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Endangered Species / Espèces en voie de disparition



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Journal of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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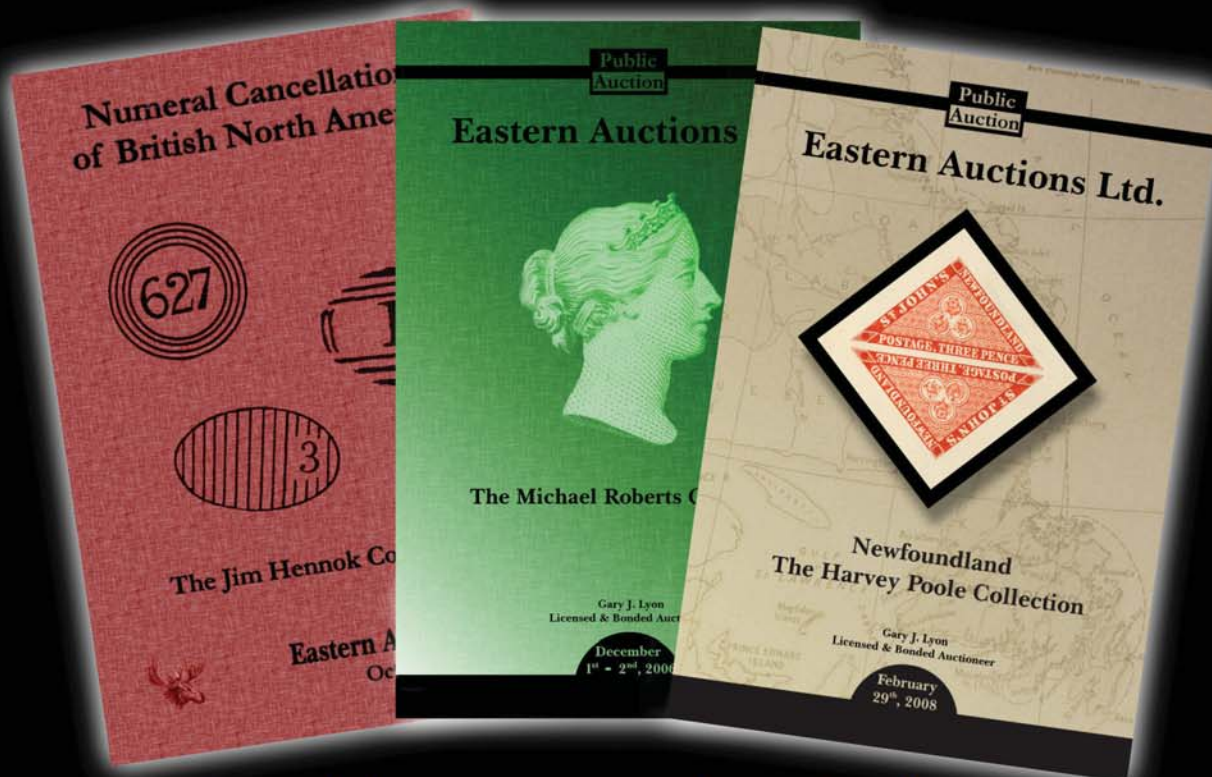


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**THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA**

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) is the successor to the national society founded in 1887. Membership in the Society is open to anyone interested in stamps. Whether you are a beginner or an advanced collector, The RPSC offers a number of services that will be of interest to you. Here are just a few:

THE CANADIAN PHILATELIST - The international award winning bi-monthly magazine of The RPSC, it provides stamp collectors information and news – for members and from the members. Each year, the author of the best article published in *The Canadian Philatelist* receives the Geldert medal.

SALES CIRCUIT - The Sales Circuit is a useful method of disposing of surplus material and acquiring other material for your collection. Details on request.

ANNUAL MEETING - An annual convention held in a different locale each year provides an ideal opportunity to meet friends, exchange ideas, and get advice on your collection or exhibition at which exhibitors can qualify for international shows. You will also get a chance to visit a dealer bourse and attend interesting and informative seminars.

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CHAPTERS - The RPSC has a network of local clubs across Canada. Chapter meeting details are published in *The Canadian Philatelist*. A great way to network with other collectors in your area.

THE INTERNET - The Society has a Web site www.rpssc.org where members can find out about the latest developments, coming events and link up to many other stamp collecting sites. As a member, your e-mail and Web site address can be added.

OTHER SOCIETIES - As the national society for stamp collectors, The RPSC works in partnership with many other societies and associations, such as the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association and Canada Post Corporation.

CANADA POST - The Society maintains a Canada Post Liaison Officer in Ottawa to represent the Society, its members and chapters and collectors in general. Members may raise issues of mutual interest with Canada Post Corporation through this office.

Join The RPSC!

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) est la digne successeur de celle fondée en 1887. Tout individu intéressé par la collection de timbres-poste peut en devenir membre. Que vous soyez un collectionneur débutant ou chevronné, la SRPC vous offre une gamme de services qui sauront vous intéresser. En voici quelques-uns:

LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN - Cette publication bimestrielle, primée au niveau international, offre aux membres des informations et des nouvelles sur le monde philatélique rédigées par ses membres. Chaque année, la médaille Geldert est décernée à l'auteur du meilleur article publié dans *Le philatéliste canadien*.

CARNETS DE TIMBRES EN APPROBATION - Ils sont disponibles sur demande. C'est une façon facile de disposer de matériel en surplus ou d'acquérir des nouvelles pièces pour sa collection.

RÉUNION ANNUELLE - Une convention annuelle se tient dans différentes parties du pays. Une exposition de niveau national fait partie intégrante de la convention et permet à l'exposant de se qualifier pour les expositions internationales. De plus vous pouvez y visiter les tables de négociants et assister à des conférences.

ASSURANCES - les membres peuvent obtenir une assurance-groupe afin de protéger leurs collections personnelles. Les chapitres peuvent souscrire une assurance responsabilité vis-à-vis des tiers pour protéger un club et les événements qu'il organise. Les primes pour les deux polices sont de beaucoup inférieures à ce qu'un non-membre paierait pour un contrat similaire. Vous pouvez obtenir des renseignements sur ces deux types de police en vous adressant au Bureau national.

CHAPITRES - Des clubs locaux au Canada où les membres de La SRPC reçoivent un accueil chaleureux. Les renseignements sont publiés dans *Le philatéliste canadien*.

L'INTERNET - La SRPC a un site d'Internet www.rpssc.org où les membres obtiennent les informations à date, les événements philatéliques à venir et peuvent accéder à plusieurs autres sites philatéliques.

PARTENARIAT - La Société a des ententes avec plusieurs autres sociétés et associations philatéliques, notamment l'Association canadienne des négociants en timbres-poste et la Société canadienne des postes (SCP).

POSTES CANADA - La SRPC a un agent de liaison situé à Ottawa pour représenter La Société, ses Chapitres, ses membres et les collectionneurs en général auprès de la SCP. Les membres peuvent soumettre des questions d'intérêt commun aux deux Sociétés par l'entremise de cet agent.

Joignez-vous à La SRPC

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L'information fournie dans ce formulaire nous permettra de vous faire parvenir la correspondance de La SRPC et ses fournisseurs autorisés. La Société publie le nom de chaque nouveau membre dans *Le philatéliste canadien*. La Société assure la confidentialité de vos renseignements et s'engage à ne jamais les vendre ou les échanger auprès de fournisseurs et/ou d'agents de publicité sans avoir obtenu votre autorisation. Pour tous renseignements supplémentaires, veuillez communiquer avec La SRPC au 1-888-285-4143.

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Endangered Species: 2008 October Stamp Month Issue

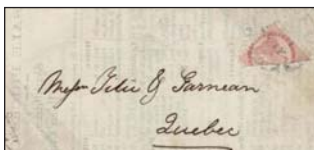
In its continuing efforts to draw attention to Canada's endangered species, Canada Post has depicted three birds and a butterfly to commemorate October Stamp Month 2008.

If these winged creatures are to be saved from extinction they need our protection. Loss of habitat, use of pesticides and predation account for the chief reasons for the population declines of many of our wildlife friends.

Les espèces en voie de disparition : numéro du Mois de la philatélie — octobre 2008

Postes Canada déploie des efforts constants pour attirer l'attention sur les espèces en voie de disparition au Canada, c'est pourquoi, en 2008, elle a utilisé trois oiseaux et un papillon pour commémorer octobre le Mois de la philatélie.

Afin d'éviter l'extinction de ces créatures ailées, nous devons les protéger. La perte de leur habitat, l'usage de pesticides et les prédateurs sont les principales raisons du déclin de la population chez beaucoup de nos amis de la faune.



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Bisects

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EDITOR'S notes notes du RÉDACTEUR

by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

October Stamp Month Project

Some time ago our hardworking National Office Director, Peter Butler, sent me a copy of a column that Garfield Portch unearthed in the November-December 1956 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* while he was updating the magazine's on-line index. The article was signed, "Yours constructively, Mr. Average Collector." In this 52-year-old piece entitled, "Is the Average Collector Forgotten?", the author vents at length about the lack of articles in philatelic journals for beginner and junior collectors.

The author was right in his observation that philatelic publications do not, for the most part, print articles penned exclusively for beginner or junior collectors. Regrettable as this practice may seem, it has its reasons.

Philatelic magazines, as with other publications, generally cater to readers that pay the freight and I would guess that it is the long-time, established philatelists that support the philatelic print media.

Articles, the author states, are "slanted to the super-expert collector." He continues: "It would appear to be a disgrace or at least a very low social level to be an average collector." The author does not explain to readers what he means by "average collector." Does such an individual even exist?

An "average" is the mean of a set of numbers. People, on the other hand, cannot be lumped together and averaged. Perhaps by "average collector" the author meant to refer to collectors whose collections do not consist of highly specialized material, those that do not exhibit their material competitively or do not belong to national or international philatelic organizations. But let us not quibble about semantics. The author's point is well taken. We could do more to embrace collectors that do not pursue highly specialized areas of the hobby and those that simply enjoy the hobby as a pastime with no intentions of becoming national exhibitors or being recognized internationally for their philatelic accomplishments.

Can we do more to stress the inclusiveness of our hobby? Or work toward the elimination of aspects perceived as exclusive or elitist? If you or your stamp collecting group is looking for an October Stamp Month project this may be an aspect to consider.

Projet pour octobre le Mois de la philatélie

Il y a quelque temps, notre infatigable directeur du Bureau national, Peter Butler, m'a envoyé la copie d'une chronique que Garfield Portch avait déterrée du numéro de novembre-décembre 1956 du *Philatéliste canadien*, dont il mettait à jour l'indexation en ligne. L'article était signé « Bien cordialement et dans un but constructif, M. Philatéliste Moyen » (traduction). Dans cet article vieux de 52 ans intitulé, « Is the Average Collector Forgotten? » (Le traducteur moyen est-il oublié?), l'auteur vide abondamment son sac sur le manque d'articles philatéliques destinés aux collectionneurs débutants et non experts.

Il avait raison de dire que les publications philatéliques, pour la plupart, ne publient pas d'articles destinés exclusivement aux collectionneurs débutants ou non-experts. Une telle pratique peut sembler regrettable, mais elle s'explique.

Les revues philatéliques, tout comme les autres publications, satisfont généralement les lecteurs qui paient les frais; et je dirais que ce sont les philatélistes de longue date et expérimentés qui soutiennent les médias philatéliques imprimés.

Les articles, selon l'auteur, sont « orientés vers les grands experts-collectionneurs. Il ajoute : le fait d'être un collectionneur moyen serait honteux et donnerait l'impression d'un niveau social extrêmement bas ». Il ne dit cependant pas ce qu'il entend par « collectionneur moyen ». Ce genre de personne existe-t-il seulement?

Une « moyenne » s'établit par des chiffres. En outre, les gens ne peuvent pas être mis en tas pour qu'on en fasse la moyenne. Par « collectionneur moyen », l'auteur faisait peut-être allusion à ceux dont la collection n'est pas constituée d'éléments très spécialisés, ceux qui ne participent pas aux concours ou qui ne sont pas membres d'un organisme philatélique national ou international. Mais laissons de côté les querelles de sémantique. Nous avons compris l'auteur. Nous pourrions faire davantage pour les collectionneurs qui ne s'engagent pas dans des domaines trop spécialisés et ceux qui aiment pratiquer un passe-temps juste pour le plaisir sans vouloir prendre part aux expositions nationales ou obtenir une reconnaissance internationale pour leurs réalisations philatéliques.

Pourrions-nous faire davantage pour favoriser l'inclusivité dans notre passe-temps ou travailler à l'élimination des aspects qui sont perçus comme exclusifs ou élitistes? Si vous ou votre groupe philatélique cherchez un projet pour le Mois de la philatélie, ce serait peut-être un sujet à examiner.

The author also accuses the philatelic press of ignoring the basics of stamp collecting topics such as how to mount plate blocks, go about forming a specialized collection, mount booklet panes, explain coil stamps, precancels, meter postage or explain the differences among the various types of stamp catalogues on the market.

All of these topics have at some point been covered in stamp magazines. But it may be time to revisit them in *The Canadian Philatelist*. The decision is up to readers. It is your magazine and I leave it up to you to decide what you want to read.

The Canadian Philatelist makes every effort to cater to and serve the widest possible spectrum of collectors – beginner, intermediate and advanced. But elitist it is not.

We also learn from the article that the writer attempted to find a weekly or monthly philatelic publication that contained “at least one article written down to ‘Mr. Average’ instead of up to ‘Mr. Expert’.” Under my watch, *The Canadian Philatelist* will never publish an article that “writes down” to any reader. We simply do not subscribe to the theory that beginner collectors need to be written down to.

Beginners may require information that differs from what lifelong collectors require but the manner in which it is presented must presume that beginner collectors are every bit as intelligent as long-time collectors. They certainly do not need to be written down to, as “Mr. Average Collector” suggested back in 1956.

In this issue we feature a variety of articles that, we hope, will provide a pleasurable and educational experience for readers. Long-time contributor, Dick Logan, one of our dedicated contributors, has penned an article with a biographical slant. The piece deals with the life of Pietro Annigoni Al Santo who is one of the great artists of the 20th Century. He painted some of Queen Elizabeth’s most memorable portraits.

For the story behind the story we turn to a short, illustrated article by Ray Ireson who, incidentally, also edits the award-winning club newsletter, *The Shoebox*. Ray’s submission deals with the classic tale that historically ranks among the favourites of many schoolboys. The tale of Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe reads like a true story yet everyone knows that it is fiction. Or, is it?

Stamp collecting, for many of us, is a year-round activity and we have included several articles of a more serious philatelic nature. If “Mr. Average Collector” above were to read this edition of our magazine, we hope that he would agree that its content is not exclusively “slanted to the super-expert collector.” ☒

L’auteur accuse aussi la presse philatélique d’ignorer les notions fondamentales de philatélie; par exemple, comment présenter les coins datés, se lancer dans la collection spécialisée, monter un feuillet de carnet, expliquer les roulettes, les timbres-poste préoblitérés, les machines à affranchir et les différences entre les genres de catalogue qu’on trouve sur le marché.

Tous ces sujets ont jusqu’à un certain point été traités dans les revues philatéliques. Mais, le temps est peut-être venu que *Le Philatéliste canadien* les revisite. La décision revient aux lecteurs. C’est votre revue et je vous laisse décider ce que vous voulez lire.

Le Philatéliste canadien fait tous les efforts voulus pour satisfaire et servir la plus grande brochette possible de collectionneurs – débutants, intermédiaires et avancés. Il n’est certainement pas élitiste.

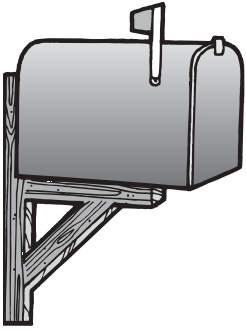
L’article dont nous venons de parler nous apprend aussi que l’auteur a cherché une publication philatélique hebdomadaire ou mensuelle qui contenait « au moins un article qui descend au niveau de M. Moyen plutôt que de s’élever à celui de M. Expert ». Tant que je serai rédacteur en chef *du Philatéliste canadien*, ce dernier ne publiera jamais un article qui « descend » au niveau de quelque lecteur que ce soit. Nous n’adhérons tout simplement pas à la théorie qui veut que les collectionneurs débutants soient d’un niveau auquel il faut « descendre ».

Les débutants n’ont peut-être pas besoin des mêmes renseignements que les collectionneurs de toute une vie, mais ces renseignements doivent être présentés d’une façon qui montre que les nouveaux collectionneurs sont aussi intelligents que les plus anciens. Nous n’avons certainement pas besoin d’abaisser notre niveau de rédaction pour eux comme le laissait entendre « M. Collectionneur Moyen » en 1956.

Dans le présent numéro, nous proposons une variété d’articles qui, nous l’espérons, procureront aux lecteurs un moment de plaisir instructif. Un collaborateur de longue date, Dick Logan, a rédigé un article à saveur biographique. Il y est question de Pietro Annigoni Al Santo, l’un des grands artistes du 20e siècle qui a peint certains des portraits les plus mémorables de la reine Élisabeth.

Pour l’histoire derrière l’histoire, nous nous reportons à un court article illustré de Ray Ireson, qui, incidemment, est aussi le rédacteur en chef du bulletin de club, *The Shoebox*, qui a remporté plusieurs prix. L’article se rapporte à un conte classique, qui historiquement, se range parmi les préférés de bien des écoliers, Robinson Crusoe, de Daniel Defoe, qui se lit comme une histoire vraie, bien que nous sachions tous qu’elle est du domaine de la fiction. Ou, l’est-elle vraiment?

Pour beaucoup d’entre nous, la collection de timbres est une activité qui se pratique à longueur d’année et nous avons inclus dans ce numéro plusieurs articles plutôt sérieux sur le plan philatélique. Si notre « M. Collectionneur Moyen » devait le lire, nous espérons qu’il sera d’accord avec le fait que son contenu n’est pas « exclusivement orienté vers le grand expert-collectionneur ». ☒

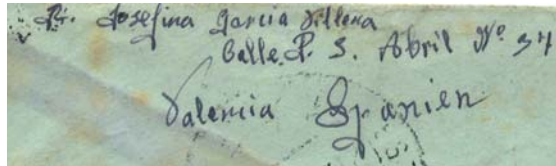


in the MAILBOX dans la boîte aux LETTRES

Dear Editor

I enjoyed Ken Lewis' absorbing article "Almost Forgotten" (*TCP* July/August 2008). While not wishing to detract in any way from the article, I do have several comments.

With regard to the return address on the back of the cover pictured in Figure 2 (p 223), the abbreviation in front of Josefina



appears to be Rt. or possibly Rte, which stands for Remite (From) or Remitente (Sender), rather than Srta (Señorita). The name of the street in the second line of the return address is Calle P. S. Abril, which is an abbreviation for Calle Pintor Salvador Abril. Calle means street, while Pintor means painter. (Artist Salvador Abril y Blasco, known for his landscapes and seascapes, was born in Valencia in 1862 and died in 1924.)

Streets in Spain which are named after individuals frequently include the profession of the individual. These designations include words such as escritor (writer), arquitecto (architect), maestro, poeta (poet), to name just a few. In the city of Granada, for example, there are streets called Pintor Velásquez, Poeta Manuel de Góngora, and so on.

In the 4th paragraph on page 225, there is a typo: "Torosa" should be "Tortosa". The battle for Tortosa was one of the bloodiest during the Spanish Civil War. Much of the city was destroyed.

Finally, in the penultimate paragraph of the article, Mr. Lewis invites readers to use their imaginations with regard to the relationship between Josefina Garcia Villena and Miguel Beltrán. Because women in Spain keep their maiden names when married, it is quite possible that she could have been his wife or his mother.

Yours sincerely,
Alena Pascual
Toronto

tion of the two colonies and an occupied territory (Tanganyika was a League of Nations mandate territory mandated to the British until the natives could get organized and assume the responsibility of governing themselves) was something which included more than the postal operations such as customs and all sorts of other things. It was referred to as the "East African Common Service Organization" up to 1967 and from thence as the "East African Community". The postal operations were a part of this organization and they did not so much as join together as be amalgamated under it in the form of the East African Post and Telecommunications Corporation.

Nor are the reasons given in the article for its dissolution. These were: a) the socialist economic policies of Tanzania and b) the misrule of Idi Amin Dada in Uganda. A customs reunion between the three countries has been organized and has been in effect for the past two or three years.

Duff Malkin
Vancouver, BC

Dear Editor,

I read with interest Dr. Sidney V. Soanes' article, "BRITISH EAST AFRICA - a Philatelic History" in your July/August magazine. I found this article very useful in understanding and organizing my East African stamps.

I would appreciate similar articles covering other areas.

I look forward to receiving each copy of your excellent publication.

Kind regards,
Mary Maxwell MacLean

Dear Editor,

I read with great interest the article of Dr. Sidney V. Soanes about the British East Africa in *The Canadian Philatelist* of

Dear Editor,

An article on the Spanish Civil War in a Canadian philatelic magazine (July-August 2008, Vol. 59, No 4) and no mention of the Mackenzie-Papineau battalion? Shocking. The Lincoln-Washington battalion was referred to, however.

Regards
David Handelman
Ottawa, ON

Dear Editor,

The article dealing with Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika in the July-August issue (Vol. 59, No. 4) is that it tells us what most of the readers already know. Indeed, that formation and its history may be the only thing postal about an area that pretty much everyone knows about.

The other thing is that it is not quite right for two reasons. First, the unifica-

July / August 2008, Vol 59 No.4. He mentions that if there will be favorable response to his article, he will continue to write. Well, here is one. There are several British Areas—British Indian Ocean, British Middle East, British South Atlantic, British South Pacific, British South Africa, British West Africa, British Asia, British West Indies, without counting British Europe.

Please pass this message to Dr. Soanes.

I have been a member of RPSC for many, many years (member # 22748), I read the journal from first to last page, and I love it. Keep up the good work.

Regards
Ted Pappucyan

Dear Editor,

I have been a stamp collector for some 40 years. I collect primarily Southern Europe, Northern Africa and the Middle and Near East. I therefore enjoy greatly reading philatelic articles on areas that are familiar to me philatelically.

Please give my appreciation to Dr. Soanes for his very satisfactory review of British East Africa.

Yours truly,
Denis M. Doren
Member I 27997

Dear Editor,

I thoroughly enjoyed the article on Henry Archer by Michael Peach but I would disagree with the statement that an "Archer" should be on cover dated prior to January 28, 1854. While it is true that such a cover would definitely be an Archer, many were used up to June 1854. I have an Archer on piece dated March 24, 1854; the stamp is from Plate 98.

The main difference between Archers and the later officially perforated stamps in gauge 16 (*Stanley Gibbons Spec. C1*) is that the former has Alphabet I corner letters while the latter has Alphabet II. Therefore, even loose stamps may be identified as Archers.

Postmasters were instructed not to issue the C1s until their stocks of imperforate stamps were exhausted. However, this was generally ignored and imperforates, Archers, and C1s were all in circulation in the first few months of 1854.

