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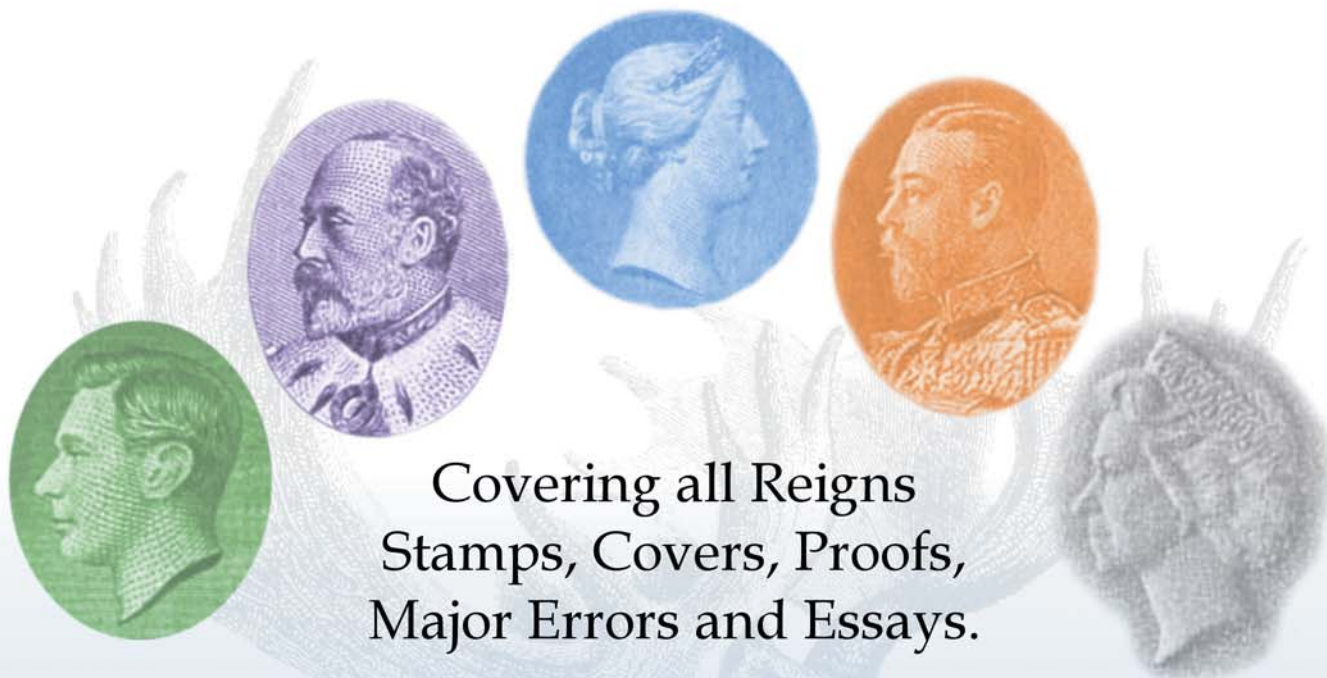
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mgnowlan@nb.sympatico.ca

George Pepall, Kitchener, ON
pepall@rogers.com

David Piercey, Edmonton, AB
david.piercey@epsb.ca

Editor – Éditeur

Tony Shaman, FRPSC
PO Box 43103, Eastwood Square
Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9
tshaman@rogers.com

Associate Editor – Éditeur Associé

Grégoire Teyssier, Sillery, QC
gteyssier@videotron.ca

National Office – Bureau National

Peter Butler, Director / Directeur
director@rpssc.org
Margaret Schulzke, Executive Assistant / Adjointe Exécutive
info@rpssc.org
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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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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.

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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).

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Historian / Historien

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The Canadian Philatelist / Le philatéliste canadien

P.O. Box/C.P. 929, Station/Succ Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1
Editor / Rédacteur, Tony Shaman, FRPSC, PO Box 43103, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9
tshaman@rogers.com
Advertising: Jim Szeplaki (905) 646-7744 ext. 223, jims@trajan.ca

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the cover / page couverture:

Unlike the endings in fairytale princess stories that invariably have a happy ending, the lives of real life princesses do not always end happily. Typical examples are Diana, Princess of Wales and Princess Grace of Monaco.

Grace Kelly, a glamorous, Hollywood movie star when she married Prince Rainier in 1956, was killed in a motor vehicle accident in 1982 at age 52. Prince Rainier died in 2005.

Contrairement à la vie des princesses des contes de fées, qui se termine invariablement en beauté, celle des vraies princesses n'a pas toujours une fin heureuse. La vie de Diana, princesse de Galles, et celle de la princesse Grace de Monaco, en sont deux exemples typiques.

Grace Kelly était une fascinante vedette d'Hollywood lorsqu'elle a épousé le prince Rainier en 1956. Elle est décédée à l'âge de 52 ans dans un accident d'automobile et le prince est mort en 2005.



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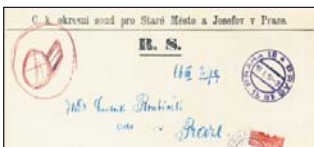
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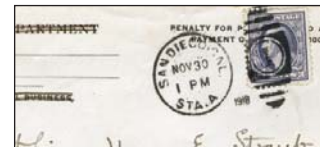
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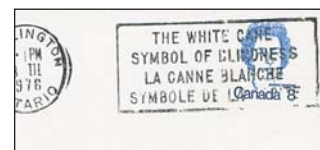
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EDITOR'S notes notes du RÉDACTEUR

by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

More than a quarter century elapsed, 27 years to be exact, between the time that Canada hosted its first international philatelic exhibition, CAPEX '51, and its second one, CAPEX '78. The time interval between its second and third world exhibitions, CAPEX '78 and CAPEX '87, shrank to 11 years. That considerably shortened time span was further reduced to only nine years between our third and fourth international exhibitions, CAPEX '87 and CAPEX '96. The '96 show was, of course, Canada's most recent venture into the international arena of philatelic exhibiting.

No one could realistically expect that Canada would continue hosting world shows at ever decreasing time spans as in the past. Indeed, more than 10 years have already passed since our last world extravaganza, CAPEX '96. Since that time, for a variety of reasons, many individuals have predicted that the 1996 philatelic bash would be the last international that Canada would host.

Were those pessimists right? Are today's collectors satisfied with Canada's existing record as a host of world exhibits, or is there enough enthusiasm to organize another CAPEX in the coming decade? Is there a will to carry on a proud tradition begun with CAPEX '51, celebrating the centennial of our country's first postage stamp, the 3-pence Beaver?

Will the opinion of the negativists prevail or will the collective will of Canadian philatelists with a more positive attitude prove them wrong?

Conditions change. The economic and financial situations that prevailed in 1951 and in the succeeding 50-plus years are noticeably different today. For any future CAPEX, organizers cannot depend on Canada Post to finance the lion's share of the cost, as was the case in the past. New and innovative financing will have to be found.

If, for example, small countries such as Austria, Belgium, and Singapore, none of which has a population exceeding about 10 million people, can stage successful world shows, is there any reason why we in Canada with a population of more than 33 million cannot do the same?

Do we want to let a proud tradition, begun with CAPEX '51, die with a whimper? Or do we want to mobilize our resources and stage a show that we can all be proud of?

With resources such as the Internet, e-mail and all the other electronic communication marvels of the 21st century at our disposal, there is no longer any need for organizers to reside in close physical proximity to one another during the initial planning stages.

Members of The Royal cannot do the entire job by themselves. But with the help and cooperation of its sister orga-

Plus d'un quart de siècle s'est écoulé, précisément 27 ans, entre la première exposition internationale de philatélie tenue au Canada, CAPEX' 51, et la deuxième, CAPEX' 78. Le décalage entre cette dernière et la suivante, CAPEX' 87, s'est abaissé à 11 ans. L'écart, déjà considérablement réduit, a de nouveau diminué entre les troisième et quatrième expositions, CAPEX'87 et CAPEX 96, la dernière initiative du Canada sur la scène des expositions philatéliques internationales.

Personne ne s'attendait à ce que le Canada continue à accueillir des expositions internationales de plus en plus rapprochées. Et, effectivement, plus de dix ans ont passé depuis CAPEX'96, notre dernière grande exposition internationale. Ensuite, et ce, pour de nombreuses raisons, beaucoup ont prédit qu'il n'y aurait pas d'autres expositions internationales au Canada.

Les pessimistes ont-ils raison? Les philatélistes d'aujourd'hui se contenteront-ils de l'expérience passée du Canada en tant qu'hôte d'expositions internationales, ou auront-ils assez d'enthousiasme pour organiser une autre CAPEX dans la prochaine décennie? Existe-t-il une volonté de perpétuer la fière tradition instaurée avec CAPEX'51 qui célébrait les cent ans de notre premier timbre-poste, le Castor de trois pence?

L'opinion négative l'emportera-t-elle, ou bien la volonté collective des philatélistes canadiens qui adoptent une attitude positive donnera-t-elle tort aux pessimistes?

