheet. Official first day covers were only produced for the



Figure 9. Each Great Canadian Forward was honored on a trading card style stamp.

domestic rate stamps and were cancelled in the hometown of the portrayed forward. Of note, thus

far forward Sidney Crosby has been the only currently active player portrayed on the set.

For many years Canada Post has been producing and mailing *Details* magazine to its subscribers. The issue promoting the forwards stamps included a pre-printed customized postal "ad mail" indicium (22 x 32mm) with a hockey theme (Figure 10) – a first

for the NHL series.



Figure 10. Hockey indicium on "Details" magazine mailing.

Table 1 **Player Signed Stamps** for each NHL Issue

(note that quantities signed were not uniform for all players)

2014 (Defencemen)	2500 signed
Harry Howell	500
Red Kelly	500
Bobby Orr	1,000
Pierre Pilote	500
2015 (Goalies)	2500 signed
2015 (Goalies) Johnny Bower	2500 signed 1,000
, ,	· ·
Johnny Bower	1,000

2016 (Forwards)	2500 signed
Sidney Crosby	100
Phil Esposito	500
Guy Lafleur	500
Mark Messier	500
Darryl Sittler	500
Steve Yzerman	400

In the fall of 2017, one last issue in the NHL's 100th anniversary series is scheduled for release. With some of the league's greatest stars not yet featured, it will be interesting to see how Canada Post crowns its five-year countdown to the jubilee.

A thank you to Will Manzer, Officer, Stamp Services, Canada Post for his assistance with information.

* Canada Post refers to these large stamps as Souvenir Sheets.



Figure 11.Ottawa Senators team jersey First Day Cover.

Figure 12. Johnny Bower First Day Cover. The goalie signed the cover for me at the stamp launch. The #1 is Bower's jersey number.

TOUR D'ÉMISSION | POSTES CANADA

A Balloon Race Cover with a Baseball **Connection**

by Norman Rushefsky

he cover in Figure 1 is similar to one I came across back in 1998 while perusing the March 6, 1998 issue of Mekeel's & Stamps Magazine. In a "Philatelic Favorites" article therein, the author, Kenneth Davis, an aerophilately topicalist, waxed nostalgic about the cover with the "Great Lakes Trophy Race" cachet showing balloons in flight.

The author noted the addressee, Alfred Stern, was a Cleveland stamp dealer he had visited frequently as a lad over 45 years before. Stern, the author noted, was different from other stamp dealers in that his shop was in the dining room of his apartment. As a final note the author noted the small image of Municipal Stadium which had been constructed only four years before the 1936 race and further noted the treasured memories of later trips back to Cleveland with his small sons to watch the Cleveland Indians play at Municipal Stadium.

The connection of the balloon race to the stadium is not apparent from the cachet so upon obtaining the cover I undertook some research in order to understand the connection.

The Great Lakes Exposition of 1936/1937 itself proved to be quite entertaining (Figure 2). A particularly good reference is at the website of, ClevelandMagazine.com, dated June 27, 2006.



Figure 2. The Municipal Stadium (right) was an integral part of the Expo which stretched eastward along the shores of Lake Erie.



Figure 1. 1936 Great Lakes Exposition cover with a balloon race handstamped cachet featuring a small image of Cleveland's Municipal Stadium, launching point of the race.

Seventy years ago, the Great Lakes Exposition (GLE) opened on Cleveland's lakefront, hoping to lift Cleveland out of the Depression with a mighty display of civic pride. Down on the lakefront — that dark, bleak garbage dump over the cliff — more than 2,700 workers were raising a new city. Huge art-deco triumphs, gleaming white, stretched from the Stadium to East Ninth Street. Beyond them, a midway peppered with carnival rides led to East 17th Street and a mishmash of medieval-gothic buildings huddled by the lake.

Cleveland expected 4 million visitors, and it wanted to look sharp, wanted to shake off the Depression, labor strife and gangster corruption that had given it such nasty publicity.

Modeled on the extremely successful 1933 Chicago Century of Progress fair, the GLE nevertheless wanted nothing to do with fan dancers such as the infamous Sally Rand who had entertained Chicago attendees with her act.

But the people wanted sex (Figure 3), so "the

expo had agreed to let a West Side nightclub owner open a French Casino in the Streets of the World, who ... booked Toto Leverne [to] dance in a 'glass dress' that would 'vanish when light of a particular color and intensity was played upon it.' "

The Expo lost money despite a paid attendance of three million. But it did succeed in lifting Cleveland's economy and spirits out of the Depression.



Figure 3. Expo label featuring a sexy bathing beauty.



Figure 4. The Grudge Race, August 1936. Pilots Milford Vanik and Tony Fairbanks preparing for take-off from Municipal Stadium.