Victor G. Potter,
St. Catharines, ON

Dear Editor,

Following up on Murray Heifetz' excellent "in my Opinion: Collectors, Philatelists and Exhibitors" in the July-August, 2008 issue of *TCP* (p 254), the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors exists, among other things, to help new exhibitors become comfortable and successful in this wonderful and fun area of our hobby. A free pamphlet titled "Getting Started in Philatelic Exhibiting" is available from AAPE for the asking. It may be obtained from our Secretary, Elizabeth Hisey, 7227 Sparta Rd., Sebring, FL 33872, or communicate by email to lizhisey@comcast.net.

John M. Hotchner
VP, AAPE
jmhstamp@ix.netcom.com

Dear Editor,

I have just received my copy of *The Canadian Philatelist*. As usual, it made for interesting reading.

As I read the various articles, I wondered if you ever received blurbs about the Salvation Army dating from the World War II years.



I have a collection of letters and stamps from that period and wondered if anyone else might be collecting this type of material. I also have a very large collection of military mail from men stationed overseas that was handled by Salvation Army personnel.

Major George Prior [Ret]
Orangeville, ON

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New CSDA Dates: November 7-9, 2008

The Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association (CSDA) had dates booked for its spring and fall Toronto shows through 2010 at Exhibition Place. However, there are extensive renovations underway in the Automotive Building where, readers may recall, CAPEX 78 was held. As a result of this major renovation to turn the Automotive Building into a first-class conference centre, bookings in the building had to be relocated to different locations throughout Exhibition Place.

Because a major Automotive Building tenant was moved into the Queen Elizabeth Building for the entire month of October the CSDA got bumped. As a consequence, the CSDA had a choice of keeping its October 17-19 dates and move to a new building or remain in the building and move to a new date. "After seeing some of the potential new venues," says John Sheffield, CSDA Executive Director, "it was an easy choice - change the dates and remain in the QE building."

2007 Geldert Medal Winner



Ken Lewis (centre) receiving The RPSC Geldert Medal for 2007 from François Brisse (left) & Raymond Ireson of the Lakeshore Club. The Medal was established by Phyllis Geldert in memory of her husband, Dr. George M. "Mac" Geldert, FRPSC, president of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (1958-1967). It is awarded for the best article or series of articles in our journal, *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Philatelic News from Iceland

Iceland Post announced its stamp releases for March-May 2008 as follows:



Icelandic Embroidery
27.03.2008



Old Agricultural Tools
27.03.2008



Nordic Mythology III
27.03.2008



Icelandic Industrial Design
08.05.2008



100 Years of Geothermal
Space Heating
08.05.2008



Hafnarfjörður 100th
Anniversary
08.05.2008



Europa 2008 Letters
08.05.2008



Personalized Stamps
08.05.2008

News from the Philatelic Collections of Library and Archives Canada

In its pursuit to provide better access to its philatelic records for postal historians in Canada, Library and Archives Canada has produced 14 new finding aids on postal history in PDF format. You can now have access to many lists of postal markings, essentially from Quebec province, through the Internet. We would like to thank Cimon Morin for his contribution in creating these finding aids.

How to search:

- Access the Library and Archives Website using the link given below.
- Choose your language to navigate on the website.
- On the right side of the screen, click on the word "archives" below the "Search all" box.
- Enter the finding aid No. in the field and then click the "Go" button.
- In the description, scroll down and click on the finding aid pdf file.
- The search can also be done using keywords from the title.

Here is the list of the online finding aids now available at the following website address: <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca>

Finding aid No.	Title of the fonds or the series	Fonds No.
CPA-251	Ruiter Family fonds	MG23-GIII-3
CPA-252	Quebec, Lower Canada, Canada East fonds. Application for Licences, Bonds and Certificates, 1763-1867	RG4-B28
CPA-253	Civil Secretary Records relating to appointments of baillifs	RG4-B22
CPA-254	Provincial Secretary Municipal Records: Canada East series	RG4-B36
CPA-255	Fonds de la famille de Saint-Ours	MG23-GIII-6
CPA-256	Fonds de la famille Salaberry	MG24-G45
CPA-257	Daniel Claus and family fonds	MG19-F1
CPA-258	Submissions to and reports of the Councils of the Province of Quebec relating to the audit of provincial public accounts series. Councils of the Province of Quebec fonds	RG1-E15A
CPA-259	Ermatinger family estate fonds, series 2 and 3	MG19-A2
CPA-260	Lower Canada and Canada: Commission of Inquiry into the Post Office series	RG4-B52
CPA-261	Land petitions and related records of the Executive Council series. Executive Council Office of the Province of Lower Canada fonds	RG1-L3L
CPA-262	John and Thomas Nairne fonds	MG23-GIII-23
CPA-263	Collection Neilson / Neilson Collection	MG24-B1 / R 6446
CPA-264	Civil Secretary, Correspondence: Quebec, Lower Canada and Canada East - Quebec and Lower Canada S Series - Civil Secretary Correspondence	RG4-A1

Michel Guénette
Philatelic Project Officer
Philatelic Collections
Library and Archives Canada
<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca>

Nouveautés aux Collections philatéliques de Bibliothèque et Archives Canada.

Afin d'offrir aux philatélistes et aux amateurs d'histoire postale un meilleur accès aux documents philatéliques, Bibliothèque et Archives Canada (BAC) rend disponible 14 nouveaux instruments de recherche sur l'histoire postale, essentiellement du Québec ancien, en format PDF. Ces instruments de recherche sont le fruit du travail assidu de Cimon Morin dans les fonds et collection de BAC. Nous tenons donc à le remercier pour sa grande contribution.

Comment faire :

- Accéder au site avec le l'adresse internet indiquée ci-bas.
- Choisir la langue de navigation.
- À droite de l'écran, cliquer sur le mot « archives » sous la case « Rechercher tout ».
- Inscrire le numéro de l'instrument de recherche dans la case et cliquer sur le bouton « allez-y ».
- Entrer dans la description et dérouler jusqu'à la rubrique instrument de recherche et cliquer sur le fichier pdf.
- La recherche peut aussi se faire avec les mots clés du titre.

Voici la liste des instruments de recherche maintenant disponibles en ligne sur le site de Bibliothèque et Archives Canada à l'adresse suivante : <http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca>

No instrument de recherche	Titre du fonds ou de la série	No du fonds
CPA-251	Ruiter Family fonds	MG23-GIII-3
CPA-252	Quebec, Lower Canada, Canada East fonds. Application for Licences, Bonds and Certificates, 1763-1867	RG4-B28
CPA-253	Civil Secretary Records relating to appointments of baillifs	RG4-B22
CPA-254	Provincial Secretary Municipal Records: Canada East series	RG4-B36
CPA-255	Fonds de la famille de Saint-Ours	MG23-GIII-6
CPA-256	Fonds de la famille Salaberry	MG24-G45
CPA-257	Daniel Claus and family fonds	MG19-F1
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CPA-263	Collection Neilson / Neilson Collection	MG24-B1 / R 6446
CPA-264	Civil Secretary, Correspondence: Quebec, Lower Canada and Canada East - Quebec and Lower Canada S Series - Civil Secretary Correspondence	RG4-A1

Michel Guénette
Agent de projet en philatélie
Collections philatéliques
Bibliothèque et archives Canada
<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca>

Hulme, Joyce, Brown Join APS Hall of Fame

Kicking off 2008, a trio of exemplars of the stamp hobby – National Postal Museum Curator W. Wilson Hulme II, U.S. revenue scholar Morton Dean Joyce, and pioneer New York City stamp dealer and journalist William Penn Brown – have been added to the distinguished ranks of the American Philatelic Society's Hall of Fame.

Established in 1940, the APS Hall of Fame honours 198 deceased philatelists who have made outstanding contributions, just as the APS Luff Award honours outstanding living philatelists. The first 15 members of the APS Hall of Fame were elected at the Society's 1941 Convention, chosen from a list of 44 nominees drawn up by the Hall of Fame Committee. From 1942 until 1988, three members could be elected annually. In 1989, new rules allowed the election of one additional long deceased philatelist. Nominees are chosen based on their outstanding contributions to the advancement of national or international philately.

Each year the Hall of Fame Committee selects nominees, and reports its recommendations to the APS President along with documentation. The APS Board of Directors then elects the new Hall of Fame members.

W. Wilson Hulme, II (1946-2007)

Wilson Hulme was a widely regarded expert in classic United States stamps and postal history. As Curator of Philately for the Smithsonian Institution's National Postal Museum, he displayed an unbridled enthusiasm for stamp collecting that stimulated the museum staff and brought international recognition to the collections and exhibits. His goal was to make the museum a place where collectors as well as the public could "access the inaccessible."

Hulme achieved his goal by planning NPM exhibits of items from the Royal Philatelic Collection of Queen Elizabeth II, the Collection of the U.S. Postmaster General, and the New York Public Library's Benjamin K. Miller Collection of classic U.S. stamps. Other major exhibitions that he envisioned were in the planning stages when he died.

An inveterate philatelic researcher, Hulme's wide knowledge of archives and resources led to the discovery of important early post office records. He published articles on classic U.S. stamps and covers that resulted in numerous awards from the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society including the Distinguished Philatelist Award (2003), Dr. Carroll Chase Cup (1999), Mortimer L. Neinken Award (2005), and the Lester G. Brookman Cup (2006).

Wilson Hulme was president of the U.S. Philatelic Classics Society (2004-2007), a fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society London, and an expertizer for both the American Philatelic Society's American Philatelic Expertizing Service and the Philatelic Foundation.

Morton Dean Joyce (1900-1989)

Mort Joyce was the dean of United States revenue collectors. His extensive collections of all aspects of U.S. revenues was recognized with many honours and awards. The most

notable was his winning the National Grand Prize at the Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition (FIPEX) in 1956. This was the first time a back-of-the-book collection received such a prestigious award.

Although his revenue collection was always his main pursuit, he was also active in other collecting areas. He was a signatory to the incorporation (in 1938) of the Bureau Issues Association (now the United States Stamp Society), and supported its activities during his long life. He wrote many articles, mostly on revenue stamps, but he was most noted for his financial and material support of the works of others, mainly the books: *United States Revenue Essays and Proofs*, and *Sloane's Column*, compiled by his friend and colleague George T. Turner.

Joyce acquired the Butler and Carpenter letter books from Hiram E. Deats, made this resource available to researchers, and bequeathed them to the Smithsonian Institution. He received the Walter W. Hopkinson Trophy for the best article published in *The Bureau Specialist* (1957), and the first Hugh M. Southgate Memorial Trophy from the BIA (1969). The United States Stamp Society named him to its Hall of Fame.

Joyce joined the APS in 1914, was founding member No. 2 of the American Revenue Association, was president of the Booklet Pane Society, and served on the board of directors of the Collectors Club of New York.

William Penn Brown (1841-1929)

William P. Brown was a pioneer stamp dealer who played an important role in the development of philately in the United States. He began his career in 1860, calling himself the second earliest stamp dealer in New York City.

He was the New York editor of the *London and New York Stamp Collectors Review* (January 1864), the first philatelic journal written for the American collector. Twice in the 1860s, he helped finance and support J. W. Scott in becoming a stamp dealer. In 1870, he started his *The Curiosity Cabinet*, in which he published the first listing of U.S. local stamps (compiled by C. H. Coster), and his own account of his discovery of the 1845 5-cent New Haven postmaster provisional stamp.

Brown held the first specialized stamp auction, and all-U.S. stamps sale, in 1878, and charged his absentee bidders no commission for their participation. At that time, mail bidders paid a 5-percent commission. Other auction houses soon followed suit. In 1897, for his first mail bid sale, he charged the successful bidder one bid above the next highest bid price. This soon became the practice for other mail bid auctions.

During his last years as a stamp dealer, he wrote extensively on the early growth of philately.

Son of a Baptist missionary, Brown was born in India and spent his youth in Japan. In an era when rival stamp dealers ridiculed their competitors, he was highly respected, and earned a reputation for honesty, helpfulness and integrity.

The Third Annual Harry Sutherland Philatelic Lecture for 2008

The Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation and the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada invite members, friends and interested members beyond the philatelic community to attend the third annual Harry Sutherland Philatelic Lecture on Thursday, October 2nd at 7:00 p.m. at The Badminton & Racquet Club of Toronto, 25 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto (just west of Yonge Street).

The Guest Speaker will be Cheryl R. Ganz, Chief Curator of Philately, Smithsonian National Postal Museum who will present "Come Take a Ride on the Hindenburg."

Cheryl will show selected items from her award-winning philatelic exhibit of mail covers from the *Hindenburg*, as well as memorabilia and artifacts salvaged from the wreckage.

The Event:

The presentation will be of great interest to many people beyond the philatelic community. The end of the *Hindenburg* was one of the great disasters of the 20th century. The presentation will focus on much more than stamps and covers.

The doors will open at 7:00 p.m. There will be a cash bar and opportunities to socialize. At 7:45 p.m. there will be introductions, then the presentation, followed by a dessert & coffee reception.

Tickets are \$ 5.00 and must be purchased prior to the event from:

Peter Butler at 416-690-4666 or: pbutler@ilap.com.

or

Margaret Schulzke at the VGG Philatelic Research Foundation Office, 416-921-2073 or: vggfoundation@on.aibn.com

Written requests for tickets to:

Harry Sutherland Philatelic Lecture,
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Prince Edward Island **BISECTS**

George B. Arfken, FRPSC and Charles G. Firby

Prince Edward Island issued its first postage stamps on January 1, 1861. These were the dull rose 2d, blue 3d and yellow green 6d, all perf 9. Four days earlier Postmaster General Owen authorized the bisection of the 2d and 3d denominations^[1]:

The blue (3d) or red (2d) stamp will be received for payment of half the sum it indicates if cut in two diagonally.

(signed) L.C. Owen
Postmaster-General
General Post Office
December 28th, 1860

Usually the first question people ask about bisects is “Why did people bisect these stamps?” There are many answers to this question, most of them speculation. However, postal needs were often the reason. The next question is “How were the bisects used?” This article is our answer to the “How?” question.

1. Circulars, Other Printed Matter

1d Rate

Postmaster General Owen probably authorized the bisection of the red 2d with the intent to pay for the 1d rates on circulars and other printed matter as well as for soldier’s letters. (No P.E.I. pence-franked soldier’s letter has been reported.)

Figure 1 shows the use of a 2d rose bisect (UR corner) paying the 1d rate on a circular. Only four examples of 2d bisects on circulars have been reported.



Figure 1. A printed circular from Charlottetown to Quebec offering fresh produce. Posted August 27, 1867 with a bisected 2d paying the postage. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

2. Inland Letters

2d Letter Rate

The rate for inland letters was 2d per ½ oz. until January 1, 1872. At that time the rate became 3¢ per ½ oz. if prepaid, 6¢ per ½ oz. if not prepaid. Figure 2 shows a black 4d bisect (LR corner) paying the 2d rate on a domestic cover. Seventeen 4d bisects have been recorded.



Figure 2. Mailed in Princetown, March 23, 1870 and addressed to Charlottetown. A 4d-bisect was used to pay the 2d postage. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

3d Letter Rate

Postmaster General Owen had specifically authorized diagonal bisects but only of the 2d and 3d. However, once bisection was authorized, it was anything goes. (In New Brunswick in the 1850s, it was anything goes without any authorization whatever^[2]). Here, Figure 3, we have the 3-cent domestic rate paid with a black 6-cent vertical bisect (Left half). Lehr, p. 83, calls this cover suspect for reasons of the postmarks (we fail to see his concern). It has a 1958 R.P.S.L. certificate. We, too, believe it to be genuine. Only 10 6¢ bisects have been recorded.



Figure 3. Posted in Charlottetown, July 11, 1872 and addressed to Montague Bridge. The 3-cent rate was paid with a vertical 6EQ 10(c,/) bisect. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

3¢ Letter Rate

Another way of using a bisect to pay the 3 cent domestic rate is illustrated in Figure 4. Here the postage was paid with a blue 2¢ plus a 2¢ bisect (LR corner). This is the unique example of the 2¢ bisect on cover. Lehr, p. 82, calls this cover suspect for reasons of the cancellations. It has a 1969 B.P.A. certificate.



Figure 4. Posted October 10?, 1872 to Summerside. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

2¢ Drop Letter

Figure 5 shows a drop letter. The postage rate, 2 cents, was paid with a green 4¢ bisect (UL corner). No other P.E.I. 4¢ bisect has been recorded. Bisects

were specifically prohibited after January 1, 1872 when decimal currency was introduced. However, bisecting stamps continued in moderation for many years.



Figure 5. A Charlottetown drop letter posted July 12, 1872. A 4¢ bisect paid the 2-cent postage. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

3. Interprovincial Letters

3d Letter to Cape Breton

The interprovincial postal rate was 3d and there were 3d stamps specifically ordered and printed to pay this rate. But, infrequently, bisects were used. Figure 6 shows a cover to Cape Breton with a rose 2d and a 2d bisect (UR corner). The stamps are perf 9, first issue. Only two perf. 9 2¢ bisects have been recorded.

The Plaister Cover Postmaster^[3] wrote the note at the top of this cover explaining that a parcel for this address was at the post office and could be had by paying 1 shilling 3 pence.



Figure 6. Posted December 19, 1861. On the back of the cover are a P.E.I. date stamp and Nova Scotia date stamps from Pictou, December 20; Antigonish, December 21; St. Peter and Plaister Cove, December 23. A 2d-bisect helped pay the 3d-postage. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

3d Letter + 6d Registry to Nova Scotia

The next cover, Figure 7, carries a green 6d perf. 9 and a 6d bisect (LL corner). The 6d bisect paid the 3d interprovincial postage to Nova Scotia. The full

6d paid the 6d registry fee. The red arc at top left center is the P.E.I. registration mark. The registration was acknowledged by the Halifax oval on the face of the cover. This is the only reported example of a bisected 6d perf. 9 on cover^[4].



Figure 7. Posted from Charlottetown and mailed May 5, 1864 this cover was registered to Halifax. There is a Halifax oval receiver, MY 9 1864. This is very late usage of a first printing 6d. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

3d Letter Rate to Canada

A cover to Toronto, Canada West is shown in Figure 8. The 3d interprovincial rate was paid with a rose 2d perf. 11 - 12 and a 2d bisect (LL corner). The addressee, Miss Eliza A. Gwynne, was listed in the Parkdale register of 1881. Her family probably had something to do with the naming of Gwynne Avenue in Parkdale.



Figure 8. Posted from Charlottetown and mailed October 30, 1866 and addressed to Toronto, C.W. The cover went via Shediac, October 31 and Saint John, November 1. It reached Toronto, November 8. The seven days between Saint John and Toronto suggest the Lake Temiscouata route or rather poor connections on the Grand Trunk Railway, Maine to Montreal. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

4. Letters to the United Kingdom

4½d Letter Rate to Ireland

The rate to the U.K. became 4½d in June 1870^[4]. Postmaster General Owen had authorized 3d bisects in 1861. Here was a chance to use them. The 4½d could be paid very nicely with a 3d and a 3d bisect.

Sadly, we do not know of any 3d, 3d bisect covers paying the 4½d rate to the U.K. A simpler solution was found by the writer of the cover in Figure 9. The 4½d was paid with a violet 9d bisect (LL corner).

The UR corner of this same stamp was used on another cover in the Wilkinson collection^[5] to the same address two weeks earlier. This is the only PAIR of reunited bisects in all of Maritime philately to the author's knowledge. Willson has recorded a pair of reunited bisects of Canada's 6-cent Small Queen^[6].



Figure 9. Posted in Charlottetown, July 13, 1870 and addressed to Portarlinton, Ireland. The cover was carried by the Inman City of Baltimore leaving Halifax, July 15 and arriving at Queenstown, July 24, 1870. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

Figure 10 shows one more bisect cover to Ireland. The 4½d was paid with two rose 2d and a 1d bisect (LL corner). This cover is believed to be the only cover franked with this combination of stamps.



Figure 10. Posted in Prince Town, December 14, 1870 and addressed to Aughnacloy, Ireland. The cover was carried by the Inman City of Cork out of Halifax, December 30, 1870 and arrived in Queenstown, January 9, 1871. There is an Aughnacloy, January 10, 1871 receiving mark Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

5. Letters to the United States

6¢ Letter Rate

When the P.E.I. postal system went to decimal currency, January 1, 1872, the rate to the U.S. was set at 6 cents. There was a black 6¢ stamp available but for the cover of Figure 11, the writer chose a

more unusual way of paying - a violet 12¢ bisect. This cover is the only cover recorded franked with a 12¢ bisect.



Figure 11. Posted in Summerside, P.E.I., May 21, 1873 (or possibly 1872) and addressed to Boston, Mass. Courtesy of Warren S. Wilkinson.

Endnotes

- [1] Lehr, James C. *The Postage Stamps and Cancellations of Prince Edward Island, 1814 - 1873*. Wilmington, Del., 1992.
- [2] Arfken, George B. and Charles G. Firby, *The Pence Covers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, 1851 - 1860*, Vincent G. Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, Toronto, 2006.
- [3] Plaister Cover became Port Hastings in 1860. *The Nova Scotia Post*, J.J. MacDonald, The Untrade Press, Toronto, 1985, p.274.
- [4] Firby, Charles G. *Gems of Canadian Philately*, 1996, p.254.
- [5] The web address for the Wilkinson collections of 1. Canada Pence Era Postal History, 2. Nova Scotia Pence Era Postal History, 3. New Brunswick Pence Era Postal History, 4. Prince Edward Island Postal History and 5. British Columbia and Vancouver Island Postal History is <http://www.scans.firbyauctions.com/>.
- [6] Willson, Victor L. A Six Cent Small Queen Rejoined After Bisection, *BNA Topics* vol. 43, pp. 26-27, May-June 1986.

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The Bill Maresch That I Knew

By Michael Madesker

William (Bill) H. P. Maresch, one of Canada's foremost philatelic specialists, passed away on June 13, 2008, in his 82nd year. Bill was the son of Dr. Richard Maresch, a philatelist's philatelist and professional stamp dealer.

Bill joined his father's business in the mid-1950s and quickly became the backbone of the enterprise. Toronto at that time was the philatelic centre of Canada and the Maresch store was the place where collectors gathered. The magnet was the friendly atmosphere and two very knowledgeable people, Dr. Maresch and son Bill. Both took pride in helping customers build their collections.

It was not long before Bill realized that the best way to reach the collecting public was through auctions and not through a retail store. Toronto did have a well-established auction house (J.N. Sissons Ltd.) which catered to a select clientele and had an excellent reputation. Bill's aim was to reach the general collector and not just the specialist. His success was immediate and Toronto benefited from having two philatelic auction houses that complemented

each other and helped cement the city's reputation as a philatelic centre. That development also led to the city's ability to stage successful national and international exhibitions.

I first met Bill in 1949 when, as a university student, I visited 69 Hayter Street during breaks from studies at my nearby laboratory. The Hayter Street education I received was of the philatelic kind from listening to Dr. Maresch discussing some rare philatelic items or conversing with Bill, or Heinz as his father called him. Bill, in those early days, was an aspiring real estate professional who cut a very elegant figure. It was a stature he never lost. He was friendly and funny, a young gentleman with a European upbringing with a healthy outlook on life that was so different from that of many of the people I knew.