Les temps changent. La situation économique et financière d'aujourd'hui est très différente de celle de 1951 et des années qui ont suivi. Les futurs organisateurs de CAPEX ne pourront pas compter sur Postes Canada pour assumer, comme autrefois, la plus grande part des frais. Il faudra chercher ailleurs et innover en matière de source de financement.

Si des petits pays de moins de 10 millions d'habitants, comme l'Autriche, la Belgique et Singapour, réussissent à organiser des expositions internationales, pour quelle raison le Canada, qui compte une population de plus de 33 millions, n'en ferait-il pas autant?

Voulons-nous laisser la tradition, inaugurée avec CAPEX'51, « mourir dans un gémissement »? Ou bien souhaitons-nous mobiliser nos ressources et organiser une exposition dont nous pourrions tous être fiers?

Grâce à des moyens comme l'Internet, les courriels et toutes les autres merveilles électroniques que nous offre le 21e siècle, les organisateurs ne sont pas tenus à la proximité physique au cours du stade initial de planification d'une exposition.

Les membres de La Royale ne peuvent pas accomplir une telle tâche à eux seuls. Mais avec la coopération d'organismes-

nizations, the British North America Philatelic Society and the Postal History Society of Canada, assisted by members of local stamp clubs, the task is absolutely doable. CAPEX '96 need not go down in history as our final international philatelic legacy.

The stamps of a country that have not gotten much exposure on the pages of your journal are those of the former Czechoslovakia. We will attempt to remedy that failing in this issue. Kimber Wald, a top award-winning exhibitor at the national level takes an in-depth look at the country's postage due stamps in use following the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in 1918.

In this issue we are also resuming the Ice Island mail series, penned by James Kraemer. The author's first instalment dealt mainly with mail originating on drifting ice islands occupied by Russian research scientists. Part 2, in this edition, looks at floating ice islands occupied by the U.S. And in Part 3, the final instalment, will cover the mail from ice islands in Canada's arctic.

We would have preferred to include J.J. Danielski's Washington '06 Report in the previous issue, somewhat closer to what by all indications was a hugely successful international show and bourse. However, we are confident that readers will find his observations informative. They will be of particular interest to readers who have in the past helped, or expect sometime in the future, to stage a world exhibition.

Michael Madesker's Transcribing Sound series continues in this issue with a look at the Braille alphabet. Also continued in this issue is the concluding part of Richard Logan's critique of Canada's Masterpieces of Art issues.

As usual, we have also included for your reading enjoyment a number of additional feature articles as well as other news tidbits that we hope will be of interest to you. Remember, if you do not find anything in this issue that is in your area of philatelic interest, let us know what you would like to read about.

It may well be that one of our members shares your collecting interests and is willing to pen a submission for readers. Better yet, why not write it up yourself and inform others of your collecting specialty? Chances are that they will find it of interest. ☒

parents, comme la British North America Philatelic Society et la Postal History Society of Canada, soutenus par des membres de clubs philatéliques locaux, cela serait tout à fait réalisable. CAPEX '96 n'a pas à passer à l'histoire comme notre dernière exposition philatélique internationale.

Dans un autre ordre d'idée, nous n'avons pas souvent vu les timbres de l'ancienne Tchécoslovaquie dans nos pages. Nous tenterons donc de remédier à la situation dans le présent numéro. Kimber Wald, lauréat de prix prestigieux au niveau national, examine en profondeur les timbres qui étaient en usage après la dissolution de l'Empire Autriche-Hongrie, en 1918.

Nous trouverons également dans ce numéro la suite de la série de James Kraemer sur le service postal des îles de glace. Le premier article traitait principalement de la poste en provenance des îles de glace flottantes sur lesquelles sont installés des chercheurs russes. Le deuxième, dans le présent numéro, se penche sur celles qui sont occupées par les États-Unis, et le troisième et dernier article s'intéressera à la poste sur les îles de glace de l'arctique canadien.

Nous aurions préféré inclure le compte rendu de J.J. Danielski sur Washington 2006 dans le numéro précédent, peu après ce qui, de toute évidence, s'est révélé une bourse aux timbres et une exposition internationale grandioses. Nous sommes cependant convaincus que les lecteurs trouveront les commentaires de J.J. Danielski instructifs. Ils intéresseront particulièrement ceux qui ont déjà participé à l'organisation d'une exposition internationale ou qui espèrent le faire un jour.

La série de Michael Madesker « Transcribing Sound » sur l'alphabet braille se poursuit et Richard Logan conclut sa critique sur les émissions ayant pour thème les chefs-d'œuvre de l'art canadien.

Comme d'habitude, des articles de fond et des nouvelles agrémenteront votre lecture et, nous l'espérons, vous intéresseront. N'oubliez pas que vous êtes toujours invités à nous faire part des sujets dont vous aimeriez entendre parler, mais qui n'ont pas été abordés dans nos pages.

Il ne serait pas étonnant que l'un de nos membres partage vos intérêts et soumette un article. Encore mieux, pourquoi ne pas en écrire un vous-même afin de renseigner les autres sur votre spécialité? Il y a de bonnes chances que cela les intéresse. ☒

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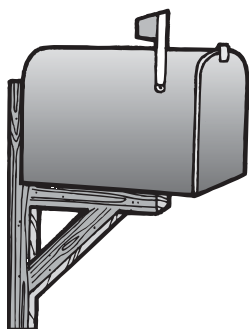
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in the MAILBOX dans la boîte aux LETTRES

HELP WANTED

Dear Editor,

Has there been a recent article on telling apart the Scott #1 Beaver from the #4 ribbed paper version?

I am personally confused on that – see back of mystery stamp – is it laid paper or not?

It certainly has striations across the stamp – but past that, I am uncertain.

Incidentally, if you know of anyone who could hazard a reasonable guess from the image, let me know.

Meanwhile, do you know of a listing of the rarity of the various NB Pence Issue Grill cancel numbers?

Tom Moffatt
799 St. David Ridge Road
St. David Ridge, NB E3L 4S5



DELIGHTED

Dear Editor,

Thank you for forwarding a copy of the e-mail from Rod Allison concerning the EFO sightings. Sorry for the delay responding to your request, but I have been away from home for a month.

I am delighted:

- to know that other philatelists are reading the articles.
- To have received a positive response to the request for information and verification.

- To have the EFOs validated as existing on mint panes or sheets by another philatelist.
- To have identified the locations of two of the EFOs discussed.
- That you would publish the verification in *The Canadian Philatelist*.

In my opinion, the hobby is advanced significantly through informed debate and sharing of information between participants. I am therefore delighted also that you published Mr. Allison's response.

Please feel free to print any future responses to any of my contributions to *The Canadian Philatelist* without the necessity of requesting individual permissions unless of course a response requires an informed rebuttal by me.

Thank you for your cooperation and support.

I am, sincerely
Tony Edward

TAKE YOUR POSITIONS

Dear Editor,

I'm sending you the information, herein enclosed, so that you may transmit this letter to Tony Edward in response to his article "EFO SIGHTINGS" on page 360 of *The Canadian Philatelist*, Nov/Dec 2006, Volume 57, #6.

Unitrade #813 or Darnell #851, "Spiny Soft Shelled Turtle," the "Blue Seaweed on the Rocks" is found on position #24 on a 50-stamp pane.

Unitrade #835 or Darnell #877 "Inuit-Summer Tent," the "Broken N" is found on position #17 on a 50-stamp pane; and Unitrade #837 or Darnell #876, "Inuit-Dance" the "Green Feather"

can be found on position #47 at the lower left corner on a pane of 50 stamps.

I hope that this information will be of use to Mr. Edward.

Sincerely,
Donald Jean,
Richmond, QCMr.

COPY THAT

Dear Editor

I am writing in response to an article that Tony Edward wrote about the Urban Church – Christmas 1983 issue in the most recent issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Mr. Edward asked if anyone had any copies of the errors on mint panes. I have found the "Blooming Crocuses" error on the bottom right stamp in the lower left corner block. (Sorry, I don't know the correct numbered position of the stamp.) The error is not found on the other three corner blocks that I have.

I hope this is of assistance.
John Macdonald

Dear Editor,

RE: The Urban Church – Christmas 1983 [Unitrade #1004].

In Volume 57, No 1 of *The Canadian Philatelist*, Mr. Tony Edward identified two EFOs on the above captioned stamp. Examination of my single sheet of this stamp revealed the "green doorbell" variation on the stamp at position #13 [row 3, column 3]. The green dot on the door was clearly evident and present only at position #13.

The "Blooming Crocuses" variety was more difficult to identify but with magnification it was seen at position #47 [row 10, column 2].

Respectfully yours,
Paul Muller MD, MSC, FRCS(C)

Dear Editor,

In the Jan/Feb issue, Tony Edward makes reference to a couple of EFO sightings on the Urban Church, Christmas 1983 domestic rate stamp (Unitrade 1004, Darnell 1039).

