

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

BULLETIN

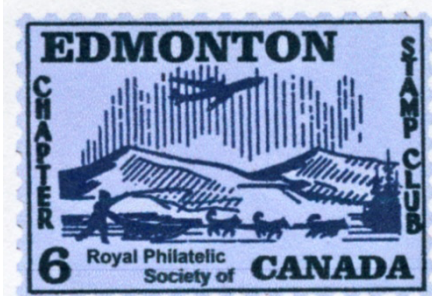
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Mailing address: P.O. Box 399, Edmonton AB T5J 2J6
Website: <http://www.edmontonstampclub.ca>



Awaiting Christmas Dinner
18 December 2023

Regular meetings
St. Joseph High School Cafeteria, 10830 - 109 Street, 6:00 pm

Check Page 20 for meeting dates



The Edmonton Stamp Club dates back to 1912. The Club is Life Chapter #6 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and Chapter #680 of the American Philatelic Society. **The editor welcomes communications of all kinds – letters, comments, and articles.**

These may be forwarded to John-Paul Himka, Edmonton Stamp Club, Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta, T5J 2J6, or click “contact” on our website (edmontonstampclub.ca) or email to jhimka@ualberta.ca.

2023 - 2024 Board of Directors

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



I was so glad to see so many of my friends at our Christmas supper (and what a nice, delicious meal it was!). Thank you, Ken Bailey, for arranging it with the school. This is the true thing that makes a club a very special club.

Now, an update on my journey:

On 12 January in the morning I have an appointment with the surgeon. A thousand questions later, it's a face-to-face with the pre-op at noon.

On 19 January is the actual surgery. From the original meeting it will be eight hours long. This is, in all likelihood, the last time you will be submitted to this tale.

Our vice president, I'm sure, will be more than capable of filling my size 14s.

We need to bring the Spring Show to fruition. It is less than three months away. Reports coming soon.

Please be kind to one another.

-- Barend



Meet Ed Dykstra, VP

Queen Elizabeth II – A Tribute in Canadian Definitives: Part 4

Tony Doughty

In this part of my tribute to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II that I call the “Informal Period,” I investigate some of the most interesting components of stamp design in the Elizabethan era. This short informal epoch has produced several innovations in Canadian stamp production. The last seven definitive stamps of the Elizabethan era are shown below.



Once again, this is not a contiguous series of definitive stamps, but a progression of unique, informal photographs of Her Majesty with different stamp denominations depending on the extant domestic first-class postal rate at time of issue. All stamps were issued with the “P” designation, with the one stamp being issued using either the “P” or the current 63¢ denomination, as shown above (only the 63¢ stamp is shown).

The first of these stamps, released on 16 November 2006, was the last Queen Elizabeth II stamp to be issued by Canada Post as a die-cut square with square corners. The last two stamps in the progression were released 11 January 2016 (serpentine die-cut 13.5 x 13.8), and 19 January 2019 (serpentine die-cut 13.8 x 13.5). The intervening four stamps were serpentine die-cut 13.4 x 13.4.

The Queen in the Pinks - Unitrade 2188

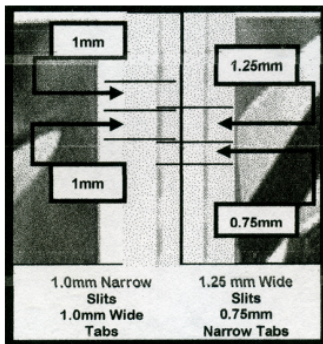


This stamp was designed by q30 Design and printed by Canadian Bank Note in booklets of ten subjects. It was printed first on Fasson paper, then reprinted on Tullis Russell Coatings paper

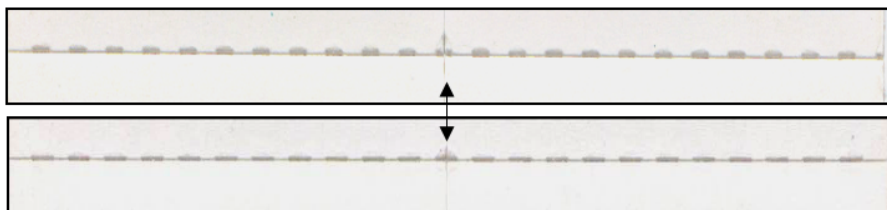
and released on 5 April 2007. The tagging is approximately 4mm wide between the stamps, with a semi-circular indentation adjacent to the “P” symbol and a rectangular cut-out flanking the copyright date in the upper left margin. The unique feature of this stamp is that for the first, and last, time in the definitive series the name *Canada* is printed in an italic font.