Now back to the balloon race. While the cachet on the cover denotes this as the Great Lakes Trophy Race, it was considered by the balloonists a grudge race between two balloons: one sponsored by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber company piloted by Frank Trotter, and the other a combined V.L. Smith and GLE-sponsored balloon with pilots Milford Vanik and Tony Fairbanks (Figure 4).

A month before, the two balloons competed along with four other teams in Denver, Colorado in the 1936 National Balloon race, part of the 1936 Denver Mile High Races. At the time Denver was the nations aviation capital. The winner would be awarded the Litchfield Trophy and a cash prize of \$500. The top three would be nominated to represent the U.S. in the Gordon Bennett International Balloon Race to be held in Warsaw, Poland in August/September 1939. The winner was determined to be the balloon traveling the furthest distance.

The balloons, about 40 feet in diameter and 35,000 cubic feet in size, were filled with hydrogen gas (Figure 5). Of the six balloons competing in Denver, three were civilian, one was an Army balloon and two were Navy balloons.

Ten thousand spectators including Amelia Earhart were present to see the balloons lift off at 9 PM on July 3. The weather conditions were not ideal and the Goodyear Team was considered the winner traveling 115 miles, with the GLE balloon in second.

The August "grudge" race at the Great Lakes Exposition was between these two balloons.



Figure 5. Miss Great Lakes Exposition poses with Tony Fairbanks prior to leaving for National Races in Denver.

The postmark on the Figure 1 cover is dated August 2, however the balloons ascended from the Municipal Stadium at 2 AM on August 3. I presume the cover was not carried by either balloon although, as indicated by the violet handstamp, it was "MAILED AT THE GREAT LAKES EXPOSITION."

Another cover (Figure 6) is signed by the pilots of the GLE balloon and postmarked at Wellsboro, PA on August 3. It is marked with a two-line rubber cachet "CARRIED BY BALLOON."

The log of Tony Fairbanks' air races indicates their balloon landed at Niles Valley, PA after traveling 228 miles in 11¹/₄ hours. [Wellsboro is about 6 miles south of Niles Valley.]

So who won the grudge race? Well, the Goodyear balloon piloted by Frank Trotter! However, both balloon teams were invited, as noted above, to the balloon race in Warsaw three years later.

Fairbanks' log notes further indicate that he was advised in early August 1939 by the National Aeronautics Association in Washington, DC not to travel to the Warsaw race. Fairbanks decided not to go a wise move as World War II began September 1.



Figure 6. A second cover, this one presumably carried aboard one of the two balloons during the Great Lakes Exposition Trophy Race.

Australian Cricket Vignettes

[This article first appeared in the November 2016 issue of Stamp News Australasia and is reprinted with the kind permission of the editor and author.



Figure 1. This 1917 "Patriotic Carnival" cricket label is highly prized by collectors who will happily pay \$1,000 1 for the label in good condition.

soldiers. The Melbourne Cricket Club was founded on 15 November 1838 and describes this round label as a publicity sticker. It measures 50mm in diameter in the Club colours of blue and red. The label is seldom sighted but when offered is in rather poor condition,

occasionally damaged and torn and stuck to paper. Nonetheless, in any condition, it is very scarce and a desirable addition to cricket poster stamp enthusiasts and the wider cinderella collector.

by Vito Milana

elcome to the November (2016) edition of Cinderella Corner. With summer approaching and the 2016-17 cricket season about to start, it is an appropriate time to remind readers what the national summer game has to offer for cinderella collectors. This special issue explores a number of Australian cricket labels spanning several decades from the height of the Great War to the 1980s. Feedback is, as usual, welcomed.

Figure 1 illustrates what is often revered as the scarcest (and one of the earliest) of the Australian cricket cinderellas. It is unmistakably patriotic with its message, which bears the text: "To help our returned men. M.C.C. Patriotic Carnival on the M.C.C. Ground Oct. 20-27." The label was issued as part of the 1917 Patriotic Carnival on the Melbourne Cricket Ground from October 20 to November 3, 1917, and aimed to raise funds for Australian

Patriotic Carnival 1917

Figure 2. VCA House on two sizes of the Melbourne Centenary labels of 1934.

Melbourne Centenary 1934

The 1934 Centenary of Melbourne was met with state-wide celebrations. These included many private companies and organisations issuing posters, badges and various promotional cinderellas to help commemorate the event. These poster stamps mainly illustrated buildings across Melbourne and were usually issued in only one colour. One of these labels is illustrated in Figure 2. It shows the Victorian Cricket Association (VCA) House in the Melbourne CBD. The logo of the VCA is at top right. The building was built by the VCA in 1924 and served as its head office for over 60 years until 1988. Two sizes of the cinderella have been identified (Figure 2): 33mm x 42mm and 33mm x 46mm. Both of the labels are perforated 12.