I have examined my 2 mint sheets & have found the "Green Doorbell" variety at position 13 on both sheets. The "Blooming Crocuses" variety did not appear on either sheet.

An examination of 86 postally used stamps had the same results - no "Blooming Crocuses" and 2 "Green Doorbells."

Best regards,
Harry Cogill

Bonjour,

J'ai lu votre article de «Route for the Souris Section RPO» de Robert K. Lane parut ce mois-ci.

Si vous avez besoin d'informations sur les routes des différentes compagnies vous pouvez me contacter à EXPORAIL, le Musée ferroviaire canadien, et j'essaierai de vous guider dans la mesure du possible.

Sincères salutations,
Josée Vallerand
archiviste

MISSED THE BOAT

Dear Editor,

I read with interest the article "Letter to a Sailor" in the previous issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*. I believe that I can add some clarity to the letter's journey.

Starting in Great Britain, *The Post Office London Directory* for 1882 (www.historicaldirectories.org) indicates that letters to British Columbia were dispatched from London every Wednesday evening by Canadian Mail Packet (i.e. Allan Line). Not having an 1884 edition, I would surmise that this would have changed to Thursday evenings in 1884 to reflect the Thursday departures from Liverpool by the Allan Line packets.

For the letter in question, the Sandwich, Kent, postmark of Tuesday, August 19, 1884, shows that the writer expected to make the Thursday evening dispatch from London. This closed bag letter would have journeyed by an overnight express train via Holyhead and

Dublin to reach Londonderry, Northern Ireland, the next afternoon in time for the Supplementary mail pickup by the Allan Line packet *Peruvian*, one day out of Liverpool (*Annual Report of the Postmaster General 1884 - Canada*).

The *Peruvian* arrived at Quebec on Sunday, September 7, 1884, however the mail would have been dropped off at Rimouski to make better time by express train. Previous to the completion of the Intercolonial Railway in 1876, Rivière du Loup had been the drop-off point (*Annual Report of the Postmaster General 1876*). From Rimouski the mail would have travelled to Lévis on the Intercolonial Railway, and onward via the Grand Trunk Railway, which from 1879 had an independent connection to Chicago. A daily train departure from Chicago would have taken four days to reach San Francisco on the Union Pacific Railway (www.uprr.com .../1881time.shtml).

This routing is supported by *The Canadian Postal Guide* of 1884 (July), which stated that the mails to B.C. were forwarded daily via the U.S. The *Guide* then indicates that the mails were sent by steamer (mail contract with Canada) from San Francisco to Victoria every Friday but also sent overland through Washington Territory to Puget Sound and then by steamer to Victoria. I can only speculate that this latter route would have been used if the weekly steamer was missed.

Steve Mulvey
Gloucester, ON

The route taken by this cover illustrates the manner in which mail was transported from Canada's Eastern seaboard to British Columbia prior to the completion of the Trans Canada railroad. - Editor

Dear Editor,

Letter to a Sailor in the Nov/Dec 2006 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* was an article with promise but there was more about ships and railroads than the letter.

If there were no contents, how does the author know it "bore news of the death of someone dear to the addressee"? Was the black outline of Figure 1 part of the cover which would then possibly be a mourning cover? Or was

it just background for contrast? If it was a mourning cover, did that black border necessarily mean a death announcement? There was no information in the article supporting that conclusion.

Still wondering,
Ron Tabbert
Golden, BC

The cover was definitely a mourning cover although its depiction in the magazine may appear as a black border which is regrettable. I might add that a mourning cover in our hobby is generally assumed to be prima facie evidence of the death of someone near and dear. - Editor

SHARE YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Sir,

I have found that as philatelists we have three commonly recognized ways to share effectively our philatelic knowledge and findings: we can develop an exhibit of our materials and research; we can write an article for publication in a journal like *TCP*; or we can give a talk in person, formally or otherwise, to a local club, chapter or specialized society.

How do these three methods of delivery differ from one another in depth and focus and treatment? What type of subject or material is most appropriate for each method? How does one decide which approach would be most helpful and interesting to our fellow philatelists and collectors? And if we decide to tackle all three, what is the logical order in which to develop them?

Maybe some of our members could offer some insight, on the basis of their experience in the hobby.

George Pepall
Kitchener, ON

THING OF BEAUTY

Dear Mr. Shaman,

Thank you so very much for the beautiful layout of my essay, Provenance, in the January/February issue.

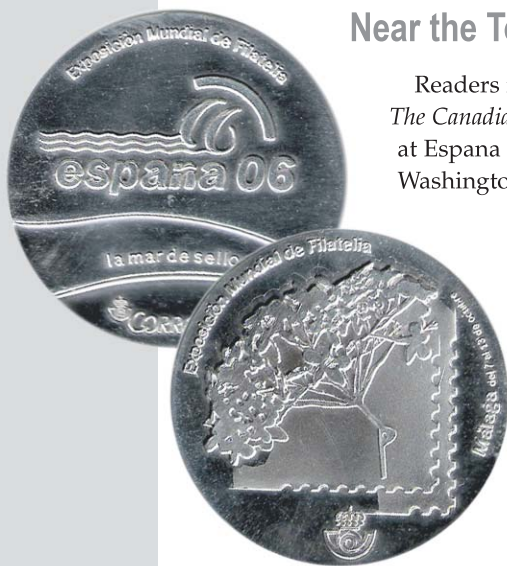
You publish a fine magazine and I am proud to be a small part of this issue.

Thanks again,
Richard A. Coffey
(RPSC # I-28500)

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Near the Top of the Pack



Readers may have noticed in our January/February issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* that your journal has earned a Vermeil award at Espana 2006, in Malaga, Spain. The award level is identical to the one received at Washington 2006.

By way of comparison to other philatelic society journals, *The London Philatelist* - Archival Edition 1892-2005 received a Gold medal for its compendium of 114 volumes, 32,000 printed pages. (It is being distributed on 12 CDs.) The Hellenic Philatelic Society *Philotelia*, like *The Canadian Philatelist*, also received a Vermeil award whereas the Croatian Philatelic Federation's journal, *Magazine Croation Philately 2005* earned a Silver medal. Also managing a Silver medal was South Africa's *The South African Philatelist*.

Our journal's team of writers, proofreaders, translators, graphics artists, National Office, and production staff deserve our heartfelt thanks for their continued efforts and dedication that have made *The Canadian Philatelist* a publication of which we can all be justly proud.

Charles Verge Recipient of the Geldert Medal for 2006

The Geldert Medal Committee has held a series of deliberations in selecting the best article in 2006 in *The Canadian Philatelist*. We are unanimous in naming Charles J.G. Verge the recipient of the 2006 Geldert medal for his article, "Professor The Reverend Jan Gabriel Perold, B.D., M.A. (1877 - 1944) which appeared in *The Canadian Philatelist*, Vol. 57, No. 5, September/October 2006. The articles considered for the 2006 medal were of a high quality.

That Snowbird... That's a Plane



The pictured, autographed Snowbird envelope was flown over Parliament Hill, Ottawa, on July 1, 2006 for the Canadian Aerophilatelic Society. The cover bears the two 51-cent stamps issued to honour Canada's Snowbirds. A special Canada Post Snowbird pictorial handstamp was used to cancel the pair of stamps.

Information on the availability of the cover, the 2006 Snowbird brochure, and the Ottawa Air Show program featuring the Snowbirds is available from Richard Malott, Major, (Retd) at 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, ON K2H 6R1 or by e-mail at: rmalott@magma.ca

Slide Show

The British North America Philatelic Society has recently posted a slide show on its main Website: <http://bnaps.org>

This slide show program, in CD format, is available to members who have an opportunity to promote the Society at meetings or stamp shows.

On-line Exhibiting

Jaroslav Petrasek, president of the SPORT-O-NET'07 organizing committee invites members of The Royal to participate in their SPORT-O-NET'07 Exhibition. Rules and further information about the world's first virtual, on-line exhibition, sponsored by the Czech Philatelic Union, can be found on their Website <http://www.exponet.info>



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Early Canadian UPU Post Cards

George B. Arfken, FRPSC

The Postal Union had been formed with the 1874 Treaty of Berne^[1]. France and Spain blocked Canada's admission in a dispute over voting rights of colonies. By the 1878 Convention of Paris, the dispute had been resolved and Canada was admitted to the union, renamed the Universal Postal Union (UPU). Canada adhered to the UPU regulations and rates on August 1, 1878.

Canada's first UPU Post Card, P4. The August 1878 Official Postal Guide, p. xix, included the statement:

Special Post Cards to be used for transmission to the United Kingdom and foreign countries, are issued for sale to the public at two cents each.

This statement was incorrect. The new UPU cards, Webb P4, were not then being issued and would not be issued for another year. The earliest reported postmark (ERP) is August 15, 1879^{[2],[3]}. P4 cards postmarked 1879 or 1880 are rare.