Like other die-cut booklets, this Booklet 340 was rouletted between columns two and three to support folding the booklet.

The rouletting consists of 23 slits or 23.5 slits vertically across the pane; the rouletting on different booklets is either 1mm wide slits with 1mm wide tabs or 1.25mm wide slits with 0.75mm wide tabs.



See the hugely enlarged detail above and, below, the slits across the full pane (enlargement rotated).



(As an aside – the same rouletting configuration can be found on the “Flag Over...” Booklet 341 showing the Canadian flag fluttering over various Canadian scenes.)

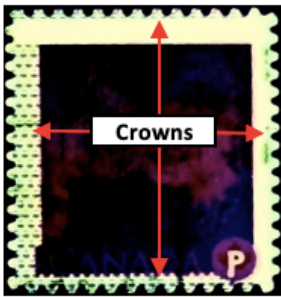
The Queen in the Blues - Unitrade 2248



The Queen in the Blues stamp was designed by Gottschalk+Ash International, printed by Canadian Bank Note in booklets of ten subjects; for the first time Queen Elizabeth Booklets use uniform serpentine die-cut fenestrations gauged 13.40 x 13.40. The stamp was printed on Spicer

paper and released 27 December 2007. The tagging is approximately 4mm wide between stamps with semicircular indentations adjacent to the “P” symbol and a rectangular cut-out flanking the copyright date in the lower left corner of the tagging frame.

The “P” in the denomination is printed using the tagging ink, and the tagging, only on the left and bottom edges of each stamp, is microprinted with contiguous crowns.



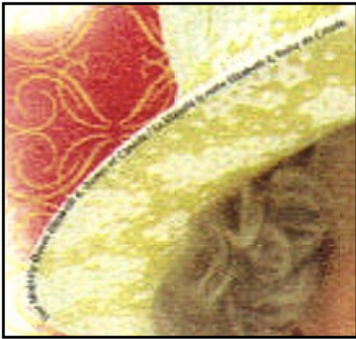
Uniquely the stamps in the top row of five stamps can be differentiated from the five stamps in the bottom row because in the top row the tagging is a solid frame, and between the top and bottom rows the tagging is a 2mm wide solid bar above a 2mm wide microprinted row of crowns. In the bottom row of stamps the top tips of the serpentine clearly show the non-microprinted bar from the stamps in the top row, while the lower portion of the serpentine clearly displays the microprinted crowns. Similarly, the serpentine on the bottom of the lower row show only microprinted crowns over the entire serpentine, without solid tips. (The photo on the right shows the tagging on a stamp from the bottom row of the booklet of ten).

Stamps from column one of the booklets can also be differentiated from stamps in the remaining four columns. In column one the serpentine display only crowns (nominally four crowns wide); in the remaining columns the serpentine on the left of the stamp display solid tagging on the tips (nominally three crowns wide).

The Queen in the Cream – Unitrade 2298



The Queen in the Cream stamp was also designed by Gottschalk+Ash International and printed by Canadian Bank Note only in booklets of ten subjects and uses uniform serpentine die-cut fenestrations gauged 13.40 x 13.40. The



booklet was printed on Tullis Russell Coatings paper and released 12 January 2009. The tagging is nominally 4.0mm between the stamp with semicircular indentations adjacent to the “P” symbol and a rectangular cut-out flanking the copyright date again in the

bottom left corner of the tagging frame.

Tagging around the stamp is not microprinted. But the tagging on the top edge of each stamp is microprinted with twelve contiguous crowns embedded into the tagging frame, with a second and third row of five crowns and two-and-half half crowns respectively projecting below the tagging frame.

Another first on this stamp is the use of microprinting within the stamp design. The phrase *Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada / Sa Majesté la reine Elizabeth II, Reine du Canada* is clearly printed as a shading around the brim of the Queen’s hat. Only just visible to the unaided eye, a high-powered magnifying glass is useful for detecting microprinting on Canadian stamps.

Technological improvements continued, and in Part 5 I will demonstrate yet another first in Queen Elizabeth II booklets.

My Favorite Cover: Quebec to London with Three 3d Perforated Beavers

Mark Boyce
boyce(at)ualberta.ca

Both the perforated 3d and the ½d (both perforated 11¼) stamps were used to make up the 10d Cunard rate from Quebec, Lower Canada to London on this 9 May 1859 cover (Fig. 1). The stamps are tied with four-ring #37 cancels. The cover left New York on 11 May on the Cunard *Africa* (Fig. 2) then was given a red CDS receiver stamp paid in London dated 24 May 1859. This indicates that the trans-Atlantic steam ship voyage took less than two weeks.