South Australia Centenary 1936

Similar to the Melbourne Centenary a few years earlier, celebrations were held throughout the state to recognise the 1936 South Australia Centenary. These also saw the release of a number of different cinderella labels, including the one illustrated in Figure 3. It is one of a set of



Figure 3. The legendary Don Bradman

nine different ones, issued in a strip of three, showing the legendary Don Bradman. The label measures 35mm x 50mm and is perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Melbourne Radio 3AW and Hamilton 3HA



Figure 4. Radio stations that broadcast cricket matches produced this scarce label.

Figure 4, printed in blue on buff colour paper, is a cinderella label that bears the text: "TEST CRICKET Broadcasts -3AW-3HA BALL-TO-BALL BIG PRIZES!" It illustrates the involvement of Melbourne Radio 3AW and Hamilton 3HA for the 1954/55 Series in Australia where England retained the Ashes. It is a scarce label, often overlooked and ignored by virtue of its simplicity, and measures 28mm x 43mm in size.

Ashes Series 1954/55

The collector of cricket cinderellas will be familiar with the items illustrated across Figures 5 and 6 for both their scarcity and portrait appeal. The single example (Figure 5, in red) and full sheet (Figure 6, in purple) represent an attempt to promote the 1954-55 Ashes Series. They were issued in red, purple and green by Seven Seas Stamps Dubbo in sheetlets of 18 showing the touring party from England. [Ed. Note: Dubbo is a city in New South Wales, Australia.]

Australia never made it on a stamp presumably because the whole project was a marketing flop, as stated by Bill Hornadge.



Figure 5 (left). Frank Tyson is one 18 Australian players depicted on vignettes issued for the 1954/55 Ashes Series. These regularly sell for \$200 per stamp in good condition.

Figure 6 (right). The full sheet is seen once in a blue moon!

The purple sheet in Figure 6 bears the following detailed text in the top margin: "SOUVENIR TEST CRICKET STAMPS - Can be pasted in autograph albums, in school project work books or affixed to the back of envelopes bearing letters to friends overseas." Each label then presents the image of a different player. The single example in Figure 5 shows Frank 'Typhoon' Tyson, a legend of that Ashes Series.

Monty Wedd of Sydney was the designer of these cinderellas with letterpress printing completed in Dubbo. The sheetlet is 227mm x I90mm and sold for 9d. Singles are 34mm x 52mm in size and are perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$.

BOAC & QANTAS

Figure 7 presents a **BOAC** (British Overseas Airways Corporation) & **QANTAS** (Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services) publicity label released in the 1950s. Full-size travel posters with exactly this design indicate that it is from the early 1950s. This could, however, be a BOAC production and thus from Great Britain.



Figure 7. Possibly produced by BOAC in Great Britain, this label is based on 1950s travel posters and quite scarce.

It is a scarce label and measures 37mm x 39mm in size. Further information about this cinderella is most welcomed.





Figure 8. Airmail labels, or etiquettes, created by Noel Almeida for his personal use. Each features a cricketer batting, with the five stars of the Southern Cross constellation to his left.

Airmail Labels

While airmail labels have their own dedicated following, both within Australia and overseas, many collectors incorporate them into their cinderella collections. Figure 8 shows two slightly different airmail labels with cricket motifs, first produced in 1985 by Noel Almeida for use on his letters. The sizes are 52mm x 27mm and 53mm x 28mm, with ten self-adhesive labels to a sheet.



Figure 9. Extremely rare registered mail label from the Centenary Test Melbourne event.

Registration Labels

The previous remarks on airmail labels also apply to registration labels. To mark the 1977 Centenary Test Match in March, Australia Post issued a set of six stamps and a

commemorative postmark. The postmarker was used at the Melbourne Cricket Ground from March 9 to 17, 1977, at a temporary post office. Official records show that 101,332 articles received the postmark. Of these only 56 items were registered using the special printed "Centenary Test Melbourne" label, as illustrated in Figure 9 (No. 0031). Auction realisations for a single cover bearing the label have been in the thousands of dollars in the last ten years. The registration fee at the time was just \$2 but few knew about the production of this special registration label because Australia Post did not announce its availability.

AUSIPEX 1984

Leigh-Mardon of Melbourne was the principal printer at the time of the stamps of Australia. The perforated souvenir sheet illustrated in Figure 10, measuring 125mm x 95mm, was given away at AUSIPEX from their stand at the show. It is rather common but illustrates three greats of cricket (Greg



Figure 10. AUSIPEX 1984 cricket souvenir sheets were subsequently overprinted by various organizations for special events. Some have become difficult to find.

Chappell, Dennis Lillee and Rod Marsh). Some of the sheets were overprinted by different organisations to help celebrate different events, and many of these are rather scarce.

Amalgamated Press London

While Figure 11 illustrates a label that is certainly of UK origin, it has nonetheless a close connection to Australian cricket. It is the final item in this set of cricket cinderellas and heralds from Amalgamated Press London. It was part of a 1935 set of 64 poster



Figure 11. 1935 Don Bradman poster stamp.

stamps titled "Champion Record Breakers" with portraits of champions and their associated machines. Three cricketers are honoured in the set: two Englishmen and our Don Bradman. The size of the label measures 32mm x 42mm, perforated 11. It is a scarce item.