One of these UPU cards is illustrated in Figure 1. The card is addressed to Coolgardie, a settlement in a gold mining region about 550 km east of Perth. These cards were in use for 17 years before the next UPU card, P15, was issued. During this period Canadian writers sent the P4s over most of the world. As an example, here is a P4 sent to Western Australia. Canadians had migrated to Australia in the latter part of the 19th century but mostly to Victoria and New South Wales. Canadian correspondence to Western Australia at this time is seldom seen.



Figure 1. A P4 UPU card to Coolgardie, Western Australia from Hector B.C., June 4, 1898. Courtesy of Michael J. Rixon.

The same Official Postal Guide paragraph that said Canada already had UPU post cards, went on with:

(One cent) *Canada Post Cards* cannot be forwarded to the United Kingdom or foreign countries. Italics in original, (One cent) added.

(1) With the P4 a year away, (2) the one cent cards, P1 and P2, barred from UPU mail and (3) the U.K. card, P3, intended and presumably limited to transmission to the U.K., what could Canadian writers do? Some writers used the P3 U.K. card. P3s are known sent to France, Germany, Belgium and Newfoundland. Some writers used the one cent P2 Canada Post Card with a one cent Small Queen added. Although barred from the mail, some of these cards went through. Some Canadian postmasters checked carefully that the proper two cents was paid and didn't worry about technicalities. The prohibition against the use of a one cent post card plus a one cent Small Queen was lifted for the U.K. in October 1888 and for the rest of the UPU in January 1890.

The Vermilion P15. On April 29, 1896, H. Buxton Forman, Assistant Secretary of the British Post Office, London wrote to Col. White, Deputy Postmaster General of the Canadian Post Office, Ottawa^[4]. After discussing illegal private cards for two paragraphs, Secretary Forman wrote:

... they (P4, UPU cards) have a design or border and the words "British American Bank Note Co. Montreal" on the address side, in contravention of the Union regulations. Official post-cards should of course be strictly in accordance with the regulations; and you will no doubt be good enough to give the matter your attention.

Col. White did give the matter immediate attention. Canada's UPU card was redesigned in accordance with UPU regulations. In a remarkably short time, far less than the year's delay for the P4, the new P15 was issued. The earliest reported postmark is December 1, 1896. Figure 2 shows Canada's second UPU card addressed to Limeria, Brazil, a city in an orange growing region some 130 km northwest of Sao Paulo.



Figure 2. P15 to Limeira, Brazil from Montreal, February 4, 1897. Courtesy of Michael J. Rixon.

The choice of vermilion for the P15 may have been influenced by discussions in the UPU. A UPU circular dated February 8, 1879^[5] had "concluded the discussions of colour-coding of postage stamps within the UPU." There was significant response to having countries colour code their stamps / post cards for UPU mail as:

Letters: 5 cents: blue
Post Cards: 2 cents: red
Printed Matter: 1 cent: green.

Vermilion wasn't quite red but it was a lot closer than the green of the P4. The 1897 Treaty of Washington made this colour coding a part of UPU regulations. The P15 lasted about 12 months before being replaced. Compared to the P4, P15 cards are scarce.

The Orange P20. In 1897, the American Bank Note Co. took over the printing contract for stamps and post cards. There was a new set of stamps, the Maple Leaves with the 5 cent stamp printed in blue. The vignette from the stamps was used for a new UPU card, the P20 printed in a reddish orange. The ERP is December 10, 1897. The new UPU card, sent to the Grand Duché de Luxembourg, is illustrated in Figure 3.

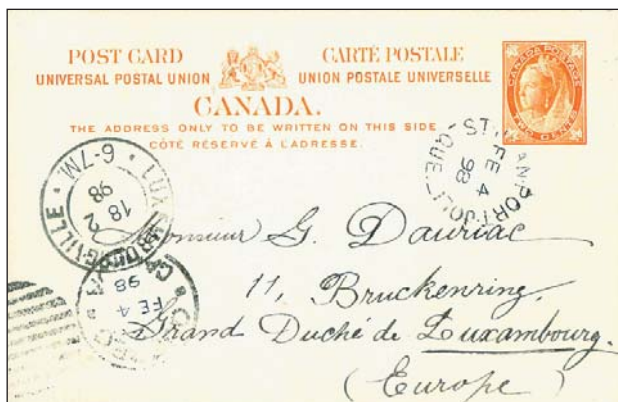


Figure 3. Luxembourg from St. Jean-Port-Joli, Que., February 4, 1898. Courtesy of William S. Pawluk.

The orange P20 lasted only 7 months before being replaced. Examples are scarce.

The Blue P21. The orange P20 was replaced by a blue P21 in July 1898. The ERP for the P21 is July 15, 1898. A P2 addressed to Diego Suarez, Madagascar is shown in Figure 4. Diego Suarez (now named Antsiranana) is a town at the north tip of Madagascar and formerly a French naval base.

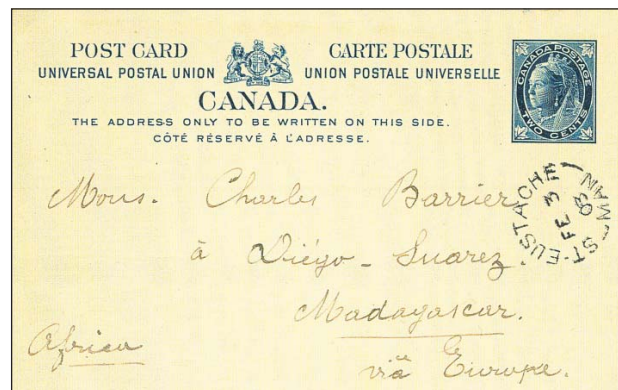


Figure 4. A P21, from St. Eustache, Man., February 3, 1903, to Diego Suarez, Madagascar. Courtesy of Richard M. Lamb.

Why the change from reddish orange and why to blue? This appears to be flouting the UPU regulations. To respond to the question, we have never seen any good explanation for blue in the face of a clear UPU call for red. The UPU relied upon voluntary compliance by its members. There was no real enforcement. The blue P21 lasted to about 5½ years before being replaced by another blue UPU card..

The Blue P25. Queen Victoria died on January 22, 1901 and her eldest son Edward, the Prince of Wales, became King. The Maple Leaf UPU card P21 was replaced by a King Edward UPU card, P25. Issued in December 1903, the ERP is December 18, 1903. The printing was blue, a dark blue. Figure 5 shows an example of this card addressed to Funchal, Madeira, Funchal being the administrative center of the island.



Figure 5. A P25, mailed in Victoria, October 21, 1907 and addressed to Funchal, Madeira. Courtesy of William S. Pawluk.

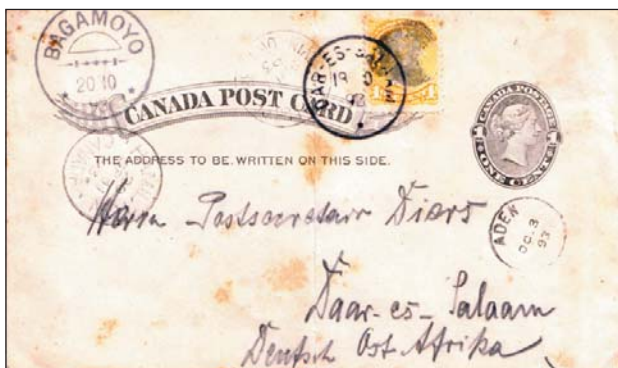


Figure 6. Dar-es-Salaam, capital of German East Africa. Posted in Niagara Falls, Ont., September 11, 1893. The card went by ship to England and probably by train from Calais, France to Brindisi, Italy. Then by ship, possibly P. & O. Line, through the Suez Canal to Aden. Carried by a local ship to Dar-es-Salaam and forwarded to Bagamoyo. The message was a personal note in German. Courtesy of Victor L. Willson.

Alternatives. The ban on one cent Canada Post Cards plus a one cent stamp was finally lifted in January 1890. Canadians took advantage of this alternative as shown by this rare post card to

German East Africa, Figure 6. Dar-es-Salaam is still on the map but Deutsch Ost Afrika has become Tanzania. Note: This card is the oversize P13, not legal in UPU mail. ☒

Endnotes

- [1] *Canada and the Universal Postal Union*, Arfken, 1992. This is a British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS) Handbook.
- [2] The ERPs are taken from a compilation coordinated by William Walton in *Postal Stationery Notes*, the newsletter of the Postal Stationery Study Group of BNAPS. The ERPs are also available in Appendix 1A of reference 3.
- [3] *Early Canada Post Cards, 1871 - 1911*, Arfken, 2004. This is a BNAPS Handbook.
- [4] *Postal Stationery Notes*, May 1985, Ray McLean.
- [5] "UPU Colour-Coding," James Peter Gough, *London Philatelist* vol. 111, pp.129-140, May 2002.
- [6] This article has been adapted from *Early Canada Post Cards, 1871 - 1911*, reference 3.