On occasion, Bill and I would have lunch at a corner restaurant. It was an adventure in those days and a great treat as, realistically speaking, it was something that I could ill afford. Bill apparently sensed it and from time to time he would treat me to the repast. Our paths over the years have crossed frequently and the occasional lunches continued during the time that the R. Maresch & Son business was located at 330 Bay Street.

My interest in philately spread from collecting to administrative activities within The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada that eventually led to the establishment of a national-level exhibition in Toronto on a permanent basis. It was something that did not exist and was a first for Canada in those days.

Pictured (l-r): Cimon Morin, Tony, Bill and Peter Maresch.





Bill Maresch and Barb Wattleworth, surrounded by some of the tools of their trade.

A national exhibition was strongly supported and encouraged by the outstanding philatelists of the day. They included Vinnie Greene, Harry Sutherland, Alan McKanna, Andy Hinrichs and Ken Rowe. My partner in that venture was Gus Snels. Gus and I had the ambition and, between us, the knowledge and ability to make it a success.

We also had the support of the professional philatelic community. Gus and I arranged to finance what became STAMPEX from our own resources and with the financial support of several dealers. What we did not have was a high profile name that was readily recognizable to rally round.

The year was 1970 and the person I had in mind as STAMPEX Chairman was Bill Maresch. It was now my turn to invite him for lunch. We met at the Savarin Tavern and on the promise that all he would need do is "look pretty." He agreed, reluctantly I might add, to lend his name to our effort. The subsequent success of STAMPEX was in great part attributable to Bill Maresch.

While I cannot claim having been an intimate friend of either the elder Maresch or his son Bill, their acquaintance over the years has had a profoundly positive effect on my philatelic life as it surely had on many other collectors.

My sincere condolences go to Bill's beloved wife Rose-Marie, his sons Tony and Peter and their families, as well as a grateful Thank you for having shared a classy man with all of us in the philatelic community. ☐



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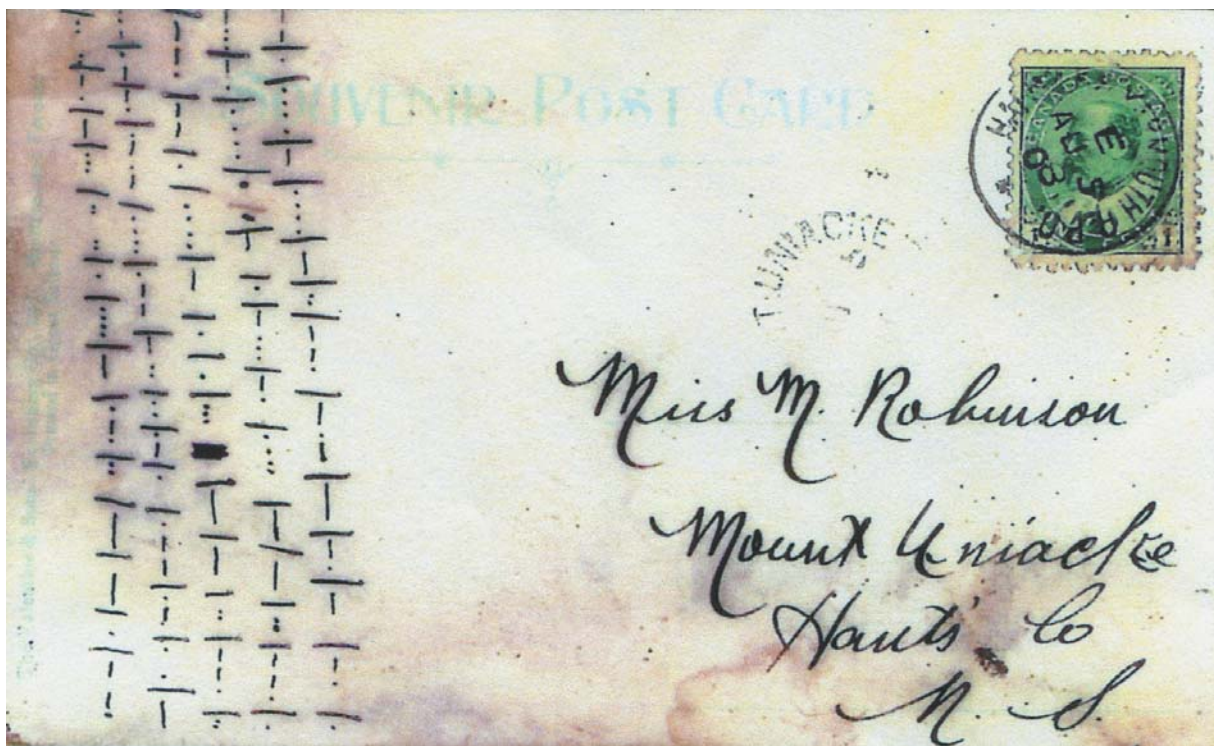


Figure1 has a HALIFAX & YARMOUTH R.P.O. E/AU 5/08 postmark on a 1-cent King Edward VII. It also has a MOUNT UNIACKE split ring AU 5/08 receiving postmark.

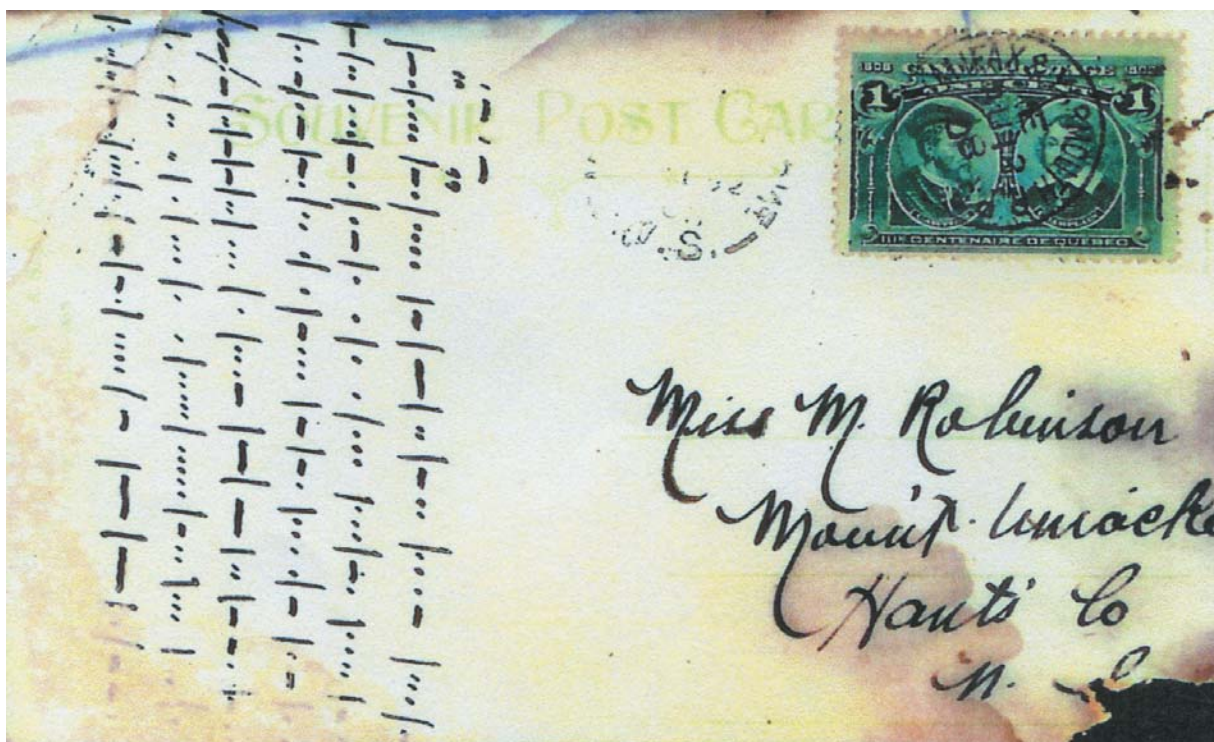


Figure2 has a HALIFAX & YARMOUTH R.P.O. AU 12/08 postmark on a 1-cent Quebec Tercentenary issue. It also has a MOUNT UNIACKE split ring AU 12/08 receiving postmark.

ARDS

By Bruce Holmes

While checking through my old postcards I came across two that were written in code. They were addressed to Mount Uniacke, Hants Co., N.S.

The community of Mount Uniacke derives its name from Richard John Uniacke who at one time was Attorney General of Nova Scotia. In 1815 he completed a vast summer residence on his land grant situated between Halifax and Windsor. In 1858, the Colonial Railway came to the region and built a small depot beside its tracks. Its first station agent was W. Hamilton but only a year later, in 1859, he left his position with the railway. The next agent was Richard McLearn. He inherited the job of seeing horses and wagons safely aboard the trains.

In 1862 the railway signed a contract with the American Telegraph Company and as a result four railway stations, Richmond station in Halifax, Windsor Junction, Mount Uniacke and Windsor were connected by telegraph. As a railway employee, McLearn learned how to operate the telegraph and eventually trained his children to operate it as well. The messages on the machine came in batches of clicks and pauses, known as Morse Code.

At the time when the two depicted postcards (Figures 1 and 2) were written, the addressee Miss May Robinson, born in 1892, was 16 years old. She was the granddaughter of Richard McLearn and daughter of Mrs. Alfred E. Robinson (nee Ida McLearn). Alfred E. Robinson was also trained as a telegrapher, working as a cable operator in North Sydney. It would appear that May Robinson grew up in an environment surrounded by the telegraph. When she was only ten years old her father died and her mother moved back to Mount Uniacke where she became the station master in 1902.

By 1908, May Robinson was a telegraphist at Mount Uniacke Railway Station which also doubled as the Mount Uniacke Post Office.

The left side of these cards is unusual in that the message is in Morse Code. Although the handwriting for the address on both cards is the same, two different people composed the message, as we can see from their texts.

The text of Aug/5/08 reads: *Well if they stay long enough J and I will see them. We will have to have a talk with them.*

The text of Aug/12/08 reads: *Well that is nice. I suppose you will be sitting on that veranda as soon as it is built. Ha. Ha. "J"*

It appears that all three of these young people knew each other and worked as telegraphers at different stations. The use of the post cards may be explained by the proximity of the rail line and the railway post office that passed by their office each day. ☒

ORIGINAL MORSE CODE

A	• —
B	— • • •
C	• • — •
D	— • •
E	•
F	• — •
G	— — •
H	• • • •
I	• •
J	— • — •
K	— • —
L	— — —
M	— —
N	— •
O	• • •
P	• • • •
Q	• • — •
R	• • •
S	• • •
T	— —
U	• • —
V	• • • •
W	— • — —
X	• — • •
Y	• • • •
Z	• • • •

1	• — — •
2	• • — • •
3	• • • — •
4	• • • • —
5	— — —
6	• • • • •
7	— — • •
8	— • • • •
9	— • • —
0	— — — —

Period	• • — — • •
Comma	• — • —
Interrogation	— • • — •
Colon	— — — • •
Semicolon	• • • • •
Hyphen	• • • • • — • •
Slash	• • — —
Quotation marks	• • — • — •

A copy of the Morse Code to help readers decipher the messages.

House of Commons and Senate Free Frank Impressions

By Ross W. Irwin

Franking privilege predates confederation, having been introduced in 1837. The Post Office department protested this privilege for the next 135 years.

FREE, meaning not subject to postage, was the usual hand-stamp marking. Designs of hand-stamps changed over the years but usually indicated only the source and date of mailing. The Postal Guide defined those entitled to use the franking privilege.

The franking privilege was available to members of the House of Commons and Senate for mail sent to and from Ottawa when the House of Commons was in session, and 10 days before and after.

The House of Commons post office acquired a Model RTPH auxiliary counting and printing attachment for their Pitney-Bowes Model RT mailing machine. It was similar to that used in the United States for "penalty-privilege mail". The first use of the indicia and permit system appears to be in June 1952.

The indicia consist of a single circle town mark, 22 mm, in diameter, bearing HOUSE OF COMMONS - CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES. The date mark, DMY, with the month in serified Roman numerals, is similar to the date mark used with the Pitney-Bowes Model R postage meter.

To the right of the town mark are seven horizontal lines with FREE on the second line, CANADA on the fourth, and FRANCO on the sixth.

A numeral to the left of CANADA is the hour of posting. This numeral was originally 3 mm high but was enlarged to 5 mm in 1972. Hours of posting seen are 8 to 22, others may exist.

To the left of the town mark is a "postmark ad" bearing a replica of the Houses of Parliament. The dimensions of the "ad" vary due to the photo-reduction process used by Pitney Bowes to make the printing slugs. The common width is 40 mm. This length, and the setting, affects the over-all length of the impression which tends to be 92 or 105 mm.

Green ink has been used to print this frank. Since February 15, 1975, the ink has been fluorescent. Impressions are usually on white envelopes with a very few on parcel post tapes.

The words FREE and FRANCO are omitted on unfranked mail. These words have not been used since June 14, 1974.

A close examination of indicia indicate the House of Commons post office uses at least three different printing heads, each with a minor variation in the ad space and overall dimension.

The ad space has been used infrequently to promote parliamentary conferences. For example, an ad was used from April 1, 1981 to April 30, 1981 for the Sixth Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers conference. The Parliament Buildings was replaced with a large unfilled maple leaf and SIXTH CONFERENCE OF / COMMONWEALTH SPEAKERS / AND PRESIDING OFFICERS / APRIL 20 - 27 1981 / CANADA.

Another special event reads 74th INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE / 74th CONFERENCE INTERPARLEMENTAIRE and a circle and filled maple leaf with the date 2 - 7 Sept. 1985 / Ottawa

In 1984 the House of Commons printing head was changed. This town mark is a single circle, 20 mm in diameter, bearing OTTAWA ONT. The date





mark was unchanged. To the right are 5 horizontal lines joined at the right end. Between the first and second line is HOUSE OF COMMONS, and between the fourth and fifth lines is CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES.

The hour of posting is to the left of the town mark. The ad space bears the usual replica of the Houses of Parliament.

One print head used in 1984, has in the indicia CANADA instead of ONT.



FLATS

The House of Commons post office acquired a Pitney Bowes Model AVPH printing head for use on their Model AV mailing machine. This was for posting larger flats and oversize envelopes. Most examples are on brown Kraft paper envelopes.

The indicia are a double circle town mark, 26 by 17 mm. The date mark is of loose type and can be found in any arrangement, usually T/DM/Y

Horizontal lines to the right contain the words FREE - CANADA and FRANCO, similar to the smaller printing heads. The FREE and FRANCO were removed in January 1974. The setting between the town mark and bars is 33 mm.

To the left, setting 40 millimeters, is a replica of the Houses of Parliament. The indicia measure 120



mm overall, slightly longer in later years. The ink is green and fluorescent since 1975. The first use of this printing head is early 1965. The hour of posting is located in the date mark. The year in the date mark was enlarged about 1980.

SENATE

The post office for the Senate of Canada a printing head for franking Senate mail "as used by the House of Commons" in 1956. The town mark bears the words SENATE OF CANADA - SENAT DU CANADA. The date mark is similar to the House of Commons.



Horizontal lines to the right bear the words FREE / CANADA / FRANCO similar to the House of Commons with the hour of mailing to the left of Canada. The hour font was enlarged in 1977.

The Senate indicia was changed in 1985. The town mark is a single circle, 20 mm in diameter, with the words SENATE SENAT. The date mark is one line, DMY, with the month in Roman numerals with serifs. To the right is CANADA with three horizontal lines above and below and FRANCO on the 5th line. The lines are 30 mm in length. To the left is a replica of the Houses of Parliament, setting 18 mm. Overall length of the indicia is 120 mm. The ink is red, fluorescent since 1975.

Occasionally the ad box reads SECURITY CHECK / VERIFIE PAR LA SECURITE / SENATE PROTECTIVE SERVICE / SERVICE DU SECURITE DU SENATE. Indicating the piece of mail has been inspected before delivery. ☒



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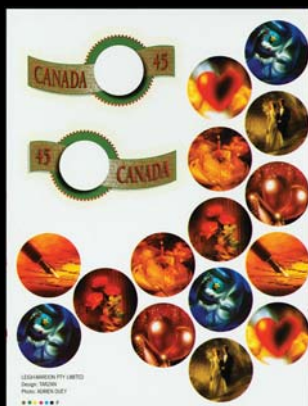
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For some time now efforts at various levels have been undertaken to revise the regulations governing postal history as a class. The draft presented below has been prepared by the Postal History Commission of the Inter-American Philatelic Federation. We are appreciative to the editor, Tony Shaman, for allowing us to publish the results of our work in The Canadian Philatelist. Although this draft concerns mainly judges and exhibitors, we welcome comments from all readers in the hope that their feedback will help us improve it. I would like to express my gratitude to all those who, in response to my appeal, will e-mail their opinions. The e-mail address to contact us is: jjad@rogers.com.

**Dr. JJ Danielski,
Chairman, Postal History Commission,
Inter-American Philatelic Federation**

Re-defining Postal History

By Dr. JJ Danielski

Draft of Regulations for the Evaluation of Postal History Exhibits

Art. 1

The purpose of these regulations is to provide binding rules regarding exhibiting of postal history material. As such, it will help exhibitors to compete and the jury to properly evaluate various aspects of postal history exhibiting.

Art. 2 - Postal history defined.

1. Postal history is a study of the development of letter carrying services. Accordingly, a spectrum of issues embraced within this study begins when a piece of mail enters the letter carrying system and ends when the mail is delivered to the recipient.
2. Although the postal history class was created to deal with the development of postal rates and postal routes over time, it also accommodated other than related to rates and routes, official markings which were placed on mail.
3. These special markings may originate from postal authorities or any other agencies, governmental or private, participating in processing of mail.

4. Therefore, philatelic study of postal history means the identification and analysis of various markings found on pieces of mail and their functions to conclude and explain how the mail was processed.
5. Postal history aspects may include: postal rates, free frank privileges, postal routes, forwarding agent operations, disinfection of mail, the postal censorship of mail as well as censorship of mail by other governmental agencies.

Another possible approach embraces a look at markings found on mail and categorizing them according to their appearance (marcophily).

Postal history may also be looked at and analyzed through categories of recipients. Example: civilian prisoner mail, prisoners of war and internees mail, military mail etc.

Finally, a subject of presentation may be individualized and analyzed based on the method of transportation of mail: railway mail (traveling post offices), ships mail, air mail etc.

6. The issues mentioned above in parag. 4 remain dominant in postal history studies.

However, the focus of social and special study exhibits, currently included in this class on an experimental basis, is on issues and/or elements other than those defined above.

Art 3 - Postal history material defined.

1. In the general sense, postal history material comprises of every document that allows us to present, interpret and/or explain the letter carrying practices. However, not every item which fits this definition may be shown in a postal history exhibit. It has to be stressed that some items may only be shown under specific conditions or in specific types of postal history exhibits.
2. In the strict sense, postal history material embraces only material that went through letter carrying system. It may contain various kinds of mail (eg. covers, letters, postcards and other documents) which were accepted for delivery to recipient, as well as any written/printed certificates of acceptance of the mail for delivery and/or acceptance of delivered mail by recipient.
3. Collateral material may be defined as items allowed to be shown in a postal history exhibit despite the fact that they did not go through the postal system.
4. The provisions defining various kinds of postal history exhibits specify which items, under what conditions are allowed as collateral material within the respective sub-classes.

As a principle, collateral material may only be shown in its genuine form; reproductions are allowed only to show the reverse side of the items shown.

Art. 4 - Approaches to postal history.

Based on subject of an exhibit, manner of presentation and/or material shown, we may distinguish the following sub-classes of postal history:

1. Classical postal history approach refers to origins of this class. Such exhibit presents the development and/or a/the selected aspect(s) of letter carrying services or a specified postal service as a process.

Focus is on markings originating from, or recognized by, the letter carrying companies and/or their co-operators. The purpose of analysis here is to identify and explain the processing practices.

The allowed collateral material comprising of maps, prints, decrees etc. may be shown only if it has a direct connection to the subject of presentation.

2. Historical study is a presentation of postal history aspect(s) of a specified historical event.

Consequently, a narrative, plan or other forms of write-up of such exhibit are two sided showing the characteristics of the presented event and an analysis of postal history aspects of the presented material with the focus on the latter one.

Historical information should only constitute a background for the presentation of postal history aspects.

Also allowed is information which, by placing a timeframe for events, and/or by indicating the size of the group affected by the postal service, allows viewers to assess the rarity of the material presented.

3. Marcophily is a study of the physical characteristics of markings applied on postal history material during the operation of letter carrying service. As such it is one aspect approach to postal history.

Since the essence of this approach is the physical appearance of markings, it should include classifications of analyzed markings for example according to their form (ex. manuscript annotations, hand stamps, machine cancels), shape, composition etc.

A look at the physical characteristics of postal (and other) markings applied during the process might be also a part of multi-aspect approach in other sub-classes of postal history.

4. Social study:

1. Presents material generated in:

[a] the process of shaping new patterns of social interactions (convenience / etiquette) which followed the development of the postal service.

Examples: greeting (Christmas, New Year, Valentine etc.) cards, decorative (Christmas) envelopes, decorative telegrams with Christmas, birthday greetings or marriage congratulations, mourning covers and folded letters, etc.

[b] the process of shaping new forms of existing social activities using the postal service as a tool. Example: fundraising for charities;

[c] the process of development of new business practices, utilizing the postal service as a tool especially for advertising and selling. Examples: advertising postcards and covers, corner cards and corner card covers, letterheads, special pre-printed postal cards and pre-paid return postal cards, sampling letters, etc.;

2. Any non-philatelic, collateral material included in this sub-category must have an intimate connection with the operation or the objective of a postal system and cannot exceed 30 % of the material shown.

3. Although a social study focuses on the social aspects, the exhibitor is expected to explore all possible postal history aspects of the items shown as well.

5. Special study:

1. The subject of a special study may be an historical event, individual achievements, an institution or certain kinds of activities.

2. The presented material needs to have a direct connection with the events, institutions, personalities, etc. presented in the study. This connection does not necessarily need to manifest itself in postal history elements of the items.

3. Possible affiliation include: letters, covers, cards, etc. addressed to or originating from institutions or personalities, picture postcards with illustration or other imprints connected to events, activities or institutions, corner cards and corner cards covers, thanks for donation letters and cards/postcards, commercial transaction papers with imprinted or affixed revenues, covers/picture postcards/postal cards with labels and seals attached to them etc.

4. Any non-philatelic collateral material shown must have an intimate connection with the operation or the objective of a

postal system and cannot exceed 30 % of the material shown.

5. The difference between special study and historical study is such that in a historical study the presented material documents foremost the postal history aspects whereas in special studies the focus is on documenting social and/or political events, functioning of social or political structures, individual activities and achievements, through contemporary material.

Art. 6 Organization and composition of exhibit.

1. An exhibit is a form of presentation. As such it requires a clearly defined subject and a meaningful story developed in a logical manner

2. Each exhibit should have:

A] a title that clearly defines the subject of presentation;

B] an introductory statement that explains in general terms a concept of presentation indicating its purpose and scope;

C] a plan that specifies details of presentation and organization.