Notes & References:

- 1. Values are in Australian dollars.
- 2. All images shown in this article are from the collection of Noel Almeida, Honorary Life Member, Cricket Philatelic Society, London.
- 3. Cricket Philatelic Society, *Wickets*, the quarterly journal of the society, London.
- 4. Almeida, Noel, *Australian Cricket Stamps*, Cricket Local Post, Dandenong, Vic, 1991.

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Exhibiting Golf by Class

by Patricia Loehr

fter being involved with playing golf for a number of years, I one day wondered if there might not be a link (no pun intended) to collecting stamps. Much to my delight, not only were there plenty of stamps, but cancellations, postal stationery, meter stamps, stamp booklets ... and so much more - all on the theme of golf!

This all began in the late 1980s. After regularly attending stamp shows and acquiring philatelic material, I decided that making an exhibit would be a way to get my accumulation organized, learn about what I had, and read some of the considerable literature about golf.

Over time, I have come to realize, much to my surprise, that exhibiting is so much more than "make it, show it, store it." Rather, it becomes an ongoing project of revisions as new acquisitions are made, and/or comments from show judges, other exhibitors, and friends are weighed and, perhaps, implemented.

Assembling an exhibit is somewhat like writing a book while at the same time creating a scrapbook. One develops a plan which determines the story illustrated by your philatelic material.

I learned early on that you need to have a good understanding of what is and is not allowable in a particular class of exhibiting. A big advantage of thematic exhibiting is that you may use stamps and other postal items on a wide array of subjects to tell your story. In my case, the story is about the many facets of golf including its history, development and play.

In any exhibit it is important to work with the best philatelic material you have.

What I enjoy most about creating the pages for my thematic exhibit is fulfilling the requirement to show at least two different elements on each page ... and more is even better, such as a few stamps and a cancellation or two, and maybe a postal card (postal stationery).

There might be places in your exhibit when you cannot be rigid with what you are doing. An artist sketch or stamp pane might be the only item on a page. This is perfectly acceptable.

What you may not use in a thematic exhibit are non-philatelic items including picture postcards, the cachets on covers, Cinderella stamps (also known as labels), and other types of ephemera that do not perform a postal duty.

Fear not, if your collection includes these items! Thematic collectors are lucky to have a number of different creative exhibiting outlets. While the most popular, thematic exhibiting, still predominates, display and postcard classes are catching up. What, you may ask, are the differences?

Following a number of years showing my thematic golf exhibit, I decided to pour my creative juices into developing a display class exhibit where I could also show my collateral material.

In the display class, the concept of exhibiting a variety of elements on each page exists, but there are many more choices. The majority of elements must still be philatelic, but now you may also bring in colorful postcards, a clipping from a magazine or newspaper, and, yes, even those Cinderella stamps.

As an example of what is permissible in a display class exhibit, have a look at the facing page which is taken from my "On Course For Golf" exhibit. I have chosen to use four different elements to discuss the golf ball. Two elements are philatelic: two stamps, and one meter stamp. The remaining two elements consist of a Cinderella stamp and a magazine advertisement.

The Cinderella stamp, located in the middle of the top row, mimics a postage stamp in appearance, but is actually a label. It has no postal validity. The Cinderella was part of a set of 24 different labels issued by the A.S. Hinds company of Portland, Maine in 1914 to publicize their very popular skin cream. The golfers on the label are perfect models to help tell my story.

The other non-philatelic item is a magazine advertisement describing the Haskell golf ball from the early 1900s.

After assembling a display class exhibit, in which I was able to include postcards, I decided to try my hand at the newest class of exhibiting: picture postcards. The rules for organizing and presenting still apply, namely that you "tell a story," but in this case you will be showing primarily postcards.

In the future we will continue to write about the different classes of exhibits, not only traditional, thematic and single-frame, but also postcards and first day covers. I hope that other members will share their own stories about how and what they exhibit!

2.1 BALL Ball before contact of club from forward swing. Right is advertising Ball after contact of club that label known as Cinderella because advances it on a golf course. of its stamplike appearance. Coburn Haskell and Bertram Work invented a ball with a center of rubber thread wound under tension. Their ball had a mesh surface cover. Magazine advertisement from 1930s for Haskell Ball made by B. F. Goodrich Company. The Never in better form and at your service for a year of better golf. The lasting and increasing popularity of Haskell Golf Balls is based upon their distinctive merit, and that they are used ex-clusively by the masters of Golf in two continents (who play to win) is proof of their superiority over all imitations. The Goodrich Lawn Tennis Ball The all-American-made Ball. Officially approved by the U.S.N.L. T.A. Every ball a tournament ball. The 1905 Goodrich Handbook of Lawn Tennis is the most complete book of the kind ever published. Sent free on request. The B. F. Akron,

Page from display class exhibit On Course For Golf.