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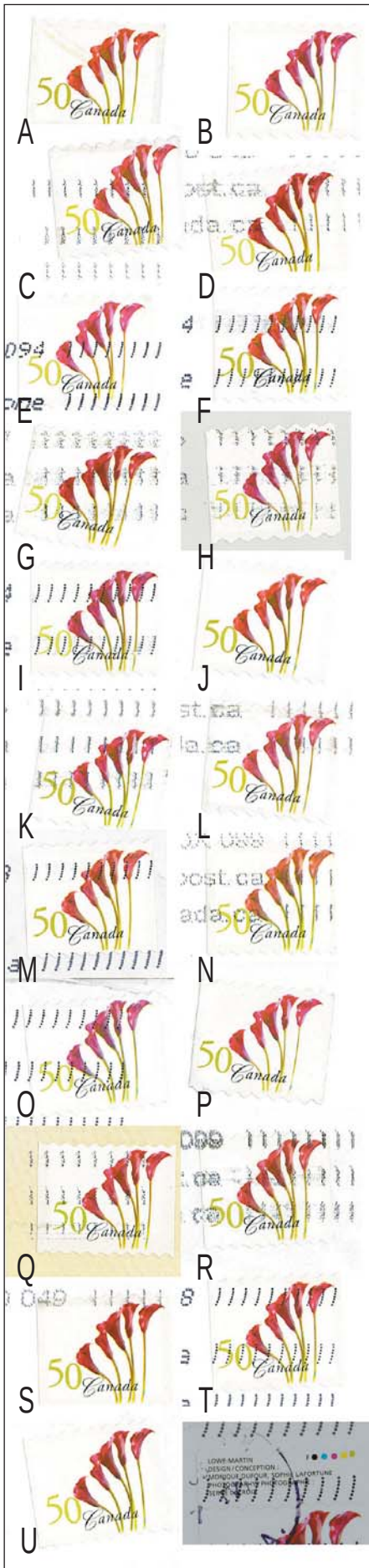
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You Know I Love A Rose...

By (O.D.) Tante Bon



Still, there is something absolutely breathtaking about the variety found on this single Calla Lily stamp. The Canada definitive 50-cent domestic red Calla Lily (Water Arum) stamp was issued on December 20, 2004. It is self-adhesive or pressure sensitive; the layout is in coil form of 100 stamps with selvedge markings (Figure 1) every 10 stamps. The dimensions of the stamp are 24 mm x 20 mm (side) with simulated perforations top and bottom (straight sides).

Twenty-one stamps were received from a number of cities and towns in various provinces and scanned into a computer. They are lettered A to U (Figure 1) and are listed in Table 1 (opposite page) along with their dimensions and perforation size. Included in Table 1 is a sample-contrast column. For example, letters B/E signify flowers that are light red; I/U are dark red. Contrasting the 50 cent letter A is dark green and D is very light, with the others varying in shade. Also, markings on the flowers vary. Some flowers have lines and others have colour differences. Noted colour differences are: K/L - white, F/J - green, and B/P - black. Noted line differences for U may be difficult to see.

The stems vary in colour as follows: E/H – brown and medium brown, respectively. Again, it may be difficult to see. N/D illustrations have green stems with D being green to the left outside the stem. Last contrast worth mentioning is the distance between the 50c and the petal of the first short-stemmed flower. Letter I shows a maximum distance of 1 mm; A is 0.5 mm between; and J is 0 mm.

Tagging, which is four-sided, varies with several stamps. Of note is Q, which is tagged three-sided except for the very scant tips of the top perforations. The bottom of Q tagging is most noticeably wider, ending in the middle of the lower case letters. One line appears on all four sides inside the tagging on some stamps.

Note that A is an oddity with two diagonal green lines going directly into the second flower above the 50c. The colour does not match the green of the 50c but does match with other green shades on the stamp. We have not been able to determine what might cause this.

As you have most probably noted, there is a white Calla Lily in the centre background. That is our best china napkin holder - nothing like sitting down to a delicious repast over something that intrigues the senses.

Special Thanks to Canada Post – variety is the spice that adds life. You know when Roses were issued – didn't receive many letters! ☒

Figure 1.

Letter	Place of Origin	Dimensions (mmxmm)	Simulated Perforation Size	Contrast Examples
A	Kitchener/Waterloo, Ontario	23x21	7	Dark 50, middle flower green shading
B	Orangeville, Ontario	23x22	7	Flowers medium light red, middle flower black shading
C	North York (Toronto), Ontario	23x21	7	Light bright 50
D	Orangeville, Ontario	24x21	8.5	Light 50, left side outside stems green
E	Hamilton, Ontario	24x21	7	Flowers light red, second flower right pink shading, stems
F	Dundas, Ontario	23x21	7	Middle flower green shading
G	Orangeville, Ontario	23x21	8	Middle flower black shading
H	Toronto, Ontario	22x21	7	Second flower right pink shading, stems
I	Dundas, Ontario	22x21	8.5	Flowers dark red
J	Brampton, Ontario	23x21	8.5	Middle flower green shading
K	Brampton, Ontario	22x21	7	Second flower right white shading
L	Brampton, Ontario	23x21	7	Second flower right white shading
M	Ottawa, Ontario	22x21	8.5	
N	Ottawa, Ontario	22x21	8.5	Flowers off red, stems green
O	Winnipeg, Manitoba	24x21	8	
P	Alliston, Ontario	23x21	7	First flower bottom pink shading, middle flower black shading
Q	Richmond, British Columbia	25x21	8.5	Tagging, dimensions
R	Ottawa, Ontario	22x21	8.5	
S	Orangeville, Ontario	23x21	8	Flowers medium dark red
T	Victoria, British Columbia	23x21	7	Flowers dark light red
U	Wetaskiwan, Alberta	23x21	7	Flowers dark red, first flower line near bottom

Table 1: Canadian Definitive red Calla Lily 50 cent, issued December 20, 2004. Characteristics of Stamp.

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A Fairy Tale Wedding

By Ken Lewis



Figure 1.

Atelier de Fabrication des Timbres-Poste, PARIS.

THE GROOM:

Born: May 21, 1923 in Monaco

Name: Rainier Louis Henri Maxence Bertrand de Grimaldi

Died: April 6, 2005

Buried: Next to his wife, Princess Grace of Monaco

THE BRIDE:

Born: November 12, 1929 in Philadelphia, PA

Name: Grace Patricia Kelly

Died: September 14, 1982 in Monacoville, Monaco

Buried: St. Nicholas Cathedral, Monte Carlo, Monaco

In the mid 1950s, a wedding took place that usually only happens in fairy tales. Most people alive at the time will remember the wedding of American movie star Grace Kelly and Prince Rainier of Monaco on April 19, 1956. Monaco has the same marriage rules as France, where a civil ceremony must take place before a religious act of betrothal. The President of the Monaco Supreme Court conducted the civil ceremony and Monsignor Marella conducted the religious ceremony. Only family and close friends attended the civil wedding whereas the religious marriage was a public ceremony. This article concerns two souvenir sheets of which many collectors are unaware.

Grace Kelly was born to John Brendan Kelly (1889-1960) and Margaret Katherine Majer. They were an immigrant family of bricklayers originally from Kidney Lake, Newport, County Mayo, Ireland. Grace's mother was of German descent; her father was a gold medal Olympic sculler, as was her brother Jack Kelly.

The engagement of Grace Kelly and Prince Rainier was announced in December, 1955. Initially, the Prince gave Grace a friendship ring consisting of diamonds and rubies; a 12-carat, emerald-cut diamond engagement ring would soon follow.

The stipulated dowry that Grace Kelly was to bring to the Grimaldi family amounted to a substantial US \$2,000,000. At the time Monaco was a cash-poor principality and the attraction of Prince Rainier marrying a movie star would be certain to increase tourism to the tiny principality.



Figure 2.

Atelier de Fabrication des Timbres-Poste, PARIS.

The Wedding

Helen Rose, who was a designer with MGM, designed Princess Grace's wedding dress. It used 25 yards of silk taffeta and 100 yards of silk net. Its 125-year-old rose point lace was purchased from a museum and thousands of tiny pearls were sewn on the veil. The chief hairstylist at MGM studios, Sydney Guilaroff, prepared her hair for her wedding.

During the religious wedding ceremony the couple did not look at each other. Instead, they faced the altar as instructed by Monsignor Marella, who was the Papal Legate from Paris. They spoke their vows so quietly that it was difficult to know whether they were speaking in English or French. At the end of the ceremony a message was read out from the Pope. Upon leaving the ceremony, the couple drove through the streets of Monte Carlo in an open-top car, waving to the thousands of well-wishers before spending their honeymoon cruising around the Mediterranean aboard the prince's yacht *Deo Juvante II*. Their honeymoon was a welcome break as it was the first time they had been out of the public eye for some months.

Three children were born to the couple: Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite (January 23, 1957); Albert II of Monaco (March 14, 1958); and Princess Stephanie Marie Elizabeth (February 1, 1965).