A plan in a multi-frame exhibit should indicate the number of sheets for each chapter, section etc. of the exhibit.

In a one frame exhibit, if the subject and the method of presentation allow it, a detailed plan may be replaced by an introductory statement. In such case, adequate information regarding the purpose and the scope of presentation as well as its organization must be provided.

2. Text in an exhibit should be concise, clear and pertinent to the subject of presentation.

Generally, an exhibit should not be used for presentation of information exceeding the subject and/or scope of presentation as defined in the exhibit and allowed by provisions of these regulations. The above restriction does not apply to short references and annotations to celebrities or important events etc. connected with the material shown.

The role of text is:

a] to lead the viewer through the presentation (title, introductory statement, plan and/or story line); and,

b] to annotate the presented material (technical write-up).

With the exception of the title page and/or plan page, the text should not overwhelm the philatelic material shown.

If there is a need for the exhibitor to impart to judges of a lengthy but relevant information regarding references or the exhibitor's publications on the subject a solution may be the inclusion of such information in synopsis.

3. Illustrations in exhibit should be used with caution.

If an important marking is unclear, its image may be reproduced but at least 30% smaller than the actual size.

If attention has to be drawn to an essential detail of a marking, which is not clearly visible, it may be reproduced at least 30% larger than the actual size.

As mentioned in art. 4 maps issued by letter carriers are allowed to be shown only in genuine form as collateral material in postal history exhibits.

Use of general maps or their reproductions is not recommended in exhibits because they usually display abundance of details that distract presentation and overwhelm the material on display. Drawing your own map with only the details essential for presentation and reproducing it to the required size may be the solution.

In social and special study the reproduction may be used to document that the item shown for its value for the development of subject of presentation went through the postal service and such should be treated as postal history item.

The reproductions for this purposes should be no larger than 30% of original size.

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Art. 7 Time period classification of exhibits for judging purposes.

Postal history exhibits will be judged in three period groups determined by the following events:

- A] pre General Postal Union (GPU),
- B] GPU to the end of WWII,
- C] After WWII.

Each exhibit belongs to the period where it starts or where its main contents lies.

Art. 8. Judging criteria.

Judging means evaluation; evaluation may be viewed as a quantified recognition of some competitors over others. Quantification means allotment of points within prescribed limits, applied to various aspects of exhibiting.

Criteria and available points for all Postal History exhibits:

- Treatment (20), Philatelic Importance (10)	30
- Philatelic and related knowledge, personal study and Research.....	35
- Condition (10), Rarity (20)	30
- Presentation.....	05
Total	100%

Definition of philatelic importance for classical approach, historical study and marcophily differs from such definition applicable to social and special study.

The assigned point scores will be entered on score sheets of an approved format.

Art. 9 Final provisions

In the event of discrepancies in the texts arising from translation, the English text shall prevail. ☒

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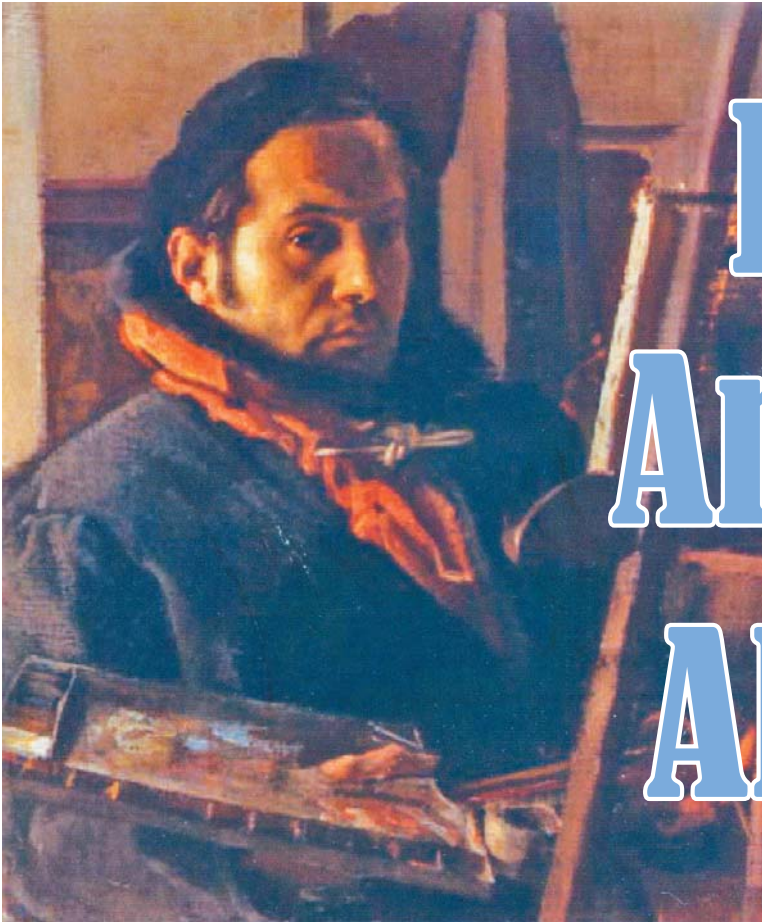
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Pietro Annigoni

Al Santo

By Richard Logan

Pietro Annigoni – Self Portrait – Oil on Canvas

In the late 1960s, John Michael Angel, one of the foremost traditional painters in North America studied with Pietro Annigoni and had this to say about the renowned Italian painter: *"In previous centuries people went to Gainsborough to be made into 'a Gainsborough,' Rembrandt to be made into 'a Rembrandt.' In this century, people came to Annigoni – to be translated into 'an Annigoni' – to be made into a work of art."*

Pietro Annigoni led an unconventional life, drank too much, fought too much and indulged in casual affairs with women, yet the world's most powerful and celebrated people sought him out for portraits.

The man also had a superb sense of humour. The story is often told that on one occasion, a very rich American woman cornered Annigoni at a reception in London. "Mr. Annagioni, you must paint me in the nude and I'll pay any fee you like! Money is no object." Even the celebrity-hardened Annagioni was taken aback and pondered a moment.

"Well, OK. I'll paint you in the nude but you'll have to let me wear my socks or I'll have no place to stick my brushes."

Annigoni was born June 7, 1910, in Milan, Italy, where he attended elementary and high school at the Ginnasio Parini and Calchi-Taeggi College. In 1925, the family moved to Florence and he enrolled as a student at the College of the Piarist Fathers. He also attended classes studying the nude form run by the Circolo degli Artisti and the Academy of Fine Arts. At the academy, he was privileged to attend classes given by Felice Carena in painting, Giuseppe Graziose in sculpture and Celestino Celestini in etching. The years at the academy formed his personality and established his most enduring friendships.

In 1930, he exhibited his work along with other young painters. His first individual exhibition was held two years later at the Bellini Gallery in the Palazzo Sini-Ferroni, Florence. That same year, the distinguished Italian journalist, Ugo Ojetti, who strongly promoted the conservation of Italy's artistic heritage, wrote a superb piece about Annagioni in the daily newspaper, *Il Corriere della Sera*, that made the intellectual elite of society stand up and pay attention to the young artist.

In addition, Annigoni also won the Domenico Trentacoste Prize. It was also during this period that he studied and learned the technique of oil tempera – tempera grassa where small amounts of dried oil is added to the tempera – under the Russian painter, Nikolai Lokoff. The technique created an almost photographic finish in which the brushstroke is hardly seen.

Following a very successful exhibition of his works in Milan in 1936, he travelled extensively throughout Europe, including Germany, where he discovered his love of German painting.

In 1937, Annigoni married Anna Maggini, a woman he had met in 1928 when she was a student at the Luigi Conservatory. They have two children, Benedetto, born in 1939 and Ricciarda, born in 1948. The marriage only lasted until 1954 when they both agreed to a separation. Anna died in 1969 following a serious illness. Annigoni remarried in 1977 to Rossella Segreto. Rossella was more than a wife. She was an invaluable assistant.

Annigoni's passion for travel took him from one end of the world to the other—India, South Africa, Iran,

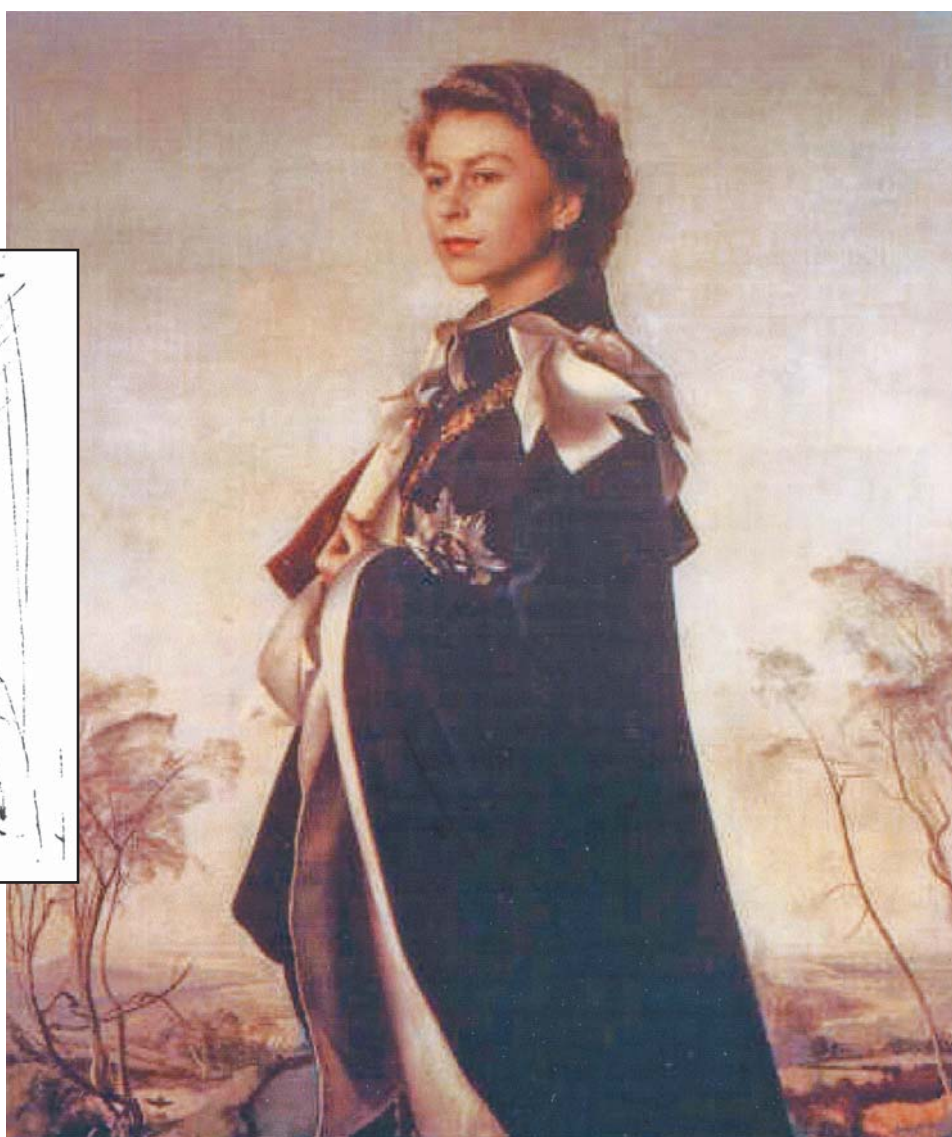
Mexico and South America—trying to get a handle on his emotions, studying culture and sketching landscapes. In addition, his open opposition to the fascism of Benito Mussolini led to his ostracism from the cultural establishment within Italy until the end of the Second World War. He lived on private and public commissions, including portraits and frescoes.

A very charismatic man, he was befriended by almost everyone he met. Many of today's artists learned their craft and technique by working alongside Annigoni who gathered followers everywhere he went – Douglas Anderson, Fernando Bernardini, Lance Bressow, Nancy Gladwell, Elizabeth Parsons, Nelson Shanks and Rob Wrath, to name a few. What evolved around him and his studio was a veritable “free of charge” school in the Renaissance sense. In addition, writers and musicians also joined his entourage and they all ate dinner together several times a week.



RIGHT: The 1955 Pietro Annigoni portrait of Queen Elizabeth is the image appearing on Canada's 5-cent stamp (Scott No. 386) issued to commemorate the Queen's 1959 visit to open the St. Lawrence Seaway.

ABOVE: Preliminary Sketch by Annigoni for the 1955 portrait.



In 1947, he along with Gregorio Sciltian, Xavier and Antonio Bueno, Alfred Serri and others signed the "Manifesto of the Modern Painters of Reality." With this declaration, the members placed themselves in open conflict with the various non-representational movements which had been formed at that time. He alone among the signatories remained true both aesthetically and ethically to its opposition to abstraction.

In March, 1949, the Committee of the Royal Academy accepted some works he offered for its annual exhibition. These works introduced Annigoni to the English public, with whom he remained popular, and were the beginning of a success that was to grow to reach worldwide dimensions.

He followed up with more exhibitions in London: Wildenstein's in 1950 and 1954; Agnews in 1952 and 1956; the Federation of British Artists in 1961; Upper Grosvenor Galleries in 1966; the Galerie Beaux Arts, Paris in 1953; the Brooklyn Museum in New York in 1969; and continued to submit his work to the Royal Academy Exhibitions.

Personal exhibitions of his work were also held in many Italian cities: Turin, Rome, Florence, Verona, Brescia, Milan, Montecatini Terme, Bergamo and Rovereto. Two exhibitions held at the Cortina Gallery and Levi Gallery in 1968 and 1971, respectively, were most successful.

In actuality, Annigoni's portraits have found favour the world over. Time magazine has used his work on its cover more than half a dozen times. Of note are the portraits of J.F. Kennedy and Pope John XXIII in 1962, Ludwig Erhard in 1963 and Lyndon Johnson in 1968. His works have been bought by the most important museums in the world including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York; National Portrait Gallery, London; Vatican Museums, Rome; and the Royal Collection at Windsor Castle.

However, his greatest score was in 1954, when the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers commissioned Annigoni to paint a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II just about a year after she had been crowned on June 2, 1953. Painted in 1955, it presently hangs in Fishmonger's

Hall on Upper Thames Street at the northern approach to London Bridge.

Initially, the portrait was not well received by the British populace because it was not in the tradition of other "royal" paintings. It showed the Queen robed as Grand Master of the Order of the Garter, "bareheaded and without a crown." A consequence was that no stamps using the portrait have ever been produced for Great Britain.

The reception was quite different in the "colonies." The British Crown Agents Stamp Bureau produced stamps and other postal items for a total of 32 Commonwealth countries. The first was for Fiji, which issued a stamp on June 1, 1956.

The portrait composed by Annigoni was knee length. However, all of the stamp designers who used the portrait over a span of 33 years cropped it to suit their designs. Some made the portrait the main focus; others used it as an additional part of the design; and others, as a cameo insert only.

Most of the Annigoni portrait stamps were printed in a single colour; however, six countries did produce stamps in colour. On October 4, 1962, Hong Kong released a set of 15 stamps (Scott 203-17) with the five highest values printed in full colour. This was the first time the Crown Agents Stamp Bureau had attempted the use of six colour separations to print stamps, and Harrison and Sons accomplished the task beautifully. Five other countries issued stamps with the Annigoni portrait in full colour: Fiji, Cayman Islands, Brunei, Tuvalu and Grenada.

In 2006, Queen Elizabeth II celebrated her 80th birthday, so *Radio Times*, the BBC's weekly television and radio program listings magazine asked readers to choose a favourite from ten portraits of the reigning monarch. More than 4,000 people voted and Annigoni's 1955 painting was named the winner. It is interesting to note that Her Majesty has sat for over 130 official portraits during her life.

Hong Kong Cover



In 1969, the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery in London commissioned Annigoni to paint a new portrait of the Queen. The Queen herself had expressed a preference for the artist. It was paid for by the art dealer Sir Hugh Leggat and took ten months and 18 sittings to complete. Knowing that the previous portrait had attained a high degree of popularity, Annigoni was quoted in *Time* magazine as saying, "This time I will be in competition with myself." The new painting, a stark and monumental composition in which Her Majesty wears the robes and insignia of the Order of the British Empire, proved to be a startling contrast to Annigoni's earlier portrait of the young Queen, which was glamorous and romantic. It is presently on display at the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, DC.



Queen Elizabeth II by Annigoni 1969.

In 2006, Her Majesty the Queen acquired a finished study of the 1969 Annigoni portrait.

It is a head-and-shoulders work in oil distemper and pastel and is on display at The Queen's Gallery, Buckingham Palace. Annigoni produced the study in the course of the 18 sittings and used it as a model when working on the full length portrait in his studio in Florence.

The gifted artist's powerful technique allowed him to produce works ranging from small engravings to huge frescoes based mainly on religious themes that represent great Renaissance themes in a modern way. Each is a testimony to his genius.

The man who in many ways was not understood, and who appeared to be in antithesis with the 20th Century, died on October 28, 1988, after a long illness in Florence, Italy, where he is buried. ☒



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Some of the Outstanding Modern Errors on New Zealand Stamps

Joseph Monteiro

Introduction

New Zealand is a fascinating country. It is separated from the rest of the civilized world not only by its location but also by its unique flora and fauna. It is well known for its natural beauty and immense array of spectacular locations from wild, rugged mountain ranges sloping to steep-cliffed shores, to stunning white sandy beaches and picturesque offshore islands.

Like its country, its stamps are also fascinating. It issued its first stamp in 1855 and in 1898 it issued its first Pictorial Issue, perhaps the world's first tourism promotion stamp. It is the first country to continuously issue postage stamps to promote health since 1929 and it has introduced interesting philatelic products. Recently, it introduced two new firsts in the use of printing technology on stamps - Action Replay stamps and Scratch and Smell stamps.

In this comprehensive article, the outstanding major modern errors of New Zealand will be examined. Major errors are classified into printing and perforating errors. These two groups are subdivided into: 1) inverts, design, colour, double prints, dramatic shifts, gumside, tagging, and other printing errors; and 2) full imperforate, part imperforate, misperforated, double perforated and other perforator errors. This can be shown in the following diagrams:

Types of Printing Errors and Unissued Stamps

Inverts
Design
Colour
Double Print
Print/Colour/Surcharge Shift
Other
Printing on Gum Side Tagging Errors

Types of Perforating Errors

Fully Imperforate
Partially Imperforate
Misperforated
Double Imperforated
Other Perforating Errors

Printing Errors

The printing errors that were offered for sale range from by one of the leading auctioneers over the last three years were: unissued stamps, missing colours, double colours or surcharges and print shifts. The first type of error is classified as a printing error simply because it should not have been printed and for lack of a more appropriate nomenclature in the error lexicon.

Unissued stamps

MĀORI Performing Arts: On June 7, 2006, New Zealand Post planned to issue a set of stamps (five stamps - 45c, 90c, \$1.45, \$1.50 and \$2 plus a self-adhesive of the 45c) on Maori performing arts. The design on the stamps display Kapa haka. Kapa haka is a growing part of Maori culture, ranging from the haka (war dance) to the more peaceful waiata-a•ringa action songs. This issue was intended to affirm Maori identity for those immersed in their cultural roots, and those who wish to return and be part of these historical performances. New Zealand Post released fliers on the release of the stamps and printed the



stamps. They were printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand and designed by Abel Varieka. Before the release of the stamps, the Maori were not satisfied with the design on the stamps which ultimately led New Zealand Post to cancel the release of this issue.



However, a few sets of the stamps were mailed to the public by accident. New Zealand Post tried to recover the sets that were sent to collectors but they were not completely successful as some of the stamps were offered for sale. For example, J. R. Mowbray offered one set for sale. In his catalogue he states "2006 Kapa Haka - MNH set of 5 each with part imprint marking in selvages. One of only 42 sets issued in error by New Zealand Post prior to issue being cancelled. Est. \$14,000."^[1]

Teddy Bear Health (40c): In keeping with past tradition, New Zealand Post issued a set of health stamps in 2006 (40c (normal and self-adhesive) and 80c). The design on these stamps show a child in car; and a child on crossing. A third design was also prepared by New Zealand Post but not released. The design of the unreleased stamp (normal and self-adhesive) shows a child and teddy bear.



A few hundred stamps found its way into the hands of the public by error. J. R. Mowbray states "It is believed that only 400 of the self-adhesive teddy bear stamps were sold in error, and 1,000, gummed (sheet) stamps were sold in total, from only two post offices, one in Auckland and the other in Rotorua. Both errors are listed in major catalogues."^[2] Catalogue prices for the stamp varies from \$1,500 to \$3,250, the higher price quoted is for the self-adhesive due to its relative scarcity.

Missing inscription

Missing inscriptions and parts of the design on the stamp occur when its printing requires one or more plates. Often the stamp is not sent to receive the impression of one of the plates resulting in the missing inscription or parts of the design. Occasionally, the error can occur if one sheet of stamps gets stuck on top of another when one of the impressions of the plate is being applied. In this latter case, if it involves embossing, faint signs of the missing value or design appear on the paper of the stamp with the error.

The outstanding modern missing inscription errors that were found were: the Yellow Admiral Butterfly (\$3), the 1970 Christmas (3c), the Kaka Beak flower (2d), the Maori club (18c), the Tussock Butterfly (2c), the Queen Elizabeth (10c) and the Maori Legend (40c). The missing inscriptions were of two types: one with the name of the country missing; and the other with the value or denomination on the stamp missing. Each of these will be briefly described.



Yellow Admiral Butterfly (\$3): The \$3 Yellow Admiral Butterfly stamp is from the 1996 Butterfly definitive series. The error consisted of the missing border and the inscription. The missing green border encloses the butterfly and

the background. The missing grey inscription can be described as the name of the country 'New Zealand' at the top left and the inscription at the bottom both outside the border enclosing the butterfly. The auction catalogue described this error as: "1996 \$3 Butterfly grey (wording) & green (border) omitted, CP PC 24bz Cat \$1100. MNH. ... Est. \$875"^[3] This error is quite stunning as the design of the stamp is exquisite.

1970 Christmas (3c): The 3c Christmas has the inscription at the top of the stamp in green omitted. As a result, the name of the country 'New Zealand' at the



top, the inscription 'Christmas' on the left of it and the value '3c' cut off. The auction catalogue describes this error as: "1970 3c Christmas, horiz pair with olive

colour (inscription and value) omitted. CP SC11b(z). Cat \$1000. Striking. MNH. ... Est. \$650."^[4] It appears, at first sight, that the stamp did not receive the impression of the plate containing the inscription.

Kaka Beak flower (2d): The 2d definitive Kaka Beak flower error was from the Third Pictorial Issue. This 2d stamp depicting was found with the black inscription 'New Zealand' missing from the bottom. The error was quite distinctive without the name of the country. The catalogue described the error as follows: "1960 Pictorials missing colours: 2d black omitted (all inscription) CP 03a(z), mint; 3d green omitted, 05a(x) MNH; 3d yellow omitted, 05a(z), vertical pair with selvage at base, upper stamp with the error. Cat\$1550. MNH. ... Est \$600."^[4]



Maori club (18c): The 18c Maori club stamp with the black inscription missing was offered for sale by J. R. Mowbray. The auction catalogue describes it as: "1974 18c Maori Club, missing black, CPP14bx. Cat\$700. MNH. ... Est \$400."^[4] The name of the country 'New Zealand' in black is missing which makes

the error very eye-catching.