Figure 1

The destination for the cover is in central London, 32 Fenchurch Street, which is a few blocks northwest of the Tower of London. The black border makes this a mourning cover. I cannot discern the impression on the black seal used to close the envelope on the back.

The 3d perforated beaver is scarce because it was issued in January 1859 and was in use only until 1 July 1859, when Canada abandoned British currency for dollars and cents. Then, beginning on 1 July we have the comparable 5-cent beaver. Therefore, the 3-pence perforated beavers were in use for only six months.

This cover has a well-documented provenance from the Watson Yuile 3d Beaver Collection sale by Sissons in 1960; the Charles de Volpi sale by Sissons in 1965; Firby Auctions handled the Sam Nickle



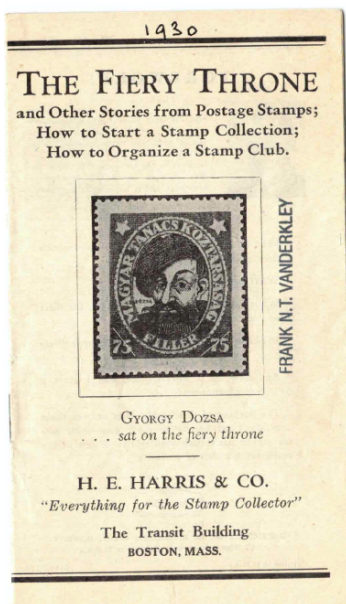
Figure 2

collection in 1988; the Henry Lubke Jr. collection was auctioned by Maresch in 1992; and I purchased it from Vance Auctions in 2023. In 2023 Vance secured a new Greene certificate.

The ship has an interesting history, originally sailing for Norway. The *SS Africa* had a disastrous fire and was converted to a barge that sunk in Lake Huron in 1895, but the wreck was discovered only this year, in June 2023. Remarkably, the Cunard Line of ships still sails from Southampton, UK.

My perception is that the left two beaver stamps are brown red, whereas the right one is red, suggesting that the stamps came from two different sheets.

The Fiery Throne



[Our member Frank N.T. VanderKley lent me a copy of a philatelic booklet published by Harris back in 1930. He suggested that I reprint the cover article, "The Fiery Throne," in our club *Bulletin*. I was rather fired by the idea, particularly because the dramatic story of György Dózsa had always been a highlight of my course on the history of Eastern Europe back when I was a professor. But I had to read the Harris article first. Yes, it definitely passed muster. I have supplemented the original text with color pictures of related stamp images. – The Editor.]

1. Bela Kun's Propaganda

At the close of the World War, in 1918, confusion reigned among the war-crushed nations of Europe. And nowhere was it worse than in Hungary. The old empire had crumbled; a strong new government was yet to be established; the country was impoverished by war, and

the pick of its men had been killed.

Also, a revolutionary movement called Communism, which had recently triumphed in Russia, was stirring throughout the impoverished land. And there appeared on the scene, as its leader, a strange figure whose name was Bela Kun. At Budapest he overturned the war-weakened government and established the “Magyar Tanacs-koztarsasag” or Hungarian Soviet Republic.



Bela Kun, Hungary 1966, Sc 1735

What happened in Hungary under the dictatorship of Bela Kun is still a matter for dispute. Some say that Kun was a “cruel, fat, spider-like monster of a man,” who tried by unspeakable methods to destroy all the traditional ways of living and thinking which the Hungarians held dear. Others cry hotly: “That is propoganda! Bela Kun was a good man, who simply tried to establish a better form of society.”

Whichever report is true, the fact remains that the Hungarians did not take kindly to Bela Kun and his Soviet Republic. At the end of 143 days he was forced to flee for his life. And he left behind him only one lasting symbol of his regime – an issue of postage stamps.