It was on September 14, 1982 that Princess Grace died as a result of a car accident. The circumstances of her death have many diverse theories; the official statement indicates that she had suffered a stroke and on the same stretch of road that she loved and was featured in her film *To Catch a Thief*. Princess Grace is buried in Monaco's cathedral (St Nicholas) with the inscription 'uxor principis' (Prince's wife). This may sound harsh and unfeeling, but it is the tradition of the House of Grimaldi.

Stamps

There were five stamps, each produced in sheets of 25, with the portraits being engraved by Jules Piel, and B. Minne engraved the remainder of the design. Of the stamps the totals issued were:

<u>Denomination</u>	<u>Number issued</u>
1 Franc	15,000,000
2 Franc	7,100,000
3 Franc	6,200,000
5 Franc	5,000,000
15 Franc	2,700,000

The set of stamps, detailed above, were on general sale to the public on April 19, 1956, the day of the wedding.

What is not generally known is that two souvenir sheets were produced using the same design as the ordinary stamps and were postally valid. The first of these sheets (Figure 1) contained the five ordinary designs as issued and described above, and the second sheet (Figure 2) comprised of three airmail stamps (with the inscription, in the lower corners, changed from Postes Postes to Postes Aeriennes) of the same design as the ordinary stamps but these were not issued to the public. The stamps in this second sheet had the denominations of 100 Francs (violet), 200 Franc (red), and 500 Franc (slate blue). Only 1,000 of these souvenir sheets were produced, and were issued to the subscribers of an exhibition held in Monaco. Unfortunately, details of this exhibition have not been recorded in philatelic literature and, therefore, cannot be reproduced in this article. The three black marks at the bottom of the sheet are holes punched into the sheet, and not black symbols.

Conclusion

As can be seen from the stamps in these two miniature sheets, any collection of Monaco is incomplete without the airmail stamps of this set. Because the airmail stamps were not issued to the public, they were nevertheless still postally valid and, therefore, collectable. With only 1,000 of these sheets available, getting hold of these sheets is not easy as they come onto the market very occasionally, and the interest is intense. Many know the value of these sheets, which keeps the prices high. To give some idea of their catalogue value each sheet is listed at approximately 80 times the catalogue price for the complete set of unmounted mint stamps depending on which catalogue is used. Even though many catalogues do not list these sheets because they were not issued to the public, of those that do catalogue these sheets they are usually listed without a price, this allows the normal market forces to find their own price level. Because each stamp was valid for postage, the individual collector must decide on whether to include them in their collection. Whatever decision is taken, it must be said that they are a nicely produced set considering the technology available for stamp production in 1956 (some 50 years ago).

It is normally only in fairy tales where a beautiful young lady marries a handsome prince, but this is exactly what Grace Kelly and Prince Rainier did, proving that dreams can come true. ☒

Acknowledgements:

Thanks are expressed to: De l'Office des Emissions de Timbres-Poste de la Principaute de Monaco for its extensive assistance.

A British Journey – part 1

– Britain's Magnificent Wild Landscapes

By Joseph Monteiro

Part 2 of A British Journey will be found in the May/June 2007 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*

Introduction

The Royal Mail has attempted to attract and maintain the attention of philatelists by issuing a series of stamps on specific topical themes over several years. One such theme is the landscapes of Britain. The landscapes depict the breathtaking and awesome countryside of Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales, and England. If it could only speak, it would recall tales of heroes and villains far more interesting to read than is described here. This article is devoted to examining the magnificent wild landscapes of Great Britain from Northern Ireland to Southern England in some detail. In addition, it describes the stamp program for 2005 and lists the 2006 emissions as available at time of writing.

A British Journey Through Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and England

Scotland (July 15, 2003):



To depict Scotland's turbulent history against a dramatic natural background, the Royal Mail has issued a set of six stamps (1st x 1, 2nd x 1, E x 1, 42p x 1, 47p x 1 and 68p x 1 - July 15, 2003). These stamps were designed by Barker Design Consultants and printed by De La Rue Security Print using gravure. The stamps were printed in a sheet format of 50 stamps and are perforated with a 14.5 x 14.5 per-

forating gauge. The size of each stamp is 35mm x 35mm and the stamps are phosphor coated where appropriate. The adhesive used is PVA gum.

The foregoing six stamps (corresponding to the above values) depict the following views of Scotland: 1) Ben More, Isle of Mull - the highest peak in the Hebrides that provides a far off view. 2) Loch Assynt, Sutherland - the most distinctive mountains and best caves. 3) Rothiemurchus, Cairngorms - a haven for wildlife in its pine forest. 4) Dalveen Pass, Lowther Hills - known as God's treasure house because of its rich gold and silver ore deposits. 5) Glenfinnan Viaduct, Lochaber - where Bonnie Prince Charles erected his standard for rebellion in 1745. 6) Papa Little, Shetland Islands - meaning 'little island of the priest' was probably inhabited by a holy man or priest.

Northern Ireland (March 16, 2004):



The Northern Ireland set of six stamps (2nd, 1st, E, 42p, 47p and 68p) depicts the remarkable diversity of the breathtaking landscape of Northern Ireland. These stamps were designed by James Phelan and printed by Joh. Enschede Security Print using gravure. The stamps were printed in a sheet format of 25/50 stamps and are perforated with a 14.5 x 14.5 gauge. The size of each stamp is 35mm x 35mm and the stamps are phosphor coated where appropriate. The adhesive used is PVA gum. In addition to the stamps in sheet format, a special retail book was issued containing 4 x 1st Class Gold NVI machines and 2 x 1st class Northern Ireland stamps.

The set of six stamps referred to above depict: 1) Ely Island, Lower Lough Erne - the river Erne provides one of the most beautiful and expansive areas of Lakehead in the British Isles. 2) Giant's Causeway, Antrim Coast – the Giant Causeway with its 40,000 basalt columns were formed by the cooling and shrinking of molten lava over rocks around 60 million years ago. 3) Slemish, Antrim Mountains - the central core of an extinct volcano. 4) Bann's Road, Mourne Mountains - the landscape of South Down immortalized in the song *Where the Mountains of Mourne sweep down to the sea*. 5) Glenelly Valley, Sperrins – classified as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. 6) Islandmore, Strangford Lough - one of the three Marine Nature Reserves in the whole of the UK.

Wales (June 15, 2004):

This set of six stamps (2nd, 1st, 40p, 43p, 47p and 68p) features stunning photographs of Wales' magnificent wild landscapes. The designers examined thousands of photographs before choosing these exciting views. These stamps were designed by James Phelan and Lisa Barker and printed by De La Rue Security Print using gravure. The stamps were printed in a sheet format of 25/50 stamps and are perforated with a 14.5 x 14.5 gauge. The size of each stamp is 35mm x 35mm and the stamps are phosphor coated where appropriate. The adhesive used is PVA gum. In addition to the stamps in sheet format, a special retail book was issued containing 4 x 1st Class NVI and 2 x 1st class Wales stamps.

The views of the six stamps corresponding to the values above are: 1) Barmouth Bridge – one of the most picturesque resorts on the Welsh coast; 2) Hyddgen, Plynlimon – high in the Cambrian Mountains south east of Machynlleth. 3) Brecon Beacons – an area of outstanding natural beauty which contains some the most breathtaking and distinctive upland formations in southern Britain. 4) Pen-Pych, Rhondda Valley – one of the few flat-topped mountains at the peak in Europe. It features high open moorland. 5) Rhewl, Dee Valley – a lush green valley bordering England; 6) Marloes Sands – one of Pembrokeshire's most impressive beaches, as well as a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

Southwest England (February 8, 2005):

The Royal Mail issued a set of six stamps (2nd, 1st, 40p, 43p, 57p, and 68p) on Southwest England. These stamps were designed by James Phelan and Lisa Barker and printed by De La Rue using gravure. The stamps were printed in a sheet format of 25/50 stamps and are perforated with a 14.5 x 14.5 gauge. The size of each stamp is 35mm x 35mm and



the stamps are phosphor coated where appropriate. The adhesive used is PVA gum.

The Southwest England region has two national parks – Dartmoor and Exmoor – special tourist attractions for visitors. The six views corresponding to the values above are: Old Harry Rocks in Studland Bay; Wheal Coates mine at St. Agnes; Start Point in Start Bay; Horton Downs in Wiltshire; Chiselcombe in Exmoor; and St. James Stone at Lundy.

South England (February 7, 2006):



The epic circumnavigation of the UK comes to an end with the Royal Mail's issue of 10 stunning First Class stamps of England. These stamps were designed by James Phelan and printed by De La Rue using gravure. The stamps were printed in a se-tenant format of 10 and are perforated with a 14.5 x 14.5 gauge. The size of each stamp is 35mm x 35mm and the stamps are phosphor coated where appropriate. The adhesive used is PVA gum.