Ohio

Goodrich Co.

News of Our Members

by Mark Maestrone

RETURNING

VUB Printmedia Gmbh, Verkehrs-Nr.:41545, Sedanstr. 31-33, DE-50668 Cologne, GERMANY

NEW ADDRESSES

Alejandro Jaime, PO Box 410, Carmel, IN 46082-0410 George Killian, 4317 W. J.J. Ranch Road, Glendale, AZ 85310 Ron Klimley, 13401 Pine Lake Way # 201, Tampa FL 33618-8670

EXHIBITING **R**ESULTS

Southeastern Stamp Expo (Norcross, Georgia, 27-29 January). SPI member Jeff Bennett won two Large Gold show medals for his multi-frame baseball exhibits: "Baseball Centennial - Every Boy in America Could Get a First Day Cover" (also the American First Day Cover Society Award) and "100th Anniversary of Professional Baseball."

Sarasota National Stamp Exhibition (Sarasota, Florida, 3-5 February 2017). Clem Reiss's singleframe exhibit, "Competitive Rowing: Errors and Oddities" received a show Large Silver as well as the ATA Second Place Award.



NEW STAMP ISSUES

by John La Porta

Albania: October 8, 2015. 85th Anniversary Albanian Soccer Federation. Horizontal strip of 3, 5 soccer ball, goaltender and net; 10 l grass, federation emblem; 100 l soccer ball and player making scissor kick.

Andorra French: February 27, 2016. Women's Alpine Skiing World Cup Race. €1.25 women skiing downhill.

Armenia: May 29, 2016. Rio Olympics. S/s with one 650d stamp, buildings on beach, stylized sports figures.

Aruba: June 30, 2016. Rio Olympics. Set of 4, 100c synchronized swimming; 130c swimming; 220c sailing; 500c abstract design.

Australia: January 21, 2016. Australian Legends of Singles Tennis. Sheetlet of 10 \$1 stamps, 5 of each, Tony Roche, Fred Stolle. Sheetlet of 10 \$1 stamps, Pat Cash; Ashley Cooper; Roy Emersom; Neale Fraser; Evonne Goolagong Cawley; John Newcombe; Pat Rafter; Ken Rosewell; Frank Sedgman. 12 booklets with 10 \$1 stamps depicting the 12 players listed above.

March 1, 2016. Fair Dinkom Aussie Alphabet. Horizontal strip of five \$1 stamps, three have sport themes, Numbat junior lifeguards on surfboard; Quakka surfboard; Wombat Western Australia Cricket Association bat and ball. Same in booklet panes of 10.

Austria: June 10, 2016. European Soccer Championships. 80c stamp showing national flags as soccer balls on soccer field.

Azerbaijan: June 10, 2016. Formula 1 Grand Prix Races. Set of four 0.5m stamps, all depict race cars. S/s with one 1m stamp, race car, emblem of Baku City Circuit.

Barbados: January 18, 2016. Famous Barbadians. Set of 14 stamps, one \$10 value depicts Sir Garfield Sobers, cricket player.

Belarus: June 7, 2016. Rio Olympics. S/s with one 14,400r stamp, Olympic rings, torch, Olympic symbols.

Belgium: March 14, 2016. Cedric, comic strip by Raoul Cauvin. 2 stamp, boy on skateboard.

Bosnia & Herzegovina: (Croat Admin). April 6, 2016. International Day of Sport for Development and Peace. 90pf stamp, track runners breaking ribbon at finish line.

Bosnia & Herzegovina: (Serb Admin). June 10, 2016. Soccer. Souvenir sheet with one 5.10m stamp, soccer player kicking ball.

July 7, 2016. Summer sports. Sheet of four 1.70m stamps, shot put; judo; running; swimming.

Bulgaria: May 15, 2016. Centenary of Beroc Soccer Team. One 65s stamp, photo of the team. Souvenir sheet with 4 of the same stamp.

Canada: September 23, 2016. Hockey Forwards. Sheet of six "P" stamps and three labels, Sidney Crosby; Phil Esposito; Guy Lafleur; Steve Yzeman; Mark Messier; Darryl Sittler. Booklet stamps self-adhesive panes of 6, same design; s/s with one \$1.80 stamps, same design.

Central Africa: October 24, 2016. 90th Anniversary of Nikita Simonya. Sheetlet of four 900F stamps depicting Simonya, born 12 October 1926, first vice-president of the Russian Football Union. S/s with one 3000F stamp, Simonya. Sheetlet of the four stamps in s/s format exists.

China: June 30, 2016. Awarding of the 2022 Beijing Winter Olympics. \$1.20 stamp, Beijing Games logo.

Costa Rica: July 15, 2016. Rio Olympics. S/s with two stamps, 600col fencing; 1400col mountain biking.