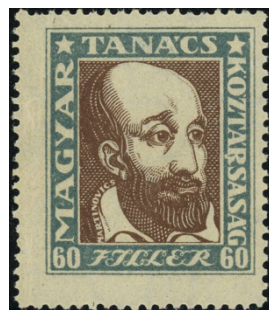
It was Bela Kun’s scheme, by means of these stamps, not only to advertise his Soviet Republic, but also to introduce five heroes of Communism to an unappreciative world. Every letter that left Hungary would bear – framed in the words “Magyar Tanacs-koztarsasag” – a portrait of Karl Marx the great Socialist, or the poet



Karl Marx
Hungary 1919
Sc 198



Sándor Petöfi
Hungary 1919
Sc 199



Ignac Mártonovics
Hungary 1919
Sc 200



György Dózsa
Hungary 1919
Sc 201



Friedrich Engels
Hungary 1919
Sc 202

Petőfi, or Martinovics, Dozsa, or Engels.

And this is exactly what happened. Bela Kun's postal propaganda was carried through the mails to all parts of the world,

Most of these interesting stamps are today at rest in the albums of collectors. Some call them "Hungary's Hall of Fame"; others call them, derisively, "The Bolshevik Rogues' Gallery." But whatever you may call them, there they stand – five postage stamps – lasting symbols of one of the strangest governments that has ever appeared and vanished in the ever-changing pageant of history.

II. The Rise of Gyorgy Dozsa

In all this grotesque set of postage stamps, there is neither portrait more striking, nor story more strange, than that of the revolutionist

Gyorgy Dozsa. How this soldier aspired to be a king, and how he ended his life upon a fiery throne, makes one of the most fantastic stories which postage stamps have ever recalled from the archives of history.

In the 16th century, when Dozsa was born, there were only two classes of people in Hungary – the rich and the poor – the nobility or aristocracy, and the common people or peasantry. The noblemen owned all the land. They made the peasants work frightfully hard, and forced them to pay unfairly large taxes. And if the peasants disobeyed, they were punished by torture, imprisonment, or death. There was no one to protect them from the wanton cruelty of their aristocratic masters.

Gyorgy Dozsa escaped the usual fate of the poor by enlisting in the army. His strength and courage soon brought him promotion. He became a high officer; and he was famed and respected far and wide as the best fighter in Hungary.

But Dozsa never forgot the common people. For many years it was his secret ambition to set them free. He dreamed of the time when, with the desperate courage that is born of misery, they might dare to rebel and under his leadership sweep the land clean of the hated aristocracy.

In the year 1514 came his great opportunity. Dozsa was appointed to raise a huge army and to make war on the Turks. Everyday life was then so miserable that men by the tens of thousands flocked to his standards. Poor farmers and ploughboys came, to escape hard labor; wandering students and parish priests came, to escape hunger; criminals and vagabonds came, to escape imprisonment. And before the noblemen realized what was happening, a vast army – a great and dangerous rabble – had assembled, with Gyorgy Dozsa in command.

Dozsa, forgetting all about the Turks, seized this great opportunity, and cried “Rebel! Rebel! Down with the aristocrats – and every man shall be rich and free!” The spirit of his words flamed through the entire army, and from the army the spirit of revolution spread through the land like a prairie fire. Then Dozsa swarmed over the countryside, burning and plundering, putting noblemen to death, and striking terror to the hearts of the aristocracy.

His victories intoxicated him like wine. Dozsa began to boast that he himself would soon be the new king of Hungary. He promised to establish a new government, and to make every man rich and free.



György Dózsa
Hungary 1947 Sc 816



György Dózsa
Hungary 1972 Sc 2148

This idea grew rapidly in Dozsa's mind. Success made him overconfident. He allowed himself to entertain magnificent dreams. He grew careless of realities. Swarms of recruits daily joined the rebellion. Most of them were poorly equipped, untrained and ill-clad peasants, who knew nothing of warfare; but Dozsa did not bother to train them. The cold winter was approaching; but Dozsa neglected to lay away provisions and clothing.

When his officers urged him to mend these matters, Dozsa paid little heed to them. He was lost in dreams, revelling in the thoughts of his golden throne, his jeweled sceptre, and his golden crown.

He saw himself the ruler of all Hungary, a soldier made into a sovereign. He wrote an impertinent, boastful, threatening letter to the king. And his muscular hand, which fitted so naturally about the sword hilt, awkwardly held a pen and planned an empire.

So the army ran wild. Discipline was poor. The men were chiefly interested in plunder, and often they fell to quarreling greedily over the spoils. Large bands of them split off from the main

army, and went as far as they dared into new regions, to loot the castles of their former masters.

III. The Fiery Throne

Meanwhile the noblemen were slowly but surely increasing and organizing their forces. Thousands of soldiers were hired or borrowed from the friendly rulers of surrounding kingdoms, who hated to see the common people getting into power in any land. And at last the price for Dozsa's dreaming was paid in full. The king's mail-clad knights rode rough-shod over the half-clothed, poorly armed rabble of the revolutionists. Those who escaped with their lives fled to the hills, or crept home whimpering to their masters.