Tussock Butterfly (2c): The 2c Tussock Butterfly was discovered with the black inscription missing. The name of the country 'New Zealand' and the body between the wings of the butterfly in black is missing. The auction catalogue described this error as: "1973 2c Butterfly, black colour omitted. No wmk. CPP3bx. Cat \$700. MNH. ... Est. \$400."^[4] This error like the previous errors are quite remarkable.



Queen Elizabeth (10c): The Queen Elizabeth 10c definitive error from the Sixth Pictorial issue is quite unique. This is because part of the design of the plate is missing. The missing part consists of the blue frame together with the name of the country 'New Zealand' and the value '10c' in white which is part of the frame. The auction catalogue describes it as: "1979 10c QEII, p14 1 1/4 x 14 1/2, vert strip of 3 with lower having bottom half of frame totally omitted. MNH. ... Est. \$250."^[7] This is not the typical type of missing inscription error. As a result, it is



difficult to provide an educated guess why it occurred. If part of the selvage of the pane was folded above and later cut off it could also provide an explanation. Or if the bottom part of the pane was folded under when the plate containing the blue colour was applied, it could explain why the error occurred. In the first case, evidence of the fold need not exist as it could have been cut off when the sheet was trimmed. If the error was not caused because of any paper fold, then perhaps it was because of some extraneous piece of paper that covered part of the stamp when it was being printed.

Maori Legend (40c): The 40c Maori Legend stamp offered for sale with the inscription miss-

ing was from the Heritage Maori issue of six stamps. The stamp was discovered with the 40c blue value missing. This inscription error is quite noticeable and impressive as it does not have any value on it. It was offered for sale in J. R. Mowbray's 2005 Private Treaty List and described as "1990 40c Maori Legend, chalky blue colour (value) omitted imprint block of 6 (with normal). MNH. Only 2 sheets known (i.e., 200 stamps.) CP SH31az. Cat \$5100 as singles. Est. \$2,250"^[5]



Missing colour

Missing colours on a stamp sometimes occur either because of insufficient colour in the printer or because the computer device controlling the flow of ink is turned off before the sheet of stamps is fully printed. It can also occur during the colour separation process when one of the colour separation steps is missed during the printing process resulting in a missing colour.

The Red Admiral Butterfly (1c):

This stamp was found with the red colour missing. The red colour from the wings of the butterfly is missing, it appears quite distinctive when compared with the normally printed stamps. The auction catalogue described this error as: "1973 1c Butterfly, missing red, no wmk CP P2cx. Cat \$600. MNH. ... Est. \$450."^[8] The error is quite stunning when compared with the normal because of the noticeable missing red colour.



Moth (4c)/Seahorse (6c)/John Dory (8c): These three definitive errors were from the Fifth Pictorial Issue. The first was the 4c Puiri Moth with the purple brown colour missing. The auction catalogue describes it as: "1973 4c Moth, purple-brown colour omitted, no wmk. CP P6cx. C\$550. MNH. \$250."^[9] The next definitive was the 6c Seahorse issue with the olive colour missing. The auction catalogue described it as: "1973 6c Seahorse, olive colour omitted. CPP8bw. Cat \$450. MNH. ... Est. \$275."^[9] The third was the 8c John Dory with the green-blue colour missing. The auction catalogue describes it as: "1974 8c John Dory, green-blue colour omitted, no wmk. MNH. CPP1 lbx. Cat \$850. Est. \$500."^[9] All these errors with the missing colour are quite remarkable.



Double colour or print or surcharge

Double colour errors occur when the printer applies the colour twice. The doubling may be with respect to one or two or all the colours. In multi-colour stamps it is more likely to occur with respect to one colour rather than all colours given the printing process. This is because the printing of the final colours of the design of the stamp generally occurs step by step by step, through colour separation. First one colour is printed, then the next and so on till the final result is achieved.



Titoki Flower (2 1/2d): The first such double print error offered for sale was the 2 1/2 d Titoki Flower stamp from the 1960 Third Pictorial Issue. The catalogue describes it as follows: "1961 2 1/2 Titoki, plate bloc of 12 1A1A1A1A, with grey colour doubled. MNH. Unlisted by CP! Stamps have very dark appearance, also plate 1A & imprint show distinct doubling. ... Est. \$600."^[10] From the above description, it appears that the grey colour was applied twice during the printing process.

Rose (4c on 8c) and Queen Elizabeth (14c on 10c):



In 1979, a set of provisional overprints were applied to four stamps from the Sixth Pictorial issue initially released in 1975. Two overprints with double print surcharges were found: the 4c on 8c rose stamp and the 14c on 10c QE II stamp. The first was noted also with treble surcharges. The auction catalogue describes the double print surcharge of the 4c on 8c stamp as follows: "1979 4c on 8c Rose complete sheet, partially double printed (approx. 2 dozen clear double impressions seen) including value \$4.00, also 6 partial surcharge offsets on back. CP \$125 each. MNH. ... Est \$1,250." The triple print surcharge of the same stamp was described as: "1979 4c on 8c Rose 1/2 sheet, (50v) with range of double and treble (not listed by CP) surcharges of variable strength. Most impressive. CP P31a(x). Cat \$125 ea. MNH. Est. \$1000." The 14c on 10c stamp double print surcharge was described as: "1979 14c on 10c QEII plate (3B2B) blk of 10 MNH with double surcharge - 1 albino. CP PA31w. Cat \$4000. Cat \$4000 as single stamps. ... Est. \$3,000"^[11] The overprint consisted in the application of a new value and the cancellation of the previous value on the stamp. It appears that the plate applying the black overprint applied it twice resulting in a double print or surcharge.

Princess Beatrice (80c + 3c): In 1989, New Zealand issued three health stamps two 40c and one 80c. A few of the 80c + 3c depicting Princess Beatrice were found with a double print error. The auction catalogue describes it as: "1989 80c Princess Beatrice,

distinct double print of black colour, o/c (probably related to printing error). MNH. ... Est \$500.”^[12] This double print error is interesting for two reasons: it is a double print; and second it is a misperforated stamp. The double print is easily visible and quite distinct when viewed with a magnifying glass. All the inscriptions at the top and bottom of the stamps appear double. Another variant of the double print has also been found, i.e., stamps with a triple print. The likely reason is that plate applying the inscription applied it more than once or when applying the inscription there was movement creating the doubling or tripling. The perforations are shifted up and to the right. All the double or more print shift stamps do not appear misperforated. There are also normally perforated stamps with the doubling and tripling of the inscriptions.

Print Shift

Print shifts often make interesting conversation pieces. Two print shifts together with their illustrations were offered for sale. The first was from the 2 1/2 Magpie Moth overprinted 4c. The second was the 3c from the 1970 Christmas set of three.



Magpie Moth (4c):

The Magpie Moth definitive with the print shift is interesting since the surcharge was applied incorrectly. As a result, the value surcharged in black appears at the bottom instead of the top of the stamp and the bars that were meant to deface the original 2 1/2 d value

on the stamp appears at the top of the stamp, leaving the stamp with two values. The catalogue describes this error as: “1971 4c on 2 1/2 Moth (photogravure) misplaced ovpt, bars at top right, “4c” at lower left, block of 4 with right selvedge. CP P30aT. Cat \$1400. MNH. ... Est \$800.”^[13] The reason for the print shift is because the plate applying the surcharge imprinted the sheet one centimeter higher than it should have been applied. As a result, the first part of the surcharge (i.e., 4c) appeared on the selvedge and not on the stamp, the bottom part of the surcharge (i.e., the bars to deface the original values) appeared one centimeter above the value. This error is quite spectacular and the retail price provides testimony to this.



1970 Christmas (3c): The 3c Christmas has been found with the inscription at the top of the stamp in green shifted. As a result, part of the name of the country ‘New Zealand’ and part of the inscription ‘Christmas’ on the left of the stamp is cut off and the inscription missing on the left appears on the right of the stamp. The auction catalogue describes this error as: “1970 3c Christmas, horiz. pair with right selvedge, olive colour (inscription) misplaced half a stamp width to right. CP SC11 by. Cat \$500. Mint ... Est. \$275.”^[14] The reason for the print shift is because the plate applying the inscription is shifted to the right. The last inscription meant for the final column of the pane appears in part on the selvedge of the stamp.

Perforating Errors

The perforating errors that were offered for sale that are described here fall into four basic groups: full imperfs; part imperfs; misperforated and double perforated. As can be expected, the cause of these perforating errors differ. In some cases it was either because the stamps were not sent through the perforator and in other cases it was either because the perforator malfunctioned or because the sheet or pane of stamps to be perforated were folded before being sent through the perforating process.

Full Imperforate

The full imperforate stamps offered for sale were all from the Sixth Pictorial Issue (1975-1981). There were three stamps: the 3c Rose, the 4c Rose and the 10c Queen Elizabeth.

Rose (3c and 4c): J. R. Mowbray describes the three errors as follows: “1975 3c Rose, block of 4 imperf, with left selvedge. Cat \$1500. CP PA 3az. MNH. ... Est. \$800.”^[15] “1975 4c Rose, imperf plate block of 12 (6x2). Stamps Cat \$3000. Believed unique plate block. Spectacular





item MNH. ... Est. \$2,500"^[16] This error is extraordinary as is evident from the illustration.

Queen Elizabeth (10c): "1977-9 10c QEII vertical traffic light block of 6 imperf with colour shift. Cat \$1500. MNH. ... Est \$800"^[17] This imperforate has two types of errors: one it is fully imperforate and the other the colour is shifted.

Puiri Moth (4c): The 4c Puiri Moth from the Fifth Pictorial Issue issued in 1973. The auction catalogue described the first as: "1973 4c Moth, Imperf. horiz pair, no wmk. CPP6cQ. Cat \$600. MNH. ... Est 350."^[18]



Rock Wren (45c): The Rock Wren was from the Bird definitive series issued in 1991. The auction catalogue described the second as: "1991 45c Rock Wren imperf block of 4, self adhesive. CP PC21 biiw. Cat \$2000. MNH. ... Est \$900."^[19]

All the above fully imperforate errors are very impressive. It appears that these stamps were never sent to be perforated. It is possible that if the sheet of stamps were sent through the perforator, they could

have skipped panes at the top or bottom or skipped parts of the sheet. However, until one comes across other pieces of evidence, the latter reason is doubtful.

Full and Part imperforate

Kowhai (2 1/2c): The full and part imperforate error offered for sale was from the Fourth Pictorial Issue (1967). This error was the 2 1/2c Kowhai stamp. It was described by J. R. Mowbray as follows: "1967

2 1/2 Kowhai, horiz. pair, left stamp imperf at right, right stamp imperf but creased. CP OD4aw. Cat \$650. MNH. ... Est \$250."^[20]



This error was sent to be perforated and it appears that the perforator malfunctioned. The perforator skipped part of the sheet creating fully imperforate and part imperforate stamps. This error is revealing in that it provides information on the type of perforator used. It appears that a T-comb perforator was used which perforates three sides of the stamp with each strike of a perforator. This explains the absence of perforation on one side of the stamp. After the perforator made some strikes with perforation on three sides, it skipped a strike and then another. It is difficult to say from the error whether it missed all the rest of the strikes without further information. Usually, the perforator skips the remaining pane though on occasion it can correct itself (sometimes with further strikes) and work normally.

Misperforated

There were three eyecatching commemorative misperfs that appeared in J.R. Mowbray's auction catalogues: the 7c + 2c Girl and Dove, the 70c Milford Track and the 40c, \$1.10 and \$1.20 Sydney Olympics. The first was from the 1977 Health stamps, the second was from the 1988 Scenic Walkways and the third was from the 2000 Sydney Olympics.



Girl and Dove (7c + 2c): The misperf from the Health stamps was the 7c + 2c Girl and Dove stamp. It is a horizontal misperf with the horizontal perforations shifted up. It was described in the auction catalogue as: "1977 7c + 2c Girl and Dove top left corner block of 4, perfs shifted 5mm upwards, CP

T49aw. Unpriced. MNH Est. \$750."^[21] As a result of the misperf, the design in the stamps in the top row differ from the design of the stamps in the other rows. The first row contains a part of the white selvedge with part of the bottom design

missing and the second row contains part of the missing design from the first row of stamps. In addition, part of the design of the stamp from the bottom of the second row is missing as the stamps in the first row.

Milford Track (70c): This stamp was from the Scenic Walkways commemorative set. The misperf was the 70c Milford Track stamp with the horizontal perforation shifted down. As a result of the misperf, it cuts the name of the country 'New Zealand'. It was described in the auction catalogue as: "1988 70c Walkways ver pair, horiz. perfs shifted 3.5 mm downwards. Not listed CP. MNH. ... Est. \$200."^[22] As a result of the misperf, part of the name that has been cut off from the top appears at the bottom of the stamp. Given the shift, it is expected that the design of the stamps in the bottom row differs from the stamp in the rest of the sheet as it would contain part of the white selvedge at the bottom and not the name of the stamp cut off from the top, since there are no stamps printed below the last row.



... Est. \$1,400."^[23] This error is interesting because the inscription 'New Zealand' and the value in white which should have appeared at the top now appears at the bottom of the stamp because the perforation is shifted down. In other words, as a result of the misperforation, the inscription which should have appeared at the top of the stamp appears at the bottom. In addition, the selvedge at the top has the cut off inscription and design. The last row of stamps would probably be the most dramatic as it would not contain the name of the country and value, instead there would be a blank white selvedge. If one did not have prior knowledge of the design of the stamp, a philatelist would not be able to identify the misperforated stamp as an error.

Double perforating errors

Double perforating errors are another type of perforating error. These errors though they do not fall into the important categories of perforating errors are interesting for the information that can be inferred from the error.

Puarangi (3c): The double perforating error noted in the auction catalogue was the 3c Puarangi stamp from the Fourth Pictorial Issue offered for sale in 1967. It was described as follows: "1967 3c Puarangi error: double perfs. L. selv block of 6, clearly showing double comb strike affecting first two stamps. CP OD5a(w). Cat \$400. MNH. ... Est. \$300."^[24] This double perforating error is interesting because it provides two types of information: the type of perforator used; and the direction in which the stamps were perforated. From the illustration, it appears that a two comb T-perforator was used and second that the sheet was perforated sideways, probably from left to right. The illustration also indicates that the perforator after the first strike corrected itself and made the normal one strike.



Sydney Olympics (40c-\$1.20): In 2000, New Zealand issued a set of six stamps to encourage sports at the Sydney Olympics. During the perforating process, it appears that a few of these stamps of some values were misperforated. The horizontal perforations were shifted 5-6mm down on the 40c Running stamp, the \$1.10 Cycling



stamp and the \$1.20 Triathlon stamp. The auction catalogue describes these misperforated errors as: "2000 Sydney Olympics, 40c Running, \$1.10 Cycling, \$1.20 Triathlon, each with similar 5-6mm horiz perf displacement error, leaving 'New Zealand' and date (complete) at bottom instead of top of stamp. MNH. Unlisted by CP. Striking.

Conclusion

This survey provides a review of the outstanding modern major errors that have been found and offered for sale by a major stamp auction dealer in New Zealand over the last few years.

Collecting errors can be rewarding. For example, New Zealand SGI, from the Sir Gawaine Baillie collection, catalogued at £38,000 and estimated at £30,000 realized £69,000! While most collectors may not be able to acquire exquisite errors because they are expensive, they can nevertheless still enjoy collecting errors. Further, it is important to collect errors not just because it is rewarding but because it is a lot of fun, especially if one approaches it from a analytical and educational perspective. ✉

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Transcribing Sounds

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

Sign Language: The ear - hearing

Our introduction to the ear is divided into two segments: hearing and balance. The purpose of this introduction is to equip the reader with some basic facts to be able to better understand the importance of this organ. we deliberately omit scientific details which are best left to be explained by properly qualified people.

The ear is an organ governing hearing and balance in animals. It is composed of three parts: an auricle (pinna), the external movable fleshy flap which gathers incoming sounds on their way to the auditory canal; the middle part which is connected to the throat and is filled with air and contains three small bones which transmit vibrations to the inner ear; the inner ear is a complex fluid filled labyrinth which converts vibrations to nerve impulses as well as controlling balance through three semi-circular canals.

The function of the ear can best be described as an organ of hearing with physiological properties of collecting, conducting, modifying, amplifying, analyzing and converting sounds and charged with maintenance of equilibrium by static or passive means and by dynamic forces in actual operation.

The ear interprets the quality of sounds expressed by the

frequency of vibrations and the degree of loudness and lowness. Frequency is measured in hertz, Hz, with a normal range between 20 Hz and 20,000 Hz. The average conversation is, usually, carried in the range of 250 Hz to 6,000 Hz. Vowels have a value between 250 Hz and 1,000 Hz and are easier to hear than consonants which are in the range of 1,500 Hz to 6,000 Hz.

Loudness is measured in decibels, dB, with the average range from 0 dB to 140 db. Normal conversation is held in the range of 45 dB to 50 dB with a whisper falling to 30 dB. Sounds over 90 dB begin to offend our hearing and at 120 dB imperils it and can result in injury.

Impairment of hearing can be divided into three main types:

1. Transmission deafness caused by the interference with sound waves. It is also known as otosclerosis;
2. Nerve or perception deafness which is caused by damage to hair cells or the auditory nerve. It often occurs as a progressive high-tone deafness as a part of aging and cannot be alleviated by mechanical devices.
3. Central deafness caused by interference with central nervous pathways or the termination in the cerebral cortex.



Auricle (pinna).



Schematic of the inner ear by Dr. Georg von Bekesy.



Sounds "assaulting" the ear.

Varieties

by "Napoleon"

France Alcerie

In 1930, France honoured the centenary of its conquest of Algeria with a stamp. On some of the stamps, the French word "ALGERIE" appears to be "ALCERIE." Catalogue price of the normal used stamp is 0.5 Euro, while the variety is 75 Euros. The mint never hinged (MNH) numbers are 5 Euros for the normal stamp and 200 for the variety. Both the used multiple (150) and the MNH multiple (40) make this stamp worth some hunting.



As usual, colour images are available to those who e-mail me with requests (napoleon@voyager.net).

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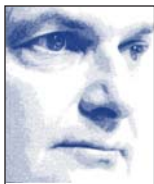
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PRESIDENT'S page la page du PRÉSIDENT

by / par Rick Penko

ALL ABOUT 50

While checking my e-mail recently, I noticed one from Karen Christiuk, a Canadian Forces representative. The North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD) has worked with Canada Post to develop a unique stamp cancellation to celebrate the 50th anniversary of NORAD.

“A stamp cancellation is a mark placed on a stamp by a postal authority to show that it has been used,” explains Capt. Steve Neta, Public Affairs Officer for 1 Canadian Air Division/Canadian NORAD Region Headquarters. “Stamp cancellations are of interest to collectors and to anyone who wants an inexpensive souvenir of NORAD. It’s also a unique way to celebrate five decades of NORAD—the longest-standing military agreement between Canada and the United States.”

Throughout 2008, Canadians can bring their postage-stamped envelopes to the main Winnipeg post office at 266 Graham Avenue, or to the Ottawa Station B post office at 59 Sparks Street, and request that their covers be cancelled with the NORAD anniversary postmark. The two post offices were chosen because the Canadian NORAD Region Headquarters is located in Winnipeg, whereas Ottawa is home to the National Defense Headquarters.

Congratulations to NORAD on its half-century achievement. So, what does all this have to do with The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada?

In 2009, we will also be celebrating a 50th anniversary. It will be 50 years that The RPSC will have the designation “Royal” attached to its name. In 1959, The Canadian Philatelic Society applied for Royal status to our head of state, Queen Elizabeth. Through the hard work of our then President, Dr. George M. “Mac” Geldert, we received Royal approval and we officially became The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. To maintain our Royal status we have had to show good standing in the community and request from every new Governor General that they become our Patron. Our success in maintaining our “Royal” status is a proud achievement.

Our 50-year mark will be a watershed year. Once a “Royal” organization such as ours has kept its status continuously for 50 years, it will no longer have to apply for the Governor General’s patronage: it becomes automatic. It is a commendable achievement, to say the least!

As 2009 approaches, perhaps it is time to start thinking about and start gathering ideas and suggestions about how we can celebrate our fifty-year achievement as The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. ☒

DES CINQUANTENAIRES À SOULIGNER

Dernièrement, alors que je regardais mes nombreux courriels, j’ai reçu une dépêche de Karen Christiuk, une représentante des Forces canadiennes. Elle m’annonçait que le Commandement de la défense aérospatiale de l’Amérique du Nord (NORAD) a travaillé de concert avec Postes Canada pour créer un cachet d’oblitération unique dans le but de souligner le 50e anniversaire du NORAD.

« Un cachet d’oblitération est une empreinte placée sur un timbre par une autorité postale pour montrer qu’il a été utilisé », explique le Capitaine Steve Neta, officier des Affaires publiques pour la 1re Division aérienne du Canada/Quartier général de la Région canadienne du NORAD. « L’oblitération des timbres intéresse les collectionneurs et tous ceux qui veulent conserver un souvenir peu coûteux [...] du NORAD. C’est également une façon unique de célébrer cinquante ans de NORAD, l’organisation qui incarne l’entente militaire la plus longue entre le Canada et les États-Unis. »

Durant toute l’année 2008, les Canadiens sont invités à apporter leurs lettres timbrées au bureau de poste de Winnipeg (266, Graham Avenue) ou d’Ottawa (succursale B, 59, rue Sparks) afin que leurs enveloppes soient oblitérées avec le cachet célébrant l’anniversaire du NORAD. Ces deux bureaux de poste ont été retenus parce que le Quartier général de la Région canadienne du NORAD se trouve à Winnipeg et que le Quartier général de la Défense nationale est situé à Ottawa.

Félicitations à NORAD pour son demi-siècle de succès. Alors, qu’est-ce que cela a à voir avec La Société royale de philatélie du Canada? En 2009, nous célébrerons aussi notre cinquantième anniversaire. Il y aura cinquante ans que La SRPC porte la mention « Royale » attachée à son nom. En 1959, la Société canadienne de philatélie a fait une demande pour obtenir de notre chef d’État, la reine Elizabeth, le statut royal. Grâce au dur travail de notre président d’alors, Georges M. « Mac » Geldert, la demande a été approuvée et nous sommes officiellement devenus La Société royale de philatélie du Canada. Pour conserver notre statut royal, nous avons dû démontrer que nous jouissions d’une bonne réputation et chaque fois qu’un nouveau gouverneur général entrait en fonction, lui demander d’accepter de devenir notre président d’honneur. Il est donc évident que nous réussissons à maintenir notre statut.

Nos cinquante ans marqueront un tournant. Quand un organisme royal, comme le nôtre, a maintenu son statut sans interruption pendant cinquante ans, il n’a plus à demander au gouverneur général d’accepter la présidence d’honneur, car cela se fait automatiquement. Une réussite pour le moins digne de mention!