The images on the stamps capture the country's rich and diverse beauty consisting of coasts, lakes, valleys, mountains and cities. The views on the stamps are: Carding Mill Valley; Robin Hood's Bay; Beachy Head; Buttermere; St. Paul's Cathedral; Chamberlain Square; Brancaster; Derwent Edge; St. Boniface Down; and Chipping Campden. For lovers of Britain's magnificent landscape, the end of this journey is always a sad event. ☒

Check Out Czech Postage Dues

By Kimber A. Wald

Czechoslovakia became independent on October 28, 1918, after having been a segment of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Many problems confront a new country including postage rates and how to handle their payment and underpayment. Austrian stamps continued to be used across the new country with one exception. In the Slovakia segment of Czechoslovakia Hungarian stamps were used into the 1920s. Starting October 29, current Austrian stamps were also unofficially overprinted with a lion and "CESKO SLOVENSKY STAT" (Fig. 14). Czechoslovakia moved quickly to issue its own stamps and the first five appeared December 18, December 21, and December 30, 1918.

Currency was easily solved. A Czechoslovak equivalent to Austrian currency was adopted: 100 haleru = 1 koruna.

At the outset, Czechoslovakia adopted the postage rates that had been current in Austria. Some paid the anticipated Austrian equivalent while others underpaid the rates. Mail was also posted without any stamps at all (Figs. 17, 19).

Initially, Austrian stamps were overprinted "T" (taxe) (Fig. 1) or "P" (porto) (Fig. 17) in various forms. Several values of Czechoslovakia's first definitive issue, the Hradcany Castle series, was overprinted "PORTO" and "Doplatit." Eventually, the 1919-1920 first postage due issue was released. Several other issues followed prior to World War II.

Czechoslovakia followed international requirements to double tax the deficiency in any postage

charge. An interesting variation was the handling of government mail including the courts. Letters sent by all levels of government were forwarded postage due (Figs. 24, 25). However, they were not taxed at double the applicable rate. Frequently, they were sent registered and this fee also was not collected.

The stamps

On February 1, 1919, the first postage due set was issued (Fig. 2). A 14-value set (Scott J1-J14), an elaborate design prepared by the famous Czech artist, Alfons Mucha, appeared. Although they were imperforate, private perforated varieties are collectable (Fig. 3). So are examples of multiple printings prepared on printers' waste to save paper (Fig. 4). They were typographed and are unwatermarked.

Due to a shortage of certain denominations, the second issue was released January 18, 1922. Five stamps of the Hradcany Castle definitive were overprinted with denominations (J15-J19) and the word, "DOPLATIT", in blue (Fig. 5). This word means "pay extra to the sum of." Examples of private perforations and inverted overprints are collectable.

The Hradcany Castle issue was a "target" once again in 1926 when 30 DOPLATIT and 40 DOPLATIT overprints were applied in purple to the 15h denomination. Several perforation varieties are known.

New overprints in violet placed upon the 1919 issue appeared during the years 1923-1926 (Fig. 6). They are J20-J31 and J35-J43.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.



Figure 6.



Figure 7.



Figure 8.



Figure 9.



Figure 10.



Figure 11.



Figure 13.



Figure 12.

Further overprints on the 1919 issue appeared in 50h, 60h, and 100h (J32-J34). All were in purple and printed on the 400h scarlet Mucha designed stamp (Fig. 7).

The 1920 Agriculture & Science issue was overprinted with five postage due denominations and "DOPLATIT" in violet effective September 1, 1926 (Fig. 8). They are J44-J49. The next postage due issue involved overprinting new values and "DOPLATIT" on the 1920 Chainbreaker definitive. They were released January 10, 1927 (Fig. 9).

Probably due to the many requirements for stamps to be used for payment of the 0-20 gram inland letter, the 500h Mucha stamp was overprinted 200h and also issued in 1927 (Fig. 10). Scott J57.

Finally, on February 1, 1928, the final pre-World War II postage due set was issued (J58-J69). It was a 12 denomination issue with values centered in the design (Fig. 11). The stamps were typographed, perforated 14 x 13.5, and unwatermarked. Specialty items, such as before hardening colour trials are available (Figs. 12-13).



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Figure 14.



Figure 15.



Figure 16.



Figure 17.

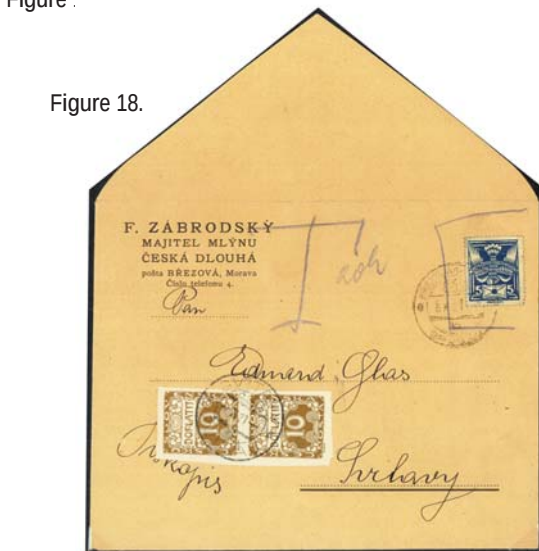


Figure 18.

The covers

Figure 14. Czechoslovakia gained its independence on October 28, 1918. Starting the next day, current Austrian stamps were unofficially overprinted with a lion and 'ČESKO SLOVENSKÝ STAT'. Four days after independence this registered cover was sent on November 1, 1918, from Frauenberg/Hluboka to Driten. A total of 71h was prepaid, suggesting it was philatelic. The correct postage rates would have been: inland letter (0-20 gr.): 20h; each additional 5 gr.: 5h; and registration fee: 25h.

Figure 15. Government mail from all levels was sent postage due. A bisected 1917 Austrian 40h postage due stamp was used to prepay the 20h local delivery rate on this government notice. Mailed in Prague on January 16, 1919. This illustrates the shortage of postage dues in those early years. The little drawing on the letter has no postal significance.

Figure 16. An Austrian 10h stamp overprinted "T" as used to make up the deficiency on this 1919 field postcard mailed to Vinohrady. The correct postcard rate was 10h and since the only 5h had

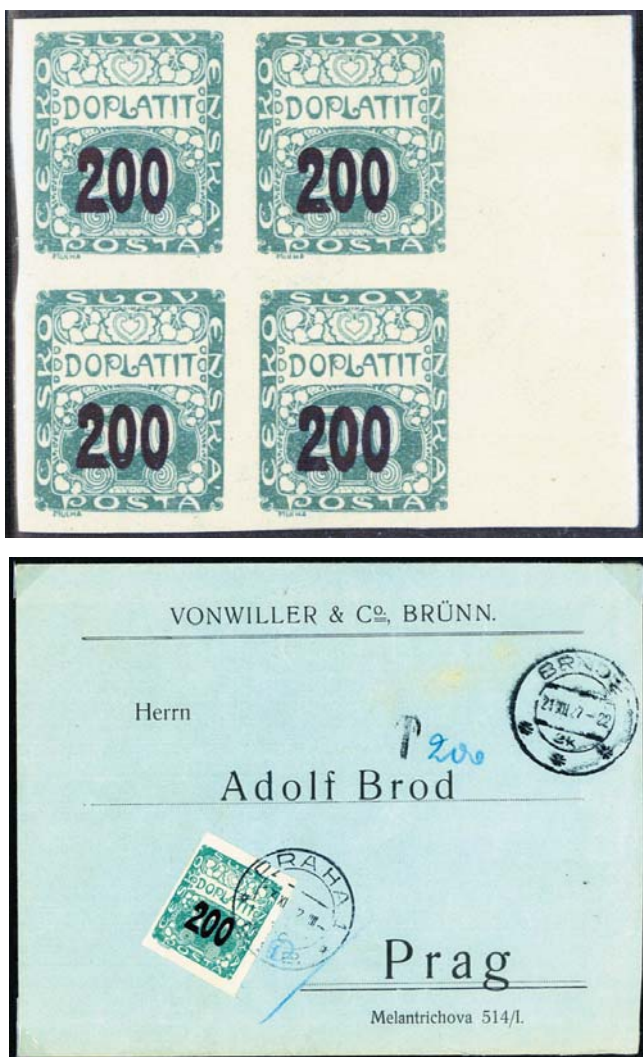


Figure 19.

been prepaid, the postage due was applied upon receipt January 13, 1919, to tax double the short-age. The cover is also inscribed "10" in red.

Figure 17. January 19, 1919, Kral Vinohrady to Prague World War I field postcard. Received the next day when it was taxed 20h, double the postcard rate, with an Austrian stamp overprinted "PORTO" in black.

Figure 18. October 6, 1921, cover from Brecova to Svitavy illustrating a domestic underpayment. The correct rate for a 0-150-gram printed matter letter was 15h. Since the letter was underpaid by 10h, the tax was 20h.

Figure 19. The correct rate for a 0-20 gram domestic letter was 1.00K. Since no postage was prepaid, the letter was taxed 2.00K. Handstamped "T" and inscribed "200" in blue. The letter went from Brunn/Brno to Prague on December 12 and was taxed upon receipt the next day.

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Figure 20.



Figure 21.



Figure 22.