Dozsa was captured alive. Terrible was the anger of the aristocrats against him. They resolved to make an example of him – a frightful example that would strike fear to the hearts of revolutionists forever afterwards.

He had wanted to be a king. So they made an iron throne for him to sit on; and they fashioned a crown and a sceptre of iron, to be placed on his head and in his hand. Then they decreed that these materials should be heated red hot; and that Dozsa should ascend his throne, and reign as a king...until the life was scorched out of his body.

This sentence was actually carried out. With a mock ceremony of such relentless cruelty that the blood of the spectators ran cold, Dozsa was escorted to the red-hot throne and flung upon it; the glowing crown was placed on his head; and the flaming bar of iron – Dozsa's jeweled sceptre – was laid across his knees.

The revolutionist endured these tortures with invincible heroism. No cry of anguish nor plea for mercy escaped his grim, set lips. Defiantly he grasped the flaming sceptre. Proudly, for the fraction of a minute, he sat upright on the fiery throne. Then, crumpling from the terrific heat, he fell silently forward, face down upon the cool earth.

While life still faintly lingered, a pen full of famished men – Dozsa's former friends and followers, who had been starved for

many days by way of preparation – were turned loose upon his half-roasted body...

Thus ended Hungary’s first revolutionist, Gyorgy Dozsa, who tried to overturn the social system of his time. More than four centuries elapsed before a revolutionist of a different calibre, Bela Kun, caused to be issued the set of postage stamps that brought Dozsa’s face and deeds to light again.

The Fortunate Four



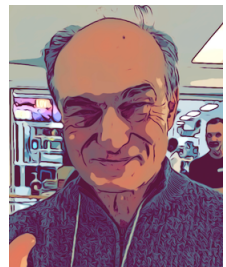
Frank N. VanderKley walked away with the door prize at our 4 December meeting



Brian Heibert won the 50/50 on 4 December. The exact amount was not recorded.



Ernie Carlson won the door prize at the 18 December meeting.



Ed Dykstra had his third win in recent meetings. On 18 December he took \$40.50 home.

It Made It!

This postcard showed up in my mailbox on 21/11/ 2023. It was mailed at the end of February 2020. I guess it found a hiding place and went into hibernation as the world shut down shortly after it was mailed. Anyway it was a nice surprise... -- Jeff Pacey



Building an Inclusive Community

Gregg Redner, President, Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
[reprinted from the *RPSC Newsletter*]

Over the past month, members of The RPSC Board have been discussing a new value proposition for our organization.

A value proposition is a declarative statement explaining why someone would want to become involved in your organization. The statement summarizes how you will deliver your organization's promise and how your offering will deliver value to customers. It clearly explains what differentiates you, or makes your offering "unique," and why membership has real value for someone looking to join. The information we received from our recent members' survey formed the basis for this discussion.

We still have a way to go in finalizing this project as we wish to be thorough and thoughtful. After all, everything else we do as an organization will grow out of this value proposition; however, even in the early stages of our discussion, the word "community" keeps appearing.

At first, this didn't surprise us.

After all, we are an organization of stamp collectors. Isn't this a community of sorts?

After much discussion, and after hearing from you at the Royal in London, we have begun to realize the word "community" is a beginning and not an ending.

The *Oxford English Dictionary* defines community as "all the people who live in a particular area, country, etc. when talked about as a group."

Think about that for a moment.

It doesn't say "all the people like me who live in a particular area, etc."

It says *all the people*.

How does this apply to us in The RPSC?

For so long, we have thought of our organization as an end point. We refer to members; we refer to those who belong to The

RPSC and those who don't. We still hear discussions that break out stamp collectors versus philatelists; exhibitors versus non-exhibitors; beginning collectors versus experienced collectors; female collectors versus male collectors; young collectors versus old collectors; and album fillers versus postal historians. We've all heard this sort of thing a million times, so why do we continue to perpetuate it?

I have a friend whose 16-year-old son was recently called "the child" at a judge's feedback session. Over the past year, I have heard collectors variously referred to as "the women," "junior," "the new guy who still doesn't know too much," "that guy who collects pretty stamps," etc. You get the point. I am certain these comments are not intended to be hurtful, but they represent entrenched ideas and values that separate us from other collectors.