Croatia: June 28, 2016. European University Games. Single 3.10k stamp showing emblem. Printed in sheets of 9 + label.

June 28, 2016. European Jr. Synchronized Swimming and Diving Championships. Single 3.10k stamp depicting diver over swimming pool. In sheets of 8 + label.

August 3, 2016. Rio Olympics. 4.60k stamps, Olympic rings, stylized figures with up raised arms with medal. Printed in sheet of 8 + label.

Denmark: March 31, 2016. Sports. Set of 5 8k stamps, Runner in Lillebaelt Half Marathon; Cyclists in Fyen Rundt Bicycle Race; Cyclists in Haervejslobet Mountain Bike Race; Swimmer in Christiansborg Rundt Swimming Race; Bicycle helmet, running shoes, swimming goggles.

Djibouti: July 28, 2016. Tribute to Mohamed Ali. Sheetlet of four 260F stamps depicting Ali running. Souvenir sheet with one 960F stamps showing Ali running.

July 28, 2016. Soccer Championships Russia 2018. Sheetlet with four 260F stamps, Yekaterinburg, host city; St. Petersburg, host city; Kazan, host city; Volograd, host city. Souvenir sheet with one 960F stamp, Moscow, host city. A souvenir sheet with the four single stamps exists.

July 28, 2016. Sochi Olympic Games, Medal Winners. Sheetlet with four 260F stamps, Alexander Tretyakov, Gold, Skeleton; Mathias Mayer, Gold, Downhill; Darya Domracheve, Gold, Skeleton; Michel Mulder, Gold, Speed Skating. Souvenir sheet with one 960F stamp, Sage Kotsenburg, Gold, Slopestyle. A souvenir sheet with the four single stamps exists.

Estonia: June 9, 2016 Rio Olympics. €1.50 stamp, Runner, Olympic flame.

August 5, 2016. 2016 Veterans' World Orienteering Championships, Tallinn and Jarju. €1.50 stamp showing runners and WMOC logo.

France: March, 2016. European Soccer Championships. Set of two, \in 1 trophy, emblem, souvenir sheet of 5, \in 2 same design.

May 19, 2016. Soccer plays. Set of 10 70c stamps, various soccer plays. Booklet pane of 10.

May 21, 2016. The 1970's. Sheet of six stamps, one 80c stamps shows Park des Princes Stadium, Paris.

French Polynesia: March 16, 2016. Hiking. 100F stamp, humours man helping youngsters up a hill.

Germany: May 2, 2016. Balls. Set of three simi-postals, 70c+30c soccer balls; 85c+40c rugby football; 145c+55c golf ball.

Greenland: May 12, 2016. Sports. Set of three, 75° Arctic Circle Race (skiing); 25.50k Alpine skier; 39k Kayak race. Souvenir sheet with the three stamps.

Guinea: September 29, 2016. Whales. Souvenir sheet with one 40 000 FG stamp, skin divers are depicted in the sheet margins.

Guinea-Bissau: September 29, 2016. Eder (Soccer star) Sheetlet with five circular 600FCFA stamps depicting Ederzito Antonio Macedo Lopes, the soccer star in action scenes. Souvenir sheet with one 3000FCFA stamp, Eder.

Israel: June 21, 2016. Rio Olympics. Set of three 4.10s stamps, triple jump; judo; windsurfing.

Italy: August 1, 2015. Gulf of La Spezia boat race. 95c stamps showing 4-man boats racing.

March 2, 2016. Centenary of Italian Boxing Federation. One 95c stamp, boxer with upraised arms, Italy flag.

Liechtenstein: June 6, 2016. Rio Olympics. Set of two stamps, 100rp archery; 200rp judo.

Lithuania: August 6, 2016. Rio Olympics. Set of two, 81c Christ the Redeemer Statue, swimming; 84c equestrian.

Luxembourg: May 10, 2016. Rio Olympics. 70c Rio and NOC logos.

Macedonia: March 23, 2016. Mountain Tourism. S/s with one 144d stamp with label. Downhill skiing.

Maldives: July 4, 2016. Sochi Olympics. Gold medal winners. Sheetlet with four Rf22 stamps, Matthias Mayer, Gold, downhill skiing; Alexandr Zubkov, Dmirty Trunenkov, Alexey Negodaylo, Alexey Voyevoda, Gold, fourman bobsled; Tatiana Volosozhar & Maxim Trankov, Gold, pairs figure skating; Joss Christensen, Gold, freestyle skiing. S/s with one Rf70 stamp, Viktor Ahn, three gold medals in short track skating.

July 4, 2016. Ice Hockey. Sheetlet with four Rf20 stamps all depicting hockey scenes in action. Souvenir sheet with one Rf60 stamp, hockey goalie.

July 4, 2016. Rugby. Sheetlet with four Rf22 stamps, Alun Wyn Jones; David Pocock; Michael Hooper; Greig Laidlaw. S/s with one Rf70 stamp, Dan Carter.