À l’approche de l’année 2009, il est peut-être temps de penser à la façon dont nous célébrerons nos cinquante ans en tant que Société royale de philatélie du Canada, et de rassembler les suggestions. ☒

MEMBERSHIP report

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- I-28893 • Mr. Claude Gignac**
Histoire Postale du Québec
- I-28894 • Mr. Roland Arseneault**
Histoire Postale
- I-28895 • Mr. Gilbert Grenier**
Canada plate blocks & USA Precancels
- I-28896 • Mr. Bruce MacDougall**
Venezuela

- I-28897 • Mr. Michel Gingras**
Canadian booklets & corners
- I-28898 • Mr. Jim Oliver**
Trading Canada, USA, GB, Japan, Western Europe & Balloons
- I-28899 • Mr. Rich Parks**
Canada mint and used, Montreal cancels
- I-28900 • Mr. Jeffrey Thompson**
British Commonwealth to 1952
- I-28901 • Mr. Joe Hay**
Canada, BNA, GB
- I-28902 • Mr. Ariel Hasid**
- I-28903 • Mr. Alfred Anderson**
Great Britain; Channel Islands; New Zealand; Canada; USA; Australia; Pitcairn
- I-28904 • Mr. William Stroud**
All Canada and Provinces
- I-28905 • Mr. James Harold**
- I-28906 • Mr. Marcel Lachance**
Canadian stamps
- I-28907 • Mr. Steve Greiner**
Austria-Hungary and Germany
- I-28908 • Mr. K. Scott**
- I-28909 • Mr. John Seidl**
Canada, Cayman Islands
- I-28910 • Mr. Charles Drouillard**
USA, Canada (incl BOB) / dealer

- I-28911 • Mr. Edward Butcher**
Specialty collection of Germany using the Minkus Catalogue.
- I-28912 • Mr. Andre Coulombe**
Canada Covers and FDC
- I-28913 • Mr. Jacek P. Galkowski**
Canada, Sweden, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Germany, United Europe, & USA

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

- I-8370 • Mr. Robert E. Lippert**
- L-10035 • Mr. James M. Compton**
- I-27311 • Mr. Ken Lewis**
- I-27322 • Mr. Roy Ashcroft**

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

- L-4411 • Mr. William H.P. Maresch, FRPSC**
- I-10376 • Mr. Robert G. Ramsey**
- I-11278 • Mr. William G. Edward**
- L-11771 • Mr. James M. West**
- L-19226 • Mrs. Margaret M. Stadnicki**
- I-20358 • Mr. Pierre Croteau**
- I-25539 • Mr. Herbert L. McNaught**
- I-27815 • Mr. James K. Van Peteghem**

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* includes a one-time \$5 administration fee for new members



Donnez un adhésion-cadeau à La SRPC pour seulement 35\$*

- **Le Philatéliste canadien** - Six numéros du magazine, médaille au niveau international (prix au numéro - 5 \$).
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* inclut les frais d'administration de 5\$ pour les demandes initiales

- ☐ Yes! I would like to take advantage of this special offer. Please send a one-year gift membership in The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada to the individual named below. ** I have included payment of \$35 (payable in Canadian Funds if resident in Canada; otherwise payable in U.S. Funds or Canadian equivalent).
- ☐ Oui! Je voudrais profiter de cette offre spéciale. Veuillez envoyer une adhésion-cadeau d'une année comme membre de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada à l'individu nommé ci-dessous. ** Vous trouverez ci-joint le paiement de 35\$ (payable en devises canadiennes si résident au Canada. Autrement en devises américaines ou l'équivalent canadien.)

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☐ Credit Card / Carte de crédit - VISA only / seulement

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Expiry / Date d'exp : _____

Signature : _____

RPSC # / N° de membre : _____

THE ROYAL
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OF CANADA



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ROYALE DE
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DU CANADA

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Toronto, ON M4T 2P1 CANADA
Tel / Tél: (416) 979-8874 Fax / Télpr: (416) 979-1144
E-mail / Courriel : info@rpsc.org Web site / Site web : www.rpsc.org



Chapter CHATTER PARLONS des chapitres

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

If you're in the habit of reading some of the stamp publications from the UK, like *Gibbon's Stamp Monthly*, you will have seen the regular club or society profiles they print. We are offering each RPSC member club the chance to profile themselves in *The Canadian Philatelist* alongside this column. It would involve a simple write-up on the background of your club: its uniqueness and successes, your shows and meetings, your most popular programs and activities and a few of your key leaders. A group photo would round it out nicely. I'd like to spread the opportunity to clubs from coast to coast but the first column will go to the first club to contact me to take up the offer.

My American counterpart, Tom Fortunato, also writes a Chapter Chatter column in his national magazine, *The American Philatelist*. In the March/08 *American Philatelist* Tom raised the intriguing idea of partnering American Philatelic Society chapters with RPSC ones of similar size. The intent would be to correspond with each other about philatelic matters, exchange ideas and material, and perhaps even visit one another's meetings. Again, let me know if you are interested, and tell me what characteristics you might prefer in an APS partner club.

For our annual show and bourse I decided last fall to try a simple exhibit, for the fourth time in my philatelic life, partly to broaden my experience - after all, I am an accredited local judge - and partly to offer visitors to our club another exhibit for their consideration. I could probably write a PhD thesis on what I learned, but the long and the short of it is that, despite some puzzlements and frustrations, I am glad I did it. I chose to show ¼ d. and ½ c. stamps from the British West Indies since WWII, asking why they exist at all, since the currency face value is next to zero. Although there is time and work involved in exhibiting, the learning and the contact with collectors young and old that it sparks are always rewarding.

The RPSC sales circuit report to the 2008 AGM revealed some significant information about how individual and club members of The Royal are using this valuable service. Seventeen chapters did so in 2007, four of them multiple times. \$77,106 in sales were transacted last year. At any one time, about a thousand booklets are in circulation. Sometimes, as we do in my club, having a prearranged sales circuit is the chapter's program activity, or one of them, for a particular meet-

Si vous avez l'habitude de lire des publications philatéliques du Royaume-Uni, comme le *Gibbon's Stamp Monthly*, vous avez vu le profil des clubs ou des sociétés dont elles parlent. Nous offrons à chaque club membre de La SRPC la possibilité de publier son profil dans *Le Philatéliste canadien*, à côté de la présente chronique. Vous n'avez qu'à rédiger un court texte sur l'histoire de votre club : son unicité, ses succès, ses expositions et ses réunions, ses programmes et ses activités les plus populaires, ses figures marquantes. Une photo de groupe compléterait bien le tableau. J'aimerais donner la chance à tous les clubs d'un océan à l'autre, mais la première chronique accueillera le premier club qui me contactera pour profiter de cette offre.

Mon homologue américain, Tom Fortunato, dirige aussi une chronique sur les clubs dans la revue nationale, *The American Philatelist*. Dans le numéro de mars 2008, Tom a soulevé l'idée intéressante d'un partenariat entre les clubs membres de l'American Philatelist Society et ceux de La SRPC de même taille. L'objectif serait de correspondre sur des sujets philatéliques, d'échanger des idées et des articles philatéliques, et peut-être d'assister aux réunions. Encore une fois, faites-moi savoir si cela vous intéresse et dites-moi ce qui vous plairait dans un partenariat avec les clubs de l'APS.

Pour notre exposition annuelle et notre bourse, l'automne dernier, j'ai opté pour une collection simple pour la quatrième fois de ma vie philatélique, en partie pour enrichir mon expérience - après tout, je suis un juge local accrédité - et en partie, pour offrir aux visiteurs une autre collection à examiner. Je pourrais sans doute écrire une thèse de doctorat sur ce que j'ai appris, mais pour tout dire, malgré certaines interrogations et frustrations, je suis content de l'avoir fait. J'ai décidé d'exposer des timbres d'un quart de pence et d'un demi-cent des Antilles britanniques, depuis la Seconde Guerre mondiale, en soulevant la question de leur raison d'être puisque leur valeur faciale monétaire est presque nulle. Même si exposer ses collections demande du temps et des efforts, ce qu'on apprend et le contact qui se crée avec des collectionneurs, jeunes et moins jeunes, en valent la peine.

Le rapport sur le circuit des ventes de La SRPC, remis à l'AGA 2008, a fourni des renseignements importants sur la façon dont les membres individuels et les clubs utilisent ce précieux service. Dix-sept sections de clubs l'ont fait en 2007, dont quatre à plusieurs reprises. Les ventes se sont établies à 77 106 \$ l'année passée. En tout temps, environ mille livrets sont en circulation. Parfois, comme nous le faisons à mon club, l'organisation à l'avance d'un circuit de ventes est l'activité au programme de notre section régionale, ou l'une de ses activités, pour une réunion en particulier (en mars dernier, environ 20 membres de

ing. (About 20 of our club's members bought over 800 dollars worth of sales circuit material this past March.) Of course, individual members have a great chance to sell their good quality duplicates through these circuits. To contact Sandra Foss for circuits, see the ad in *TCP*.

I've noticed in the last year in club newsletters and reports (Calgary's, for instance) that more and more of your program planning includes brief multi-member presentations of very focussed philatelic items and information: a kind of show-and-tell for stampers! As little as one cover or set of stamps can make for an intriguing mini-talk, and may well lead that presenter to do bigger, more comprehensive presentations in the future. I see these five minute multiple sharings as similar to the one page exhibit, which clearly can lead the first-timer into doing single-frame and multi-frame displays.

Recently I was asked, as part of the daunting task of pulling together all the constitutional documents of The Society that is going on, to write up a description of what I see as the job of Chapter Liaison Officer for The RPSC. I thought I would share my write-up with those who read this column. Your suggestions and comments are welcome, as always.

The Chapter Liaison Officer shall:

a.) Keep contact information with all chapters and clubs current, whether paid members of The RPSC or not, on a continuous basis;

b.) Make personal contact with chapter and club leaders where appropriate;

c.) Share club management and activity ideas through written articles or by whatever means may be available;

d.) Make chapters and clubs aware of the important benefits of chapter membership in The RPSC, and encourage clubs to become and remain paid-up members;

e.) Remind RPSC directors, officers and individual members of the importance of building strong local chapters and clubs;

f.) Advocate for chapters and clubs in all his/her dealings with The RPSC.

I do plan to run a chapter newsletter contest, as mentioned in earlier columns. More details will follow in the November/December issue of *TCP*, but at the moment, I expect that there will be two categories of newsletter competition: Startup Newsletters and Established Newsletters. I will ask that you mail me any two issues of your newsletter produced in 2008. I will arrange for competent judges and modest cash prizes, but the main value for the trouble of entering will be in the feedback your editor gains. ☒

notre club ont achetés plus de 800 dollars d'articles de circuit de vente). Évidemment, les membres individuels ont une bonne chance de vendre leurs doubles de bonne qualité dans ces circuits. Pour joindre Sandra Foss à ce sujet, voyez l'annonce dans *Le Philatéliste*.

Au cours de la dernière année, j'ai remarqué, dans les bulletins et les rapports des clubs (celui de Calgary, par exemple), que le plan des programmes comporte de plus en plus de présentations brèves faites par plusieurs membres sur de l'information et des articles philatéliques très spécialisés : un genre de séance d'expression libre et de partage pour philatélistes! Il suffit d'un seul pli ou d'un seul ensemble de timbres pour donner un mini exposé étonnant sur lequel l'auteur pourrait se baser pour faire un autre exposé plus long et plus consistant. Pour moi, ces participations multiples de cinq minutes ressemblent aux collections d'une page, qui peuvent être le premier pas vers la présentation d'un cadre ou de cadres multiples.

On m'a récemment demandé, dans le cadre de la tâche intimidante consistant à rassembler tous les documents constitutionnels de la société, de rédiger une description de ma perception du travail d'agent de liaison avec les clubs membres de La SRPC. J'ai cru bon de communiquer le fruit de mon travail aux lecteurs de cette chronique. Comme toujours, vos suggestions et vos commentaires sont bienvenus.

L'agent de liaison avec les clubs devrait :

a) tenir les coordonnées de toutes les sections régionales et de tous les clubs, qu'il s'agisse ou non de membres en règle de La SRPC, et ce, en permanence;

b) établir des contacts personnels avec les dirigeants des sections régionales et des clubs, lorsque cela est nécessaire;

c) faire connaître les idées des clubs en matière de gestion et d'activités par des articles écrits ou par tout autre moyen possible;

d) tenir les sections régionales et les clubs au courant des avantages importants dont bénéficient les clubs membres de La SRPC, et encourager les clubs à devenir et à demeurer membres en règle;

e) rappeler aux directeurs de La SRPC, au personnel et aux membres à titre personnel, l'importance d'établir des sections locales et des clubs solides.

f) plaider pour les sections régionales et les clubs dans tous ses rapports avec La SRPC.

Je projette d'organiser un concours de bulletin pour les clubs des sections régionales, tel que je l'ai déjà dit dans des chroniques précédentes. Vous trouverez des détails supplémentaires dans le numéro de novembre-décembre du *Philatéliste*, mais pour l'instant, je vois deux catégories de concours : les nouveaux bulletins et les bulletins bien établis. Je vous demanderai de me faire parvenir deux numéros quelconques de votre bulletin, parus en 2008. Je prendrai des dispositions pour que nous ayons des juges compétents et des récompenses modestes en argent, mais le plus grand gain que vous obtiendrez pour vous être donné la peine de participer sera les échos que votre rédacteur en chef recevra. ☒

in MEMORIAM NÉCROLOGIE

Bill Maresch, FRPSC

It is with deep regret that we inform readers of the death of William H. P. Maresch, FRPSC, on Friday June 13, 2008. Bill was one of Canada's pre-eminent philatelists, a professional stamp dealer and long-time member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Some readers may have been aware that Bill had not been well for some time. He died peacefully in his 82nd year

Bill was elected a Fellow of The Royal in 1987. In addition to his long association with The Royal, Bill also maintained memberships in organizations such as the American Philatelic Society, Collectors Club of New York (65 years), Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association, British North America Philatelic Society, International Association of Philatelic Experts, Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada, among others. He was recognized as an expert of the stamps of Canada.

For more than 30 years, Bill served on the Vincent Graves Greene Expert Committee. He also wrote the Code of Ethics draft for the CSDA.

A collector who never tired of his love for stamps, Bill was also an avid collector of postal artifacts such as antique stamp boxes, postal scales and old perforation gauges. He especially



enjoyed his collection of small covers and his Austrian postal history collection which he repurchased after selling it years earlier to raise needed funds.

Always the gentleman, Bill will be missed by his many friends, devoted clients, and by the philatelic world in general. He had been a stamp collector since 1933.

Our sincere condolences are extended to his beloved wife, Rose-Marie, his two sons, Tony and Peter, and their families.

Condolences and memories may be forwarded through www.humphreymiles.com

Royal*2009*Royale

Canada's National Stamp Exhibition

81st Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada



Homer Bridge • Welland Canal, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Parkway Convention Centre

327 Ontario St., St. Catharines, Ontario L2R 5L3

(Exit 47 off QEW, turn south) • 20 minutes from Niagara Falls

Friday, June 12th, & Saturday, June 13th, 10 a.m. – 6 p.m.

Sunday, June 14th, 10 a.m. – 4 p.m.

\$2 Show Admission (\$5 for the Weekend)

Free Parking, Close to the QEW
200+ Frames, over 40 International Dealers,
Youth Area, Seminars, Sunday Afternoon Auction

Host: St. Catharines Stamp Club and The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

<http://royal2009.ca>

Mary Rowe

We regret to report the passing of Mary Rowe, beloved wife of Kenneth Rowe, RDP, FRPSC, on Thursday July 3, 2008 at the age of 80. Ken is a long-time member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. He has held numerous positions in The Royal is also the Honorary Chairman of The Greene Foundation and has served on The Greene Expert Committee for many years.

Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to Ken and his family in this time of great sorrow.

coming EVENTS CALENDRIER

To have your event listed in this section of *The Canadian Philatelist*, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Details may be faxed to 1-888-285-4143 or e-mail to info@rpsc.org. Information will not be accepted by telephone. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC.

Pour que votre événement soit listé dans cette section du *Philatéliste canadien* veuillez envoyer tous les détails au Bureau national de la SRPC, C.P. 929, Succ. 'Q', Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au 1-888-285-4143 ou par poste-électronique à info@rpsc.org. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC.

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

AUGUST 23 AOÛT, 2008:

The Muskoka Stamp Club's 8th annual exhibition MUSPEX 2008 will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Muskoka Riverside Inn, 300 Ecclestone Drive, Bracebridge, ON. Dealers, exhibits, silent auction, and door prizes. Free admission and parking. Information from Larry Matthews at muskokapost@sympatico.ca.

SEPTEMBER 20 SEPTEMBRE, 2008:

BRUNPEX 2008, sponsored by the Fundy Stamp Collectors Club, will be held at the Rotary Lodge in Centennial Park on St. George Blvd. in Moncton, NB. Six dealers, refreshments. Free admission and parking. Info from Mike Steeves at (506) 387-4462 or msteeves15@rogers.com or at www.fundystampclub.ca.

OCTOBER 2 OCTOBRE, 2008

THIRD ANNUAL HARRY SUTHERLAND PHILATELIC LECTURE in Toronto. "Come Take a Ride on the Hindenburg." See the announcement on Page 272.

OCTOBER 4 OCTOBRE, 2008:

Sarnia Stamp Club LAMPEX 2008, show and bourse, Optimist Hall to be held at Point Edward Arena (under the Blue Water International Bridges between Sarnia, Ontario and Port Huron, Michigan). Saturday, October 4, 2008, 9:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Point Edward, Ontario Canada. Just follow the signs posted at most main intersections. Free admission, free parking, everyone welcome! 10 dealers, displays. Directions: From the USA, circle under the bridges past the casino. The arena is south of Michigan Ave. under the bridges at 210 Monk Street. For further information see our show web site: <http://home.cogeco.ca/~sarniastampclub/SarniaStampClubLAMPEX06.htm> Show contact is John E. Armstrong 519-464-2688 or e-mail: sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca.

OCTOBER 18 OCTOBRE, 2008

The Kingston Stamp Club is holding their annual Stamp Festival on October 18th, 2008 at the Edith Rankin Hall which is located at 4080 Bath Road, Kingston. The show hours are 10 am to 4pm with eleven dealers in attendance, plus Children's Corner, exhibits and lunch is available. There is plenty of free parking for all. Free admission for all along with hourly draws. For additional information please call Richard Weigand at 613-352-8775 or email rweigand@kos.net.

NOVEMBER 1 NOVEMBRE, 2008:

The Barrie District Stamp Club's annual bourse will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Aladdin's Banquet Hall, Essa Road, Barrie, ON. Information available from the Bourse Chairman, David Terry at dgh.terry@gmail.com.

NOVEMBER 7-9 NOVEMBRE, 2008:

CSDA National Postage Stamp Marketplace will be at the Queen Elizabeth Building Exhibition Place, Toronto. Exhibits and dealers from Canada, UK and USA. Info from secretary@csdaonline.com

MARCH 28 MARS, 2009:

KAPEX 2009 will be held from 9 am to 4 pm at the Evinrude Centre, 911 Monaghan Road, Peterborough, ON. For information contact Mr. Rick Stankiewicz at (705) 295-6158.

APRIL 18, AVRIL, 2009:

Stampfest, the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society annual show and bourse will be held on Saturday, April 18, at the Community Christian Reformed Church 1275 Bleams Road, at Fischer-Hallman Road, Kitchener, Ontario. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Featuring an exciting dealer bourse, competitive exhibits, including one-page entries, free parking, free admission, hourly and special draws, stamp pull, lunch counter, and other surprises. For additional information phone Jim Oliver at 1-519-893-4092 or e-mail: jimoliver10@hotmail.com

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

AUGUST 29-31 AOÛT, 2008:

BNAPEX+2008+NOVAPEX, the annual Convention of the British North America Philatelic Society, in Halifax, The host facility is The Lord Nelson Hotel, 1515 South Park Street, Halifax, NS B3J 2L2. General information may be obtained from Jack Forbes, (JAFRBS@aol.com) or Michael Peach (michael.peach@ns.sympatico.ca), Dealer contact is Claude Michaud (jcm.ph@ns.sympatico.ca) and the Exhibits Chair is Gary Steele (gary.steele@ns.sympatico.ca). The Convention is being held in conjunction with the Annual Exhibition of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club

MARCH 20-22, MARS, 2009:

The Edmonton Spring National Stamp Show 2009. Details to follow at a later date.

MAY 2-3 MAI, 2009:

ORAPEX 2009, Ottawa's National Stamp Show, the 48th Annual Stamp Exhibition and Bourse with over 40 dealers and 150 frames of exhibits, will be held at the RA Centre Curling Rink, Saturday May 2, 10 am to 6 pm, and Sunday May 3, 10 am to 4 pm. The address is RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON. Those wishing to exhibit should contact Tom Hare at thare@sutton.com. For bourse information please contact Stéphane Cloutier at cloutier1967@sympatico.ca. FREE admission and parking. Dick Malott, Publicity Officer at (613) 829-0280 or rmalott@magma.ca.

JUNE 12-14 JUIN, 2009:

ROYAL *2009* ROYALE, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 81st Annual Exhibition and Convention will be hosted by the St. Catharines Stamp Club at the Parkway Convention Centre, 327 Ontario St., St. Catharines, ON on Friday June 12, 10 am to 6 pm,

Saturday June 13, 10 am to 6 pm and Sunday June 14, 10 am to 4 pm. Daily admission \$2 and \$5 for the weekend. Close to the QEW. Over 200 frames, 40+ international dealers, youth area, seminars, Sunday afternoon auction and free parking. Information from Stuart Keeley at (905) 227-9251 or at stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca. Web site at www.royal2009.ca. Dates and locations for forthcoming years: 2010, Windsor, Ontario (May 28-30) 2011, Dorval, Québec. 2012, Edmonton, Alberta (For info contact Christopher Miller, President, Edmonton Stamp Club at no.113@shaw.ca)

MAY 1-2 MAI, 2010:

ORAPEX 2010, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

APRIL 30-1 MAY, 2011

AVRIL 30-1 MAI, 2011:

ORAPEX 2011, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date. Dates are tentative.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

SEPTEMBER 12-14 SEPTEMBRE, 2008:

Prague, Czech Republic, PRAGA 2008 World Philatelic Exhibition, covering FIP Classes of Traditional Philately, Postal History, Philatelic Literature and the experimental class of One Frame Exhibits. Commissioner John McEntyre, 707-3495 Mountain Street, Montreal, QC, H3G 2A5. Tel: (514) 845-2938. E-mail: jgmcentyre@hotmail.com.