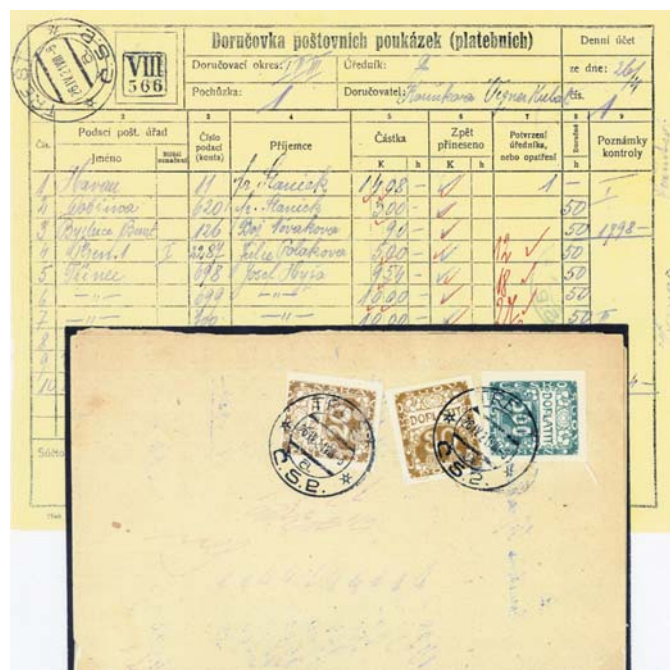


Figure 23.

Figure 20. This cover was mailed by the American Consulate in Bradford, Great Britain to Prague on May 25, 1922. The sender prepaid a 2d rate whereas the proper international surface letter rate was 3d. In Czechoslovak currency the letter was underpaid 85h. Therefore it was taxed 1.70K. Upon receipt on May 28. Both the 1918-1920 and 1922 issues applied were privately perforated.

Figure 21. On September 14, 1924, this cover was mailed from Budweis/Budejovice to Zurich, Switzerland. The correct 4.50K. International rate was prepaid. However, a 20 centime postage due stamp was incorrectly applied in Switzerland

and later handstamped "UNGÜLTIG" (invalid). Upon receipt the letter was rejected and returned by the Zurich post office with an explanatory French language note dated September 11, 1924 (the Czech postage dues are below it). Upon receipt in Czechoslovakia, the cover was taxed 1.50K. to cover the return postage.

Figure 22. The addressee of a June 2, 1938, Prague local letter could not be found. Therefore, it was sent to the Prague Dead Letter Office on June 3 and an additional 60h was charged. It is backstamped "Sender unknown" and "Did not find addressee." A Dead Letter Office seal is also attached.



Figure 24.

Figure 23. April 21, 1921, Trest post office report covering sales of money orders. A total of 5.50k in postage due stamps, for the total fee amount collected, were attached to the report.

Figure 24. This government postage due letter was sent March 1, 1928, from Ceska Lipa to Mimon. The postage rate was 50h for an unsealed notice to pay various income taxes. Imagine paying a postage due charge to receive this letter!



Figure 25.

Figure 25. Government postage due letter sent April 17, 1926, from Giraltoyce to Presov. Manuscript "160" in red indicating 1.60K. For a 41-60 inland letter was proper. Both 1919-1920 and 1926 issues were applied upon receipt. The inscription at the lower left, "Vec uradna porta prosta" (Official matter subject to postage), was altered to "Official matter subject to service." 

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ROYAL * 2007 * ROYALE

Philatelic Exhibition Prospectus
Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario
October 12, 13, 14, 2007



Address all correspondence to: Exhibits Chairperson: Alan J. Hanks, 34 Seaton Drive, Aurora, Ontario L4G 2K1
e-mail: alan.hanks@sympatico.ca websites: www.rpsc.org and www.gtapa.org

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ENTRY OF EXHIBITS

1. ELIGIBILITY

The ROYAL * 2007 * philatelic exhibition is open to all individual collectors who meet the requirements contained in this Prospectus. The whole of the exhibit must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor(s).

2. EXHIBIT CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

- 1.1 - Individual Competitive Classes/Divisions are intended for exhibits that fulfil one of the following criteria:
 - 1.1.1 - The exhibit has been awarded at least a silver at a previous local or regional show, or
 - 1.1.2 - The exhibit is deemed by the Exhibition Committee to be sufficiently advanced to be entered in this exhibition.
- 1.2 - The Club Competition (Section 11) is intended for One-frame exhibits which have scored first, second or third place at intra-club competitions, from member clubs of the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance. No National level exhibits are allowed to compete.
- 1.3 - Junior/Youth competitive classes are intended for exhibitors who have not reached their 22nd birthday on January 1, 2007.

3. ENTRY

Section 1: Traditional Philately; Postal History; Postal Stationery; Aerophilately; Astrophilately & Special Studies

Section 2: Revenue Division

Section 4: Illustrated Mail Division

Section 6: Single-frame (all categories)

Section 8: Youth/Junior Class

Section 10: GTAPA Club Single-frame

Section 3: Thematic Division

Section 5: Display Division

Section 7: Charity/Promotion/Cinderella

Section 9: Postcards

Section 11: One-page One-frame Club Exhibits

- Each exhibit shall be entered in its correct Class/Division and section on the official entry form.
- The jury reserves the right to re-classify any exhibit.
- FIVE copies of the title page and synopsis must be sent with each entry; these pages may be modified later if desired.
- Entry forms must be received no later than September 4, 2007 (later entries may be accepted but may not appear in the programme).
- The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to reject any exhibit and the entry fee shall be refunded.
- Failure to show an accepted exhibit forfeits the entry fee.

4. EXHIBIT DISPLAYS

- Exhibits will be displayed in frames holding sixteen (16) pages, not to exceed 23 x 29 cm (8½ x 11 inches), in four rows. All exhibits must be mounted on white or light coloured pages.
- Pages must be in heavy duty transparent page protectors, ideally closed on three sides, and numbered on the back, in sequential order to aid correct mounting of the exhibit. Exhibits not complying may not be displayed or judged.
- The name of the exhibitor must not appear on the face of the pages, unless on addressed exhibited covers.
- Exhibits in the Youth/Junior Class will be displayed in similar frames to the adult exhibits. There is no restriction on the number of pages shown.

5. ENTRY FEES

- For ROYAL * 2007 *, the entry fees for all categories may be found on the entry form.

6. DELIVERY

- Exhibits must be forwarded to the GTAPA to be received no earlier than October 1, 2007 and no later than October 11, 2007 unless the exhibitor plans to bring the exhibit to the show. Please note your intent on the entry form.
- Hand delivered exhibits must be received between the hours of 4:00 and 9:00 p.m., Thursday, October 11 at the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place. Exhibits received later may be placed in a non-competitive section or may be disqualified entirely.

7. RETURN

- The exhibition will close at 4:00 p.m. Sunday, October 14, 2007. For security reasons, no exhibit may be dismantled before the close of the exhibition and until all visitors have cleared the exhibit area (travel plans should be made accordingly).
- Exhibitors or their authorized agents must present proper proof of identity to obtain their exhibits from the Exhibition Committee following the close of the exhibition.
- Exhibits not claimed in person will be returned at the expense of the owner as soon as possible in the manner directed by the owner. Prepayment of postage must accompany the Entry Form. Please allow sufficient time for processing before making enquiries.

8. INSURANCE AND SECURITY

- Owners are advised that in their own interest, they should make arrangements for the insurance of their exhibits
- Exhibits entered in the exhibition will be received, held, exhibited and returned at the risk of the owner. The Exhibition Committee will ensure that there is adequate security provided to protect the exhibits, but is not liable for any loss or damage howsoever caused.

9. LIABILITY

- Although reasonable care and caution will be taken with the exhibits, no responsibility shall be attached to the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association or the Exhibition Place, nor members of the Exhibition Committee, nor its voluntary assistants, for any loss or damage to an exhibit arising from any cause or reason whatsoever.

10. JUDGING

- The Jury, consisting of accredited RPSC judges (number depending on the number of frames) will be selected by the RPSC Judging Coordinator in consultation with the GTAPA. They will make deliberations, consultations and decisions among themselves, in keeping with the RPSC regulations. Their decision will in all cases be final. The exhibits will be judged according to National Level standards, with separate criteria for other divisions
- A separate jury will judge the exhibits in Sections 10 and 11.

11. AWARDS

- Royal medals, ribbons and certificates will be awarded to all exhibitors in competition in five levels: gold, vermeil, silver, silver-bronze and bronze.
- GTAPA medallions will also be given, as well as ribbons.
- Section 10 only: The GTAPA Club Challenge Trophy will be awarded to the Club which has received the highest aggregate score (the total score of three exhibits). Each participant will receive a GTAPA medallion.
- Section 11 only: The exhibitors in the one-page/one frame Club Competition will receive ribbons. The top three clubs will receive medallions and all clubs will receive a certificate.
- Other awards may be made at the discretion of the Exhibition Committee.
- Youth/Junior exhibitors