July 4, 2016. Towards Russia Football 2018. Sheetlet with for Rf22 stamps, Vasilli Berezutski; Spartak Stadium in Moscow; Stadium in Saransk, Russia; trophy. Souvenir sheet with one Rf 70 stamp, hands holding trophy in 3D.

July 4, 2016. 50th Anniversary Wasim Akram. Sheetlet of four Rf20 stamps depicting the cricket champion, Wasim Akram; Gaddafi Stadium in Lahore, Pakistan; National cricket stadium in Karachi; Wasim Akram in action. Souvenir sheet with one Rf60 stamp, Wasim Akram.

July 4, 2016. 74th Anniversary Pete Rose. Sheetlet with four Rf20 stamps, Pete Rose, the baseball star in various action scenes. Souvenir sheet with one Rf60 stamp, Pete Rose sliding into home plate.

July 4, 2016. 90th Anniversary Alfredo di Stefano. Sheetlet with four Rf22 stamps, The soccer star in various action scenes. S/s with one Rf70 stamp, Alfredo di Stefano.

July 4, 2016. Judo. Sheetlet with four Rf22 stamps, Tagir Khaibulaev; judo; Mansur Isaev; judo. Souvenir sheet with one Rf70 stamp, Arson Galstyan.

Moldova: July 7, 2016. Rio Olympics. Set of 2, 5.75 l women's discus, hammer throw; 15.50 l rowing.

Monaco: June 1, 2016. European Soccer Championships. €1 kicking soccer ball over map of flags.

June 1, 2016. Rio Olympics. €1.25 taekwondo, judo, artistic gymnastics, rowing, athletics.

Mozambique: Formula 1. Sheetlet with four 100 MT stamps, Marcel Renaul, 1903 Paris Madrid trail; Mike Hawthorn in Ferrari, 1958; Ferrari 312T4 in Dijon, 1979; Red Bull RB12, 2016. Souvenir sheet with one 350 MT stamp, Ferrari Romeo vs Alpha Romeo, 1950.

Russia: May 6, 2016. World Ice Hockey Championships. 19r player with stick.

July 29, 2016. Russian Stamps Commemorating the World Soccer Championships. Sheet of four 21.50r stamps.

August 26, 2016. Stadiums for 2018 World Soccer Championships. Set of four 21.50r stamps, Velgorad Arena; Ekaterinburg Arena; Rostov Arena; Samara Arena.

St Thomas & Prince Island: September 12, 2016. Russia Football 2018. Sheetlet of four 31000 Db stamp, Fyodor Smolov, Church of the Savior on Blood; Ramil Sheydayev, Winter Palace; Alexandr Kokorin, Bolshoi Theatre; Aleksandr Golovin, Kizhi Pogost. Souvenir sheet with one 96000 Db stamp, Igor Shuvalov, director of the organizing committee. There is also a compound souvenir sheet with all four values.

November 10, 2016. Ice Hockey World Championships. Sheetlet of four 31000 Db stamps all showing hockey action scenes. Souvenir sheet with one 120000 Db stamp, hockey scene.

Serbia: June 7, 2016. Rio Olympics. Set of two stamps, 23d taekwondo; 70d tennis. Printed in sheets of 8 + label. Souvenir sheet with two stamps, 50d long jumper running and jumping; 170d long jumper jumping and landing.

Sierra Leone: September 29, 2016. Golf Champions. Sheetlet of four LE 6000 stamps, Yang Yong-enu; Lydia Ko; Tiger Woods; Jack Nicklaus. Souvenir sheet with one LE 24000 stamp, Jimmy Walker.

September 29, 2016. Table Tennis Champions. Sheetlet of four LE 6000 stamps, Zhang Jike, 2011, 2013; Xu Xin Yang Ha-enu, 2015; Liu Shiwen Yuling, 2015; Werner Schlager, 2003. Souvenir sheet with one LE 24000 stamp, Ma Long, 2015.

September 29, 2016. Lionel Messi. Sheetlet with four LE 6500 stamps all depicting the soccer player in action scenes. Souvenir sheet with one LE 26000 stamp, Messi.

September 29, 2016. Cricket. Sheetlet with four LE 6000 stamps all showing various cricket scenes. Souvenir sheet with one LE 24000 stamps, cricket.

September 29, 2016. Judo Champions. Sheetlet with four LE 6000 stamps, Hitoshi Saito 1961-2015, Gold, Angelo Parisi, Silver, Summer Games, Los Angeles, 1984; David Douillet, Gold, Shinichi Shinohara, Silver, Summer Games, Sydney, 2000; Kayla harrison, Golf, Gemma Gibbons, Silver, Summer Games, London, 2012; Teddy Riner, Gold, Hisayoschi Harasawa, Silver, Summer Games, Rio de Janeiro, 2016. Souvenir sheet with one LE 24000 stamp, Naidangiin Tuvshinbayer, Gold, Summer Games, Beijing, 2008.