APRIL 10-16 AVRIL, 2009:

CHINA 2009 World Stamp Exhibition will be held in Luoyang City of Henan Province. Canadian commissioner is John McEntyre, 707-3495 Mountain St., Montreal, QC H3G 2A5. Tel: (514) 845-2938. E-mail: jgmcentyre@hotmail.com. (Bulletin No.1 is available from the commissioner)

OCTOBER 21-25 OCTOBRE, 2009:

ITALIA 2009 at Palazzo dei Congressi in Rome Italy under the patronage of the FEPA and recognition of the F.I.P. Canadian commissioner is Dr. Jan J. Danielski, 71 Gennela Square, Toronto, ON M1B 5M7. Tel: (416) 283-2047. E-mail: jjad@rogers.com.

MAY 8-15 MAI, 2010:

London 2010 Festival of Stamps will be held at the Business Design Centre, Upper Street, Islington, London N1. Details at www.london2010.org.uk. Canadian commissioner: Dr. Jan J. Danielski, 71 Gennela Square, Toronto, ON M1B 5M7. Tel: (416) 283-2047, e-mail: jjad@rogers.com.

OCTOBER 1-10 OCTOBRE, 2010:

PORTUGAL 2010, Parque das Nações, Lisbon, Portugal. Commissioner Charles J. G. Verge FRPSC, FRPSL, PO Box 66, Stn "Q", Toronto, ON M4T 2L7. Tel: (647) 344-0446 and E-mail cjgverge@rogers.com.



chapter MEETINGS RÉUNIONS des clubs membres

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 163 meets the 2nd and 4th Thurs, Sept. to June at the Ajax Public Library, 65 Harwood Ave. S., 6-9 p.m. Contact: Steve Warcop, 1511 Silver Spruce Dr., Pickering, ON L1V 5G9. (416) 875-6446. E-mail: stevewarcop@hotmail.com.

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE L'OUTAOUAIS (APO)

Les membres de l'APO, chapitre 190 de la SRPC, se réunissent tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin avril, de 18h30 à 21h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Châlet Fontaine, 120 rue Charlevoix à Hull (Québec). Carte de membre 20 \$ (10\$ pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encans, exposition. / Members of the APO (Chapter #190) meet every Thurs. from Sept. to the end of April, 6:30 to 9 p.m. in the Châlet Fontaine, 120 Charlevoix, Hull, Québec. Membership \$20 (\$10 under 16). Dealers, auctions, show and bourse. Contact: A. Bossard, 5-1160 Shillington, Ottawa, ON K1Z 7Z4; (613) 722-7279; e-mail: isabelle.alain@sympatico.ca

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND

Section adulte: Tous les lundis soir de 18h45 à 21h. Section junior: Tous les samedis de 9h. à 11h30; au Centre socio-culturel de Boisbriand, 480 rue Chavigny, Boisbriand, QC, J7G 2J7; information: Mrs. Linda Nadon Présidente 450-435-8604 et M. Maurice Touchette Vice-président-Trésorier 450-435-5973.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 73, meets the second Thursday of the month, except July and August, at St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Owen and Worsley Streets, Barrie, at 7:00 p.m. Contact Dr. Joaquin Kuhn, 15 Albert Street West, Hillsdale, ON L0L 1V0. Telephone 705-835-7777, E-mail jkuhn@utoronto.ca.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 144 meets the 1st Sun. Oct. to June 2-4 p.m. and the 3rd Tues. year round 7:30-9:30 p.m. at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Brampton, ON. Contact: Bramalea Stamp Club, Box 92531, Bramalea, ON L6W 4R1.

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to May, and the 1st Tues. in June, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St. ON at 7 p.m., short business meeting at 8 p.m., followed by a program. Circuit books, five dealers. Contact: Secretary, Box 25003, 119 Colborne St. W., Brantford, ON N3T 6K5; (519) 753-9425

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings occur Wednesday nights at 7:30 PM from Sept. to June, at West Burnaby United Church, 6050 Sussex Ave., Burnaby BC, near the Metrotown Skytrain station. See our website at www.bcphilatic.org for details of meeting times and locations. For more information call Bob Ingraham, President, at (604) 694-0014.

BROCK/PRESCOTT STAMP CLUB

Meets the 3rd Wed. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. at Wall Street United Church, 5 Wall St., Brockville, ON. Contact Roy Brooks at (613) 342-7569.

BURLINGTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 200 - The Burlington Stamp Club meets at the Burlington Seniors Centre, 2285 New Street, Burlington, in the Boutique Room from 7 pm - 9 pm on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of the month from September to June. No meetings in July or August. Visitors always welcome. Contact Norm Macneall at 905-336-8685 or macneall@cogeco.ca.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: 1st Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. Auctions on 3rd Wed. of month except Dec., 7:30 p.m. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. SW. Contact: Calgary Philatelic Society, PO Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6, or visit www.calgaryphilaticssociety.com

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 4 - Meets on the first Thursday and 3rd Monday of each month (September to June), on the second floor of the Allan Reuter Center, 507 King St., Cambridge. Visitors welcome. Information Ron Adkin, 1736 Briarwood Dr., Cambridge, ON N3H 5A7. 519 650 5136.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 187, yearly membership for Canadians \$20 Cdn. for Americans \$22 Cdn. and for all other countries \$25. No formal meetings, but members join the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON at 7:30 p.m. every Mon. except June to Aug. Contact: Brian Wolfenden, 203A Woodfield Drive, Nepean ON K2G 4P2. (613) 226-2045.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

Chapter 76, Jan Bart Judaica Study Group, meets on the 2nd Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m., at Lipa Green Bldg., 4600 Bathurst St., Willowdale, ON. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, 33-260 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, ON M5A 1N1. (416) 635-1749.

CANADIAN FORCES BASE TRENTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 89 meeting on the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to June at the Trenton Seniors' Club (Club 105) at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets at 6:45 p.m. Contact: G.A. Barsi at (613) 394-2024, M. Leedham at (613) 392-7462 or S. Taylor at (613) 393-4316.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CFPS)

Chapter 139. Membership open to all. No formal meetings; however, members may participate by mail in the exchange circuit, sales circuits and auction. A Bulletin is published three times a year. Contact: Secretary, Judith Queale, Box 761 - Lambeth Station, London, ON N6P 1R2.

COBOURG STAMP CLUB

Chapter 106 meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month (Sept through May) and once a month during June, July and August at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St., Cobourg. For further information re club activities please contact Harold Houston at 905-885-0075 or e-mail houston@cogeco.ca.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 205 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. in the Seniors' Drop-In, Vourneen "Buff" Jack Memorial Centre, 14 Victoria Square. Contact: Box 1073, Colborne, ON K0K 1S0.

COLLINGWOOD - GEORGIAN BAY COIN & STAMP CLUB

Chapter 168 meets 3 times a month year-round: 1st Tuesday of the month at the Real Can. Superstore in Midland, 2nd and 4th Tuesday at the Real Can. Superstore in Wasaga beach. All meetings are from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. Contact: Pres. Horst Bolik 705-429-4061.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA

Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month from September to April, 7 to 9 p.m. at Christ Church United, 1700 Mazo Crescent - one block east of Clarkson Rd. and one block south of Truscott. Contact Bob Laker (905) 608-9794.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Club meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Beach Grove Elementary School, 5955 17A Ave., Tsawwassen, BC. Contact Keith Meyer, President, #7-1100-56th St. Delta, BC V4L 2N2.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 12 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., except June to Aug., at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. Contact: Sec. Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmont Ave., Toronto, ON M4C 3Z4. (416) 425-1545.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Edmonton's Chapter 6 meetings held every other Mon., Sept. to June at 7 p.m., at St. Joseph High School cafeteria (use north entrance), 10830-109 St. Contact: Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6. Keith Spencer (780) 437-1787 or e-mail ameech@telusplanet.net.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 154 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December), at 7:00 p.m. at 5050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON. Contact: David L. Newman, President, at 1165 Wigle Ave, Windsor, ON, N9C 3M9. Tel.: (519) 977-5967. E-mail: lacumo@cogeco.ca.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

The club meets on the second monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Fenelon Falls Baptist Church on Colbourne Street in Fenelon Falls. For more information, contact President, Lloyd McEwan, 705-324-7577, 212 Mary St. W., Lindsay, ON K9V 2N8.

FRASER VALLEY PHILATELIC CLUB

Meets at 7 p.m. on the 3rd Monday, except holidays, at Abbotsford Senior Secondary School, 2329 Crescent Way. Contact N. Holden at (604) 859-9103.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 148 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Hugh John Fleming Forestry Centre, 1350 Regent St. Contact Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2, (506) 453-1792, e-mail: rsmith0225@rogers.com

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR'S CLUB

Meets the 1st Thurs, except July and August, at 7 PM at the CN Pensioners Centre, 1 Curry Street. Contact Mike Leighton at (506) 389-8083 or PO Box 302, Moncton, NB E1C 8L4

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 32 meets on the 3rd Fri. at 7:30 p.m. at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programs prevail. Contact Don Dundee, 928 Claremont Ave., Victoria, BC V8Y 1K3, (604) 658-8458.

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Mon., Sept. to June except holidays, and 2nd Mon. of July, at Bishop Ryan secondary school, Quigley Rd. and Albright St. Contact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcen.org or online at: www.hwcen.org/~ip029

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - CANADIAN BRANCH

Chapter 82 meets on the third Thursday of most months at the premises of DEPAG Agency, 14th floor, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Some meetings may be held at other venues as required. Contact Joe Janthur, President, at 416-364-4112.

KAWARTHA STAMP CLUB

The Kawartha Stamp Club, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month (except July and August) at 6:30 p.m. at the Immanuel Alliance Church, 1600 Sherbrook Street West, Peterborough, ON K9J 6X4. Contact Marie Olver at 705-745-4993 for more info.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets on the 1st Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at the Odd Fellows Hall, 2597 Richter St., Kelowna, BC. Contact: Kelowna Stamp Club, PO Box 24081, Town Centre P.O., Kelowna, BC V1Y 9H2.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 7 meets 4th Wed. except July, Aug. and Dec. in the library of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile, Chatham, ON, at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary, Allan Burk, 43 Sudbury Dr., Chatham, ON N7L 2K1.

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 196 meets the 1st Wednesday of the month in the back of the Anglican Church on Russell Street at 7:00 p.m. Contact President John Cortan 519-395-5817 or Secretary Andrew Lunshof 519-396-5910. Club mailing address is 677 Hunter Street, Kincardine, ON N2Z 1S6 or e-mail: carm@bmts.com.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meets 7-9 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May at the Ongwanada Resource Centre, 191 Portsmouth Ave. Free parking and wheelchair access. Consignment table, auctions, bourse, OXFAM, and trading. Contact Richard Weigand, 218 Richmond Street, RR#1, Bath, ON K0H 1G0, e-mail: rweigand@kos.net.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: James Oliver, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square PO, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9, (519) 893-4092.

chapter MEETINGS RÉUNIONS des clubs membres



LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 33 meets the 2nd Wed. and last Fri. Sept. to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, ON. at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary D. Lein, 232 Dease St., Thunder Bay, ON P7C 2H8.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE

Chapter 84 meets at St. John the Baptist Church, 233 Ste-Claire Street in Pointe-Claire, on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. Contact: François Brisse, President, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. / Le chapitre 84, se réunit tous les jeudis du début septembre à fin juin, à 19h30. Les réunions ont lieu à l'Église St. John the Baptist, 233 rue Ste-Claire à Pointe-Claire. Information: François Brisse, Président, Case Postale 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 57, The Lethbridge Philatelic Society, meets on the second Thursday of the month (except June, July or August) at 7 p.m. in the community room of Save on Foods, 1112 2nd Ave N, Lethbridge, AB

MEDICINE HAT COIN & STAMP CLUB

Chapter 146 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7:30 p.m. at the Volunteer Centre (Redi Enterprises Bldg) 856 Allowance Ave. S.E. Contact: Rudy Hartman, 22 Park Meadows Dr. S.E., Ste. 104, Medicine Hat, AB T1B 4E8.

MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB

Chapter 204 meets every other Fri. Sept. to May, at 7 p.m. in the basement of St. Martin's Church, 46 Cathcart St., London. Meeting at 8 p.m. Contact Patrick Delmore at (519) 675-0779.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets on the last Mon., except Dec. at 7 p.m. at Hugh Foster Hall (beside Town Hall) in Milton, ON. Silent auction every meeting. Contact: Milton Stamp Club, 425 Valleyview Cres., Milton, ON L9T 3K9; (905) 878-1533, or e-mail: alman@globalserve.net.

MONTREAL PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 122 meets monthly from September to June, at 7:30 p.m. at the Westmount Library, 4574 Sherbrooke St. W, Westmount. Contact: 25 Leveseur St. Contact: JC J5A 1M9. Telephone: 514-735-3941; E-mail: lsaven@sympatico.ca.

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB

Meets the first Wednesday of each month at Bracebridge Public School, 90 McMurray Street, Bracebridge, ON. (Location for July & August will vary). Contact Bruce Hughes, 29 Sallys Lane, R.R.1, Port Sydney, ON P0B 1L0. Telephone 705-385-2020.

NELSON STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 3rd Thurs. except Dec. at 7 p.m. at #105-402 W. Beasley, Nelson, BC V1L 5Y4.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

The North Bay & District Stamp Club meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month, September to May, at Empire Living Centre, 425 Fraser Street, North Bay at 6:30 p.m. Visitors are always welcome. Contact person: Ms. Terry Turner, tel. (705) 472-6918, e-mail: teron@sympatico.ca.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month from January to June and from September to November. Meetings are held at Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge Street, one block north of St. Clair Avenue. Stamp sales circuit opens at 6:30 p.m. and meetings start at 8:00 p.m. Contact Herb Letsche, tel: (416) 445-7720, fax: (416) 444-1273, or e-mail: ntstampclub@yahoo.ca.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month from September to the 1st Wednesday in June, and on the 3rd Wednesday of July and August. Meetings are held from 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. in the Skaters' Lounge at the Carnegie Centennial Arena, 580 Finch Avenue West (1 1/2 blocks west of Bathurst), Toronto, Ontario. Meetings feature a convivial atmosphere, speakers, auctions, a sales circuit, and a number of dealer members. Membership is only \$10 per year. Ample parking is free. For more information, contact Art Halpert, tel. 416-643-2020 (days), 416-499-4406 (evenings/weekends), e-mail ahalpert@sympatico.ca

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

We invite you to join us at a monthly meeting on the second Tuesday of the month at 7:30 pm in the auditorium - lower level (except July & August). Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History, 1747 Summer St., Halifax, NS B3H 3A6, www.nsstampclub.ca.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets on the 4th Tuesday of the month at 7 p.m. in the cafeteria, St. Thomas Aquinas Secondary School, corner of Rebecca Street and Dorval Drive. Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, c/o Kenneth O'Connor, Secretary. Telephone (905) 469-6445.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30pm, September to June at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Contact: Jack Gray, President. E-mail exoc@sympatico.ca. 3 Leonard Ave., Ottawa, ON K1S 4T6.

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB

Chapter 191 meets the 3rd Wed. at 7 p.m. at St. George's Anglican Church, 149 4th Ave. E. Trading, auctions, circuit books. Contact Robert J. Ford, 721 8th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3A4.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY:

Chapter 65 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month, September to May, at South Gate Centre, 191 Old Wellington Street South, Woodstock, Ontario at 7:00 p.m. Trading at 7:30 p.m. Program with speakers, mini auctions, dealers, contest with prizes and draws for all ages. Contact: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sunday of each month, from Sept. to May, from 2-4 p.m. at the Pentiction Library Auditorium, 785 Main St. Contact: Gordon Houston (Secretary), 298 Cambie Street, Penticton, BC V2A 4G8, e-mail: gordandlou@shaw.ca.

PERTH STAMP CLUB

Meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. Sept. to June, 7:30 p.m. in McMartin House, Gore Street. Contact Gus Quattrocchi (A.J.), 69 Harvey St., Perth, ON K7H 1X1.

R.A. STAMP CLUB – OTTAWA

Chapter 41 meets every Mon., except June to Aug. at 7:30 p.m. at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON K1H 7X7. Contact: (613) 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 10 meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesday from Sept. to May, 7 - 10 p.m. at Cochrane High School in the teachers' staff room. Contact: P.O. Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 104 meets on the 2nd Thurs. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. at the New Westminster Public Library, 716-6th Ave., New Westminster, BC. Contact: Box 145, Milner, BC V0X 1T0. (604) 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Saint John Stamp Club meets at 7:00 pm the fourth Wednesday of each month, except July and August, at the Atlantic Superstore, Millidgeville. Visitors and new members welcome. Please call 849-2250 for more information

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at Holy Cross secondary, St. Catharines, ON. Contact: Stuart Keeley, 15 Baxter Cres., Thorold, ON L2V 4S1, (905) 227-9251, stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., except July and Aug. at 8 p.m. at Marine Institute. Contact: Michael Deal, 107 Springdale St., St. John's, NL A1C 5B7. Tel: (709)754-2807. E-mail: mdeal@mun.ca

SARNIA STAMP CLUB

Chapter 45 meets on the 4th Sunday of the month, September through June, with the exception of December which is held on the 2nd. Sunday. Meetings are held at the Kinsmen Club of Sarnia at 656 Lakeshore Road in Sarnia, Ontario, from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Activities include circuit books, silent auction, and dealers. Contact: Doug Fox at 1849 LaSalle Line, RR4, Sarnia, ON N7T 7H5. Telephone: (519) 332-0378.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 80 meets the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May, 7-9 p.m. at the Saskatoon Public Library - Rusty McDonald Branch, 225 Primrose Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7K 5E4. Contact: secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 249-3092; e-mail: douglasmichaelsmith@shaw.ca.

SAUGEEEN STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 1st Tues. at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: Bill Findlay, President, PO Box 1518, Durham, ON N0G 1R0, E-mail billfindlay@bmts.com, or Joanne Vogel, Vice-president, Box 663, Chesley, ON N0G 1L0, E-mail jimmyjo@bmts.com.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB

Chapter 223 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Don Beaumont, 22 Gregson Street, Ajax, ON L1T 3Z9.

SIDNEY STAMP CLUB (SIDNEY, BC)

The Sidney Stamp Club meets the 2nd Sat. except July and Aug., at the Sidney Regional Library, Nell Horth Room, at 2 p.m. Sales circuit, presentations, and auctions. Contact: (250) 479-6513.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

La S. P. Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l'église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère Avenue, porte 10 à Québec. Les réunions ont lieu de 19 h à 22 h du troisième mercredi de septembre au premier mercredi de juin. Information: écrire a SPQ, CP 70076, succ Québec-Centre, Québec, Qc G2J 0A1. Courriel: jp.forest@videotron.ca, site Web: www.s-p-q.org.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD

Société membre No. 19. Réunions régulières tenues les 2e et 4e lundis débutant en septembre pour se terminer le 2e lundi de juin. De 19h30 à 21h00. Centre culturel, 100 ouest, rue St-Laurent, Longueuil, QC. Secrétaire Bernard Dansereau.

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 92 The Stratford Stamp Club meets on the 4th Thursday from September to June (except December when it meets on the 3rd Thursday), 7pm at the Stratford Kiwanis Community Centre, 111 Lakeside Drive, Stratford, Ontario. There is something of interest for all ages from beginner to the advance collector. Visitors are always welcome. For information please send inquiries to the following address: Stratford Stamp Club, Suite 273, 356 Ontario Street, Stratford, ON N5A 7X6, or contact William Gard 1-519-272-2842

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 85 meets on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, September through June at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Delki Dozzi Playground Fieldhouse. Slides, presentations, auction. Contact: Wm "Biff" Pilon at P.O. Box 2211, Station A, Sudbury, Ontario, P3A 4S1. E-mail: biffandbetty@sympatico.ca

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets on the first Monday of the month, except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. in a member's house. New members or visitors are always welcome. For further information, contact Jake Doeher, 6 Monmouth Court, Scarborough, ON M1H 2T5. Tel: 416-438-4862, e-mail: bimlidoehler@hotmail.com.

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. at the Sobey's community room, Prince St., for a general meeting followed by a program and auction. Fourth Thurs is trading night.

L'UNION DES PHILATÉLISTES DE MONTRÉAL

Le chapitre no. 3 de la Société se réunit à 19 h 00 tous les 2es et 4es mardis de septembre à juin au 7355, boulevard Christophe-Colomb, Montréal, QC, H2R 2S5. Visiteurs bienvenus. / Chapter 3 meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tues. from September to June at 7355 Christopher Columbus Boulevard, Montreal, QC, H2R 2S5. Visitors welcome.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 52, meets at 7:30 p.m. on the 4th Thurs. at St. Aidan's Church Hall, 3707 St. Aidan's St., Victoria, BC. Contact R. Clarke, Sec., Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, 205 - 651 Jolly Pl, Victoria, BC, V8Z 6R9.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., 7:30 p.m. at Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lethian Ave., Etobicoke, Auctions, dealers, speakers, study group, annual exhibition. Contact: 331 Rathburn Rd., Etobicoke, ON M9B 2L9. Frank Alusio, (416) 621-8232.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug. Deaf Centre of Manitoba, Meeting Room, 285 Pembina Hwy. Contact: Rick Penko, 3793 Vialoux Dr., Winnipeg, MB R3R 0A5, e-mail: rpenko@shaw.ca.

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EXCHANGE / DEMANDES D'ÉCHANGE

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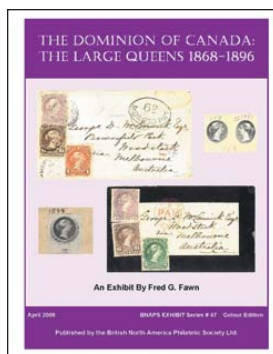
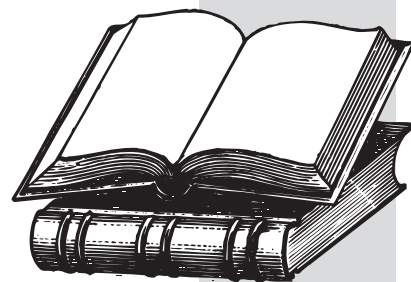
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BOOK REVIEWS

OUVRAGES PARUS



THE DOMINION OF CANADA: THE LARGE QUEENS 1868-1896

By Fred G. Fawn. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2008. Spiral bound, 8.5x11 inches, 170 pages. ISBN: 978-1-897391-22-8 (b&w) \$34.95; 978-1-897391-21-1(colour) \$115, Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Assembled by well-known philatelist Fred Fawn, this exhibit, reproduced as the 47th volume in the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) exhibit series, has been a consistent gold medal winner at national and international levels. BNAPS is currently in the process of making available its members' award-winning exhibits in book form. These publications are available in black and white as well as in colour from computer-scanned exhibits pages. The books allow collectors to view, at their leisure, top notch exhibits that they would otherwise not have an opportunity of seeing.

The publication consists of Fawn's eight-frame major exhibit showing all aspects of the Large Queen issues. Also included in the book are two single frame exhibits: one shows the 15-cent denomination stamps; the other is a postal history exhibit with examples of the issue's eight denominations properly used on cover from the ½-cent to the 15-cent values culled from items in the main exhibit. The latter, entitled "Canada - Large Queens 1868: Postal Rates," has never been exhibited. According to the publication's introductory remarks, it is scheduled to be shown for the first time in 2008.