As we move through the process of creating a new value proposition, it is our intention to create an inclusive community that puts out the welcome mat for all those people who love stamps and this meaningful hobby. This includes those who do not traditionally collect, those who don't have a lot of experience, those who collect the unusual, those who are looking for mentoring and help, those who haphazardly collect and most especially those for whom Organized Philately appears to have no intrinsic value.

We want The RPSC to be an organization that serves the stamp collecting community. We want it to be a place where you can come, ask questions, find help, explore and grow in the hobby. After all, our role as "Canada's national stamp club" is not to grow The RPSC but to help grow the greater hobby.

Wandering around Our Website

John-Paul Himka

I started an exploration of our club website in the previous issue of the *Bulletin*. This is a continuation. The URL of our website is:

<https://www.edmontonstampclub.ca/>

The website always contains the latest issue of the *Edmonton Stamp Club Bulletin*. In fact, each issue appears *first* on our website, before it is printed. But also, thanks to the efforts of previous *Bulletin*

editor Fred Tauber and webmaster Dianne, back issues of the *Bulletin* are also available on the website from 2011 on.

Just below the *Bulletins* on the home page is information about our Spring National Stamp Show, to be held at the Central Lions Recreation Center, 23-24 March 2024.

And below that is an account of our work with the Edmonton Food Bank. Last year, we learn, we donated 940 pounds of food to the Food Bank.

The last items on the home page are links to the informative websites of the RPSC and the American Philatelic Society.

Leaving the “Home” page and moving right to click on “About Us,” we find a bare-bones introduction to the club, but also a link to many more philatelic websites in addition to the RPSC and APS: the British North America Philatelic Society, *Canadian Stamp News*, the Canadian Stamp Dealers’ Association, the Calgary Philatelic Society, the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society, Stamp Auction Network, Postal History Society of Canada, and Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation. It’s an amazing resource.

The next section on the top is “Meetings.” Unsurprisingly, it provides a complete listing of meeting dates for the current club year. It also informs us about some of what goes on at meetings, such as the availability of circuit books and, for loan, current Scott stamp catalogues.

After “Meetings” comes “Membership”: types and costs of membership as well as benefits. Also here, at the click of a link, is a blank membership form to download.

The “Volunteers” section encourages non-members to help us out while developing their own skills: “Social media promotion, photography, video/audio testing, preparing posters, signage, customer service, introduction of guest speakers, written and verbal presentations; loading and unloading product or auction lots housed in boxes or cases, assembling exhibit frames, setting up directional signage, tables, chairs and more.”

Clicking on “Events/Shows” presents the meeting schedule and more detailed information on planned shows. The section “Bulletin” provides access to the *Bulletin*, current and back issues, as already described.

The link “Contact Us” provides the club’s email address, phone number, and (since we’re philatelists) postal address. There is also a direct way to contact the club through the website.

The last item on the right of the home page is “ESC Directors.” It lists all the club’s elected directors, with their email addresses. The section also explains the role of the directors.

There is a dropdown menu under the “Home” rubric on the home page. The first item there is “Estates.” It explains in some detail how to have our club sell a collection on consignment. (From conversations at board meetings, it looks like the “Estates” section may have to be revised somewhat in light of new terminology and new rules.)

The next item on the dropdown menu, “Auctions,” describes the procedures for our summer auction and get-together. The item “Links” takes you to the same links with philatelic organizations and publications already described above.

The dropdown item “ESC Sponsorship” explains some of the financial challenges facing our club, invites donations, and provides a link to donate online. The last item on the menu is “Advertise.” It explains the costs and benefits of advertising in the *Bulletin* and show programs.

Does anything seem to be missing? I just notice one thing: there is no information about the auctions in the club. We have three types of auction: silent, members’, and estate. The general rules and procedures should be explained. Both the silent and members’ auctions require forms, which could be made available for download from the website.

Overall, our website is a cornucopia of information about the club and philately more generally. It is very easy to navigate, with plenty of cross-referencing. Is there a meeting next Monday? The quickest way to answer that question, and with complete certainty, is to log on to the website. Our club website is well worth a bookmark.



Meeting Dates

The Edmonton Stamp Club meets Mondays at 6:00 p.m. in the cafeteria of St. Joseph High School, 10830-109 Street. Park to the north of the school and use the main entrance at the southeast corner of the school. For information about the club call 780-467-4825 or 780-437-1787.

2024

8 and 22 January

5 and 26 February

4 and 18 March

8 and 22 April

6 and 27 May