September 29, 2016. Formula 1 Champions. Sheetlet with for LE 6000 stamps, Sebastian Vettel, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013; Michael Schumacher 1994, 1995, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004; Kimi Raikkonen, 2007; Jenson Button, 2009. Souvenir sheet with one LE 24000 stamp, Lewis Hamilton, 2008, 2014, 2015.

September 29, 2016. Rugby. Sheetlet with four LE 6000 stamps, Bryan Habana, South Africa; Dan Carter, New Zealand; Johah Lomu (1975-2015), New Zealand; Jonny Wilkinson, England.

September 29, 2016. Cybathlion 2016, Competition For Disabled Athletes. Sheetlet of four LE 6000 stamps, Powered Leg Prosthesis Race; Powered Wheelchair Race; Exoskeleton Race; Powered Arm Prosthesis Race. Souvenir sheet with one LE 24000 stamp, FES bike race.

September 29, 2016. Polo. Sheetlet with four LE 6000 stamps, depicting various action scenes. S/s with one LE 24000 stamp, pole action scene.

September 29, 2016. Soccer Euro 2016. Sheetlet of four LE 6000 stamps, Gareth Bale; Emre Can; Dimitri Payet; Cristiano Ronaldo, Football Europe 2016 semi final. Souvenir sheet with one LE 24000 stamp, Antoine Griezmann, William Carvelho, Football Europe 2016, final.

Slovakia: July 8, 2016. Rio Olympics. €1 stamp, shooting. Printed in sheets of 30 + 20 labels.

July 8, 2016. Rio Olympics. Paralympics. €1 wheelchair athlete.

Slovenia: May 27, 2016. Rio Olympics. Set of two stamps, 64c cycling; 97c kayaking. Printed is sheets of three sets with tabs.

Spain: May 9, 2016. Centenary of Royal Soccer Federation of the Principality of Asturias. One ϵ 1.15 stamp showing emblem, soccer ball with stadium.

June 23, 2016. Spanish Olympic Committee. €1.30 stamp, Pierre de Coubertin, runner.

Solomon Islands: September 29, 2016. Rio Olympics. Sheetlet of four \$12.00 stamps, canoe slalom; fencing; water polo; modern pentathlon. Souvenir sheet with one \$35.00 stamp, tennis.

September 29, 2016. Table Tennis. Sheetlet with four \$12.00 stamps, various action scenes. Souvenir sheet with one \$35.00 stamp, action scene.

September 29, 2016. Tribute of Muhammad Ali. Sheetlet with four \$12.00 stamps, all depicting Ali in various poses. Souvenir sheet with one \$35.00 stamp, Ali.

South Georgia & South Sandwich Islands: August 1, 2016. Sports. Set of 4, 55p long jump; 70p high jump; 80p shot put; £1 ski jumping.

Tonga: September 5, 2016. Rio Olympics. Set of 8 stamps in two strips of 4: \$2 stamps, stylized figures, swimming; runner; archery; taekwondo. Second strip of 4: \$2.25 stamps, same stylized figures in reverse.

Turkey: June 5, 2016. European Soccer Championships. Set of 4, 1.40 l player on knees; 1.40 l player kicking ball; 2.80 l player holding trophy; 2.80 l trophy.

United Nations: October 25, 2016. Sport for Peace. Set of four stamps, Olympic rings and, 47c shot put, high jump; 47c runner, javelin; \$1.25 Dove facing left; \$1.25 Dove facing right.

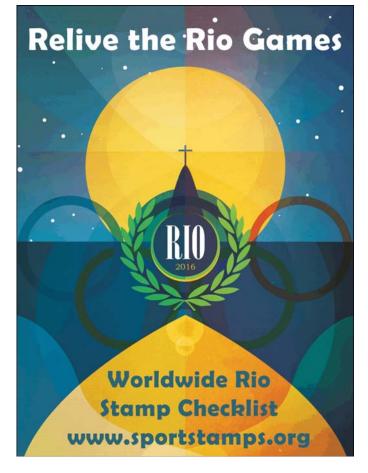
UN Offices in Geneva: October 25, 2016. Set of four stamps, Olympic rings and, 1fr rowers; 1f rowers; 2fr rhythmic gymnast; 2fr rhythmic gymnast.

UN Offices in Vienna: October 25, 2016. Set of four stamps, Olympic rings and, 68c weight lifting; 68c weight lifting; \in 1.70 fencing; \in 1.70 fencing.

Uzbekistan: May 23, 2016. Rio Olympics. Set of two, 1900s weight lifting; 2100s long jump.

Vanuatu: May 11, 2016. Rio Olympics. Set of four stamps, 40v table tennis, taekwondo; 90v rowing, beach volleyball; 150v boxing, rowing; 200v rowing, judo.







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