Each of the three featured exhibits is prefaced with a synopsis and the eight-frame main exhibit includes the requisite Plan outlining for the benefit of judges, and the viewing public, what they can expect to see in the 129-page exhibit. And there is precious little Large Queen material that is not included in this outstanding collection.

It begins with a selection of three die essays by noted engraver Alfred Jones of the British American Bank Note Company and ends with the largest surviving used multiple of the 15-cent denomination. Each of the 31 stamps of this partial sheet is individually cancelled with an Ottawa Crown handstamp.

To give readers an idea of the depth of the exhibit, no fewer than 10 pages are devoted to pre-production material. Shown, for example, are eight copies of the Bradbury, Wilkinson 1867 essays of the 1-cent denomination. Then there are the die essay on India paper produced by the American Bank Note Company, an 1867 die essay prepared by the National Bank Note Co. on wove paper as well as a postcard essay. These are followed by a sampling of unissued essays on India paper, trial colour die proofs, primary die proofs, plate proof varieties and trial colour plate proofs. Some of these items are unique.

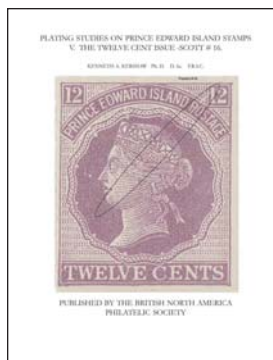
The issued stamps include rare examples of plate flaws, printing varieties, re-entries, transfer flaws and engraving slips on the mint section of the exhibit. Used stamps include an impressive array of cancels on and off-covers.

Although individual stamps, mint and used, are well represented, as would be expected of a top international exhibit, the covers are even more noteworthy. Covers showing rates, routes, postmarks and destinations are outstanding. For example, there is only one known cover to Ceylon franked with Large Queen stamps and it is in this exhibit, as are several other unique items.

Lest readers are not convinced that this is one of the great Large Queen collections ever assembled, we might add that the exhibit includes the eleven 15-cent value stamps, illustrated in C.G Firby's *Gems of Philately*, that together spell out the complete watermark: E. & G. BOTHWELL CLUTHA MILLS.

For aficionados and Large Queen enthusiasts this book is indispensable as a reference work. For other collectors and exhibitors it serves as a textbook example of how a collection can be researched, arranged, mounted and written up to maximize its potential award level in competitive exhibiting.

Tony Shaman



PLATING STUDIES ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STAMPS V. THE TWELVE CENT ISSUE – SCOTT #16

By Kenneth A. Kershaw, 2008. Spiral Bound, 198 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-897391-30-3 Published by the British North America Philatelic Society. \$128. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at: www.iankimmerly.com/books/

The second volume of Dr. Kershaw's latest two books looks at plating Prince Edward Island's 12-cent stamp, Scott # 16. Like the other PEI pence and cents issues, it was produced using the surface printing method. The stamp is a classic lithograph.

From the author's introductory remarks we learn that the poor grade of limestone used for the printing blocks to produce the pence issues was not repeated when printing the subsequent decimal issues, released in 1872 to replace the pence issues. A better grade stone was used and as a result we do not see the numerous oolitic inclusions so prevalent in the pence issues. In fact, we learn that due to the dearth of these inclusions we can assume that much better quality limestone blocks were used.

Kershaw did have two full sheets of the 100-stamp, 12-cent denominated pane to work with and as a result he is able to confirm that the printing varieties that he has identified are replicates. The only major exceptions are three positions and these can be explained because they occur only in the second state.

To ease the uninitiated into an aspect of philately that for some may be a bit bewildering, Kershaw depicts an oversize image of the stamp and labels its various areas with definitions that he uses throughout the book. For example, when he refers to the "top left value box" or the "lower lettering panel" there is no doubt in the reader's mind as to what part of the

stamp he refers to. On the facing page of this illustration there is an even larger blow-up of the stamp's central portrait oval with each white and black dot variety labelled and numbered to coincide with the full-page image of each of the 100 stamps in the sheet. Each of these 100 stamps is illustrated.

About 25 pages are devoted to illustrating 13 plating criteria that Kershaw has identified. Each illustration consists of a blow-up with the print flaw circled and labelled. The remainder of the book depicts each of the 100 stamps in the sheet, showing a detailed illustration of each flaw and its precise position on the stamp.

Just as Kershaw dispelled the earlier beliefs that the PEI stamps were printed by electrotpe, he has also reached another startling conclusion: only one die, not three as previously believed, was used to produce the plates.

There is no question that Kershaw's meticulous research makes a significant contribution to the sum total of philatelic knowledge. Although the introductory text could have benefited from the use of a spell-check program, these typographical errors do not detract materially from the book's efficacy.

Every collector of the stamps of Prince Edward Island will benefit from owning a copy of this book, particularly those individuals with an interest in the various printing processes of Canadian postage stamps. Students of the art and science of plating Canada's classic postage stamps will find this a most useful addition to their philatelic library.

Tony Shaman



EXPRESS MAIL COVERS

By Horace W. Harrison. 66 pages, 8.5x11. ISBN: 978-1-897391-28-0 (b&w) \$27.95; 978-1-897391-27-3 colour \$60. Spiral Bound. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2008. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at: www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Horace Harrison's *Express Mail Covers* exhibit is now available in a full-colour

work released by the British North America Philatelic Society in its exhibits book series. Originally available in black and white only, the current publication is now obtainable in colour and black-and-white produced from computer-scanned pages.

The original version of the book, the second publication in the BNAPS exhibits series released in 1997, went by the somewhat unwieldy title of *Early Express Company Operations in Ontario and Quebec, Competing with the Post Office Department*.

Many collectors of Canadian stamps and postal history will remember Harrison as one of the pre-eminent philatelists in the field of British North America. He was active in a broad

range of philatelic collecting specialties that he exhibited and wrote about over a period of a half century. However, his broad philatelic interests notwithstanding, one can deduce from the extensive material comprising this exhibit that the express mail covers of eastern Canada were among Harrison's collecting favourites. Unlike the express companies in British Columbia, pursued and documented by a number of prominent collectors, Harrison's exhibit broke new ground and the philatelic community will forever be indebted to this postal aficionado for researching the eastern Canada express mail covers, a virgin collecting territory.

That is not to say, however, that western Canadian covers are not represented in the exhibit. A cover carried by the well known Wells Fargo Express company, for example, is represented in the exhibit as is a Collection Notice carried by Barnard's British Columbia Express. The former is addressed to Newmarket, Ontario, whereas the latter was carried by stage coach from Ashcroft Station, British Columbia, to Soda Creek. It was subsequently returned "uncollected and unsealed" as the addressee ostensibly claimed that he owed nothing on the bill.

The book is divided into 15 sections, including a one-page introduction by Bill Walton, a brief overview of the many express companies operating in the eastern half of Canada

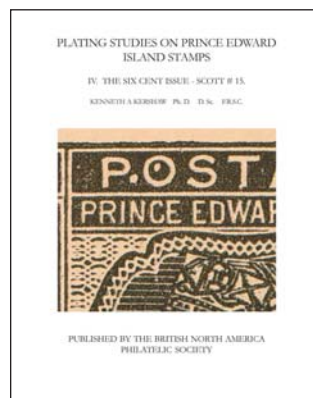
and the northern United States. An appendix, consisting of a letter addressed to Harrison concerning two of the covers in the exhibit, complements the exhibit. Most of the exhibits pages are printed by hand or typed by typewriter. Some of the author's spelling is interesting: Yatch Club for Yacht Club, for instance. It seems that there is something to be said, after all, for the spell check features on our modern word processors.

Lesser known express companies represented in the exhibit include the Virgil and Co's Canada Express, Cheney, Rice and Co. Express, Fiske and Co., Cutter and Co's Express, National Express Co., American Express Co., Canadian Express, Co., Dominion Express Co., among others.

Although Harrison might be better known throughout the philatelic community for his considerable contributions in researching the many aspects of Canada's registered mail systems, his *Express Mail Covers* exhibit is seminal. It was undoubtedly the definitive study in existence at the time of its formation. We have no hesitation in stating that the formation of this exhibit is a noteworthy achievement.

For anyone with an interest in Canada's pioneer express mail delivery system, this work is sure to provide much new information about a little understood facet of Canadian philately.

Tony Shaman



PLATING STUDIES ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STAMPS IV. THE SIX CENT ISSUE - SCOTT #15

By Kenneth A Kershaw. 2008, Spiral Bound, 154 pages, 8.5 x 11, colour. ISBN: 978-1-897391-29-7. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society. \$106. Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus \$2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at: www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Dr. Kershaw continues his prodigious output of plating studies with two more publications on the stamps of Prince Edward Island. They bring his total to five dealing with the early stamps of PEI. These latest two books are in addition to his other philatelic works including a two-volume plating study of the Half Cent Maple Leaf issue and a groundbreaking work that re-examines the 2-Cent Imperial Penny Postage (Map) stamps published in four volumes.

A botanist by profession, Kershaw has also authored several university texts.

In his study of the 6-cent denomination stamp Kershaw, in his introductory remarks, reviews the work of J.E Tilliard, who in 1889 stated unequivocally that the early stamps of PEI were surface printed (electrotyped) and not lithographed. Kershaw's research shows that the stamps were indeed produced by lithography and he goes on to explain what may have led Tilliard to reach his erroneous conclusions.

Despite the relative scarcity of readily available material for Kershaw's research, compared to material available for the earlier pence issues, he has produced an impressive work. Kershaw had two full sheets of 100 stamps plus partial sheets of up to 18 stamps from eight replicate sheets, thus giving himself at least 10 replicates to study. From this material he was able to determine that two printing states exist for the 6-cent value.

It is the limestone used to print the stamps that explains the varieties found on the issue. The oolite inclusions in granular limestone is what cause the "flaws" on the printed stamps and these replicating flaws allow the stamps to be plated. According to Kershaw, the stone used to print the 6-cent value was of a much higher quality than the limestone used to print the pence issues.

In addition to providing an explanation of the printed material available to the author for his plating research, he outlines the salient points revealed by his study. For example, the two complete sheets he had available revealed a number of guide lines and other irregularities evident between the

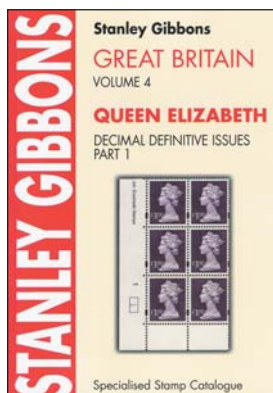
rows and columns of stamps. These proved useful in the plating process, according to Kershaw. However, these were largely ignored where they were not repeated on individual stamps. Instead, Kershaw focussed on printing characteristics apparent on the criteria of the stamps themselves.

The book is divided into 14 plating criteria such as dots, tool markings, identifying varieties on each of the four corners of the stamps, upper and lower panel varieties, varieties

in each of the stamps' quadrants and various frame characteristics. Each of the 100 stamps is illustrated in colour on a full page. On the facing page are shown the pictured stamp's identifying plating features.

This work will appeal to all plating enthusiasts and collectors wanting a better understanding of the printing methods of postage stamps dating from the classical era of Canadian philately.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS GREAT BRITAIN VOLUME 4 QUEEN ELIZABETH DECIMAL DEFINITIVE ISSUES PART I

Published by Stanley Gibbons, 2008 (5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). ISBN 10:0-85259-656-1 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-656-2. Softbound cover, 636 pages; 5¼ X 8½ inches. Retail price £34.95. Orders can be placed by telephone +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

Printed on high-gloss paper, the 10th edition of this ever-popular publication is much more than a mere stamp catalogue.

In a sense, it is a primer for the

Queen Elizabeth Machin head definitives.

The catalogue has been completely reset and the easy-to-read print is crisp despite its necessarily small size as the catalogue already runs to well over 600 pages. Although the illustrations are in black-and-white, they have been newly scanned to provide sharp images.

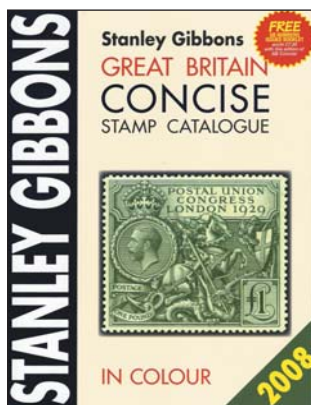
Users of the 9th edition, dating back to 2000, will notice that this new publication omits some of the information contained in the previous edition. What this all-new 10th edition includes are all sheets and booklet stamps depicting the Machin head. It does not include the non-value indicator issues or self-adhesives. These are scheduled for inclusion in a proposed new Volume 5 edition. Also to be included in the new Vol. 5 will be the regional issues, postage dues, greeting stamps along with some other issues that were included in the previously published Volume 4, printed in May 2000.

The current Vol. 4 includes the Machin definitive issues released between 1970 and the end of 2007 except for the above-mentioned regional issues, postage dues and greeting stamps. But listed in the 10th edition are booklet panes and complete booklets.

The catalogue is divided into five sections: a Preface outlining the rationale for returning to a fast-bound book from the previous loose leaf format; Introductory Notes explaining the stamp listing arrangements; the Machin Issues; Special Issues; and a Further Reading section. Included in the "Special Issues" section are two appendices: Appendix I discussed the six different perforators used for the decimal issues; appendix J covers the Stitched Booklets 1971-2007, Folded Booklets 1976-99 and Barcode Machin Booklets 1987-2000.

With the passage of eight years since the publication of the last edition of this catalogue, the aggregate new listings would have made a single volume running to approximately 1,200 pages unwieldy. Still, this all-new Volume 4 provides a well-spring of information. It is a work that serious collectors of the Queen Elizabeth definitive stamps cannot be without.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS GREAT BRITAIN CONCISE STAMP CATALOGUE

Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications. (5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, BH24 3SH); ISBN 0-85259-677-4; ISBN 13 978-0-85259-677-7. Soft cover, 400 pages, 210 X 160 mm; Retail price £24.95. Orders can be placed by telephone +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 2008 edition of *Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Concise Stamp Catalogue* is an all-colour work designed to serve the needs of the majority of collectors of the stamps of Great Britain. Included in

this latest work are Britain's definitive and commemorative issues as well as regional issues, postage dues, departmental

official issues, postal fiscal stamps, errors, first day covers, booklets, specimens and post office label sheets. Listings are complete from May 1840 to March 2008.

As a further incentive for collectors to purchase this latest edition, the publishers will include, free of charge, the newly reprinted, full colour, *Great Britain Numbers Issued 1840-1910* booklet compiled by Rikki Hyde. Containing 37 pages of invaluable information and data for collectors, it has a retail value of £7.95.

As part of Stanley Gibbons "One-Country" catalogue series, this new edition is sufficiently comprehensive to satisfy the needs of all but the most highly specialized collectors, such as those whose interests are limited to a single issue or even a single stamp. For all others, the detailed information outlined in the catalogue's 400 pages will suffice.

For example, seven pages are devoted to listing the Queen Elizabeth II new decimal currency issues initially released in 1971; another five pages are taken up with the updated Decimal Machin index and a further five pages are devoted to the Machin Booklet Pane guide. Particularly useful are the diagrams of the "X" Machin booklet panes.

A comprehensive contents page makes this catalogue a pleasure to use, to say nothing of the time it saves locating a particular issue.

All listings are priced for used and unused stamps. Because Stanley Gibbons is also a stamp retailer, a full explanation of the company's pricing policy is outlined in the introduction for the ultimate benefit of seller and buyer alike. This introductory index, covering such topics as paper types, printing errors, colour identification, se-tenant combinations, specimen stamps, multi-value coil stamps, gutter pairs, miniature sheets, presentation and souvenir packs, and similar

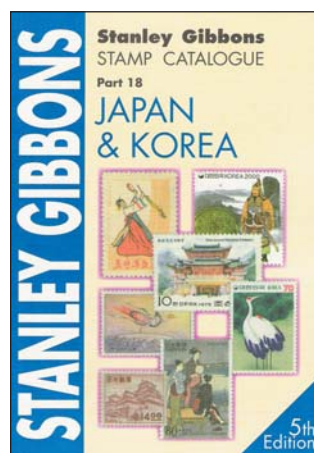
information, is intended to avoid unnecessary misunderstanding between buyers and sellers.

But this all-new catalogue does more than that. It is really a primer explaining many of the basics that underpin philately. For example, readers are treated to an explanation of the finer points of perforation measurements, phosphor issues, gum descriptions, colour errors, and similar topics.

A further feature that is sure to please users of this latest catalogue is the extensive depiction of issues: each different stamp design is illustrated for quick and easy identification. As a further aid to users, it lists every basic stamp, including those with different watermarks or different perforations. Even stamps showing graphite lines or phosphor bands are listed. Essentially, no basic information required by collectors of the stamps of Great Britain is overlooked.

Because of the catalogue's comprehensiveness, the 2008 edition will adequately serve the needs of most collectors. Being printed in full colour with an easy-to-read typeface makes this fully illustrated catalogue a pleasure to use. It is a work that no serious collector of the stamps of Great Britain will want to be without.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE PART 18 JAPAN & KOREA

Published by Stanley Gibbons (5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). ISBN 10:0-85259-667-7 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-667-8. Softbound cover, 685 pages; 5¼ X 8½ inches. Retail price £34.95. Orders can be placed by telephone +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail: sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet: www.stanleygibbons.com

The fifth edition of the *Part 18 Japan & Korea catalogue*, completely reset, is a near all-colour effort. Only the pre-1900 issues (more or less) are still printed in black and white.

In addition to the stamps of Japan and Korea, the catalogue lists the issues of the Japanese Prefecture Issues from 1989 to date, the Japanese Occupation issue of World War II and the 'Foreign' post offices in both Japan and Korea. A nice touch in this first new edition published in 11 years is a seven-page outline of the publisher's guidelines to the scope of its foreign catalogues.

Divided into two main sections, Japan and Korea, the Japanese part of the catalogue is further subdivided by the types of stamps such as miniature sheets, stamp booklets, and the countries that Japan occupied during World War II. The Korean section, the smaller of the two, is subdivided into the stamps of the Korean Empire, Chinese Post Offices, Japanese Post Offices, South Korea, Stamp Booklets, North Korean

Occupation of South Korea, Indian Custodian Forces in Korea and North Korea.

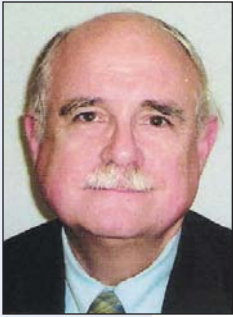
The text is printed in easy-to-read type and the colour images of stamps are crisply clear.

Stamp prices quoted in the catalogue are for mint and used copies in fine condition, unless otherwise indicated. It should be noted that substantial price increases from those in the previous edition are to be expected given that the 4th edition was published in 1997. Stamp designs are illustrated for all Japanese stamps and will make it considerably easier for collectors to identify the individual issues.

Attractively produced and printed, the 5th edition is proof of its popularity with collectors who desire a work beyond a simplified or general world price list.

The catalogue, priced at £34.95, is a substantial publication that we recommend unreservedly for collectors specializing in the stamps of Japan and Korea as well as for collectors who may be considering adding these increasingly popular countries to their collections.

Tony Shaman



in my OPINION a mon AVIS

by John Hotchner

Too Few Cross-Border Collectors?

Collectors in the United States often do not collect their home country. Nothing wrong with that. Philately can be a link to ancestral lands, family across the seas, places we have spent time while working, and more. Yet, with all the foreign stamps being collected, studied, and enjoyed, my experience in the U.S. as a collector, stamp club and society activist, exhibitor and judge, is that we in the U.S. do not collect the stamps of the country that shares our Continent in anything like the numbers I would have expected. Is it the same for Canadians looking south? I don't have enough experience or contacts to say for certain, but my sense is that U.S. stamps are not popular with most Canadian philatelists.

Why is this? To Canadians the U.S. is an 800-pound gorilla that often, even when it tries to do the right thing, just makes a mess. To the people of the United States, Canada is that place "up there beyond the border" that we too often don't know very much about, and don't feel we need to either. Neither mind-set is likely to dispose large numbers of the citizens of either country to collect the stamps and postal history of the other.

As a collector of Canada, and long time member of The RPSC, I've recently done an article in *U.S. Stamp News* titled "Collecting the Stamps of Our Neighbor to the North" (May, 2008 issue), promoting Canadian philately. I'm happy now to have this opportunity to try to convince Canadians that U.S. stamps are worth the effort.

First, primary sources of information are always better than secondary sources. Stamps are a primary source. I maintain that stamp collectors develop a more nuanced sense of the countries they collect than what they get from reading highlights (and lowlights) of its daily news, or viewing them on TV. As one media person told me: "Good news is no news!" Stamps tend to celebrate good news, a country's highest aspirations, and its social progress. Never mind that all nations fall short of their ideals, the ideals are important. And so, stamps help us to understand.

Next, if that is too soft a concept, we must keep in mind that there are nearly 4,000 miles of common border, and the fact that a large percentage of Canadian citizens live within 100 miles of that border means that Canada's influence in and on the United States is massive, and the involvement of Canadian citizens in the life of the U.S. is too. Much Canadian history and a good share of that involvement is reflected in American stamps. A resource for this is the Canadiana Study Unit (Robert Haselwood, 5149 Cumberland Ave., Montreal, QC, Canada H4V 2N5).

For those who fear that U.S. stamps are expensive, there are about 4,500 at this point. The great majority are inexpensive; available in used condition in packets, and at less than 10 cents each from dealers; and if you are able to make a connection with a U.S.-based collector, can be a lot less expensive than that. In either case, a good representative collection without the rarities and expensive items is attainable.

Others worry about the difficulty factor. American stamps mirror Canadian issues over time. If you are familiar with the factors in cataloguing Canada, you can deal with most United States issues. This is especially the case in the modern era - say the last 90 years; which are the stamps of most interest from a design content perspective. And in some respects they are even simpler than Canadian stamps as there are fewer perforation and tagging varieties.

Of course, if you like complexities, U.S. stamps can provide them in abundance: both the familiar from Canadian philately (fancy cancellations, precancels, postal history, plate varieties, etc.) and the less familiar (watermarks, a wide variety of computer vended postage, Federal revenues, and more).

In summary, U.S. stamps are available, and most are inexpensive. They can provide considerable challenge at the specialist level, but can also be an enjoyable fill-the-album-spaces effort. They reflect the best of the country, and so contribute to understanding the United States at a level the media seldom deals with.

The same things are true for how Canadian stamps can be approached by U.S. collectors. I am hopeful that more of us on the North American continent might be moved to use the joys of philately to increase our understanding of each other, and at the same time, increase our enjoyment of our hobby.

For those who would like to learn more about U.S. philately, the best single resource is the *Encyclopedia of United States Stamps and Stamp Collecting*; Rodney Juell and Steven Rod, Editors. It is available from the United States Stamp Society, PO Box 6634, Katy, Texas 77491-6634, or access its website at www.usstamps.org. ✉

John Hotchner is a past president of the American Philatelic Society, a columnist for Linn's Stamp News, editor of U.S. Stamp News, and of The Philatelic Exhibitor of AAPE. He has been a collector of Canadian stamps for over 40 years.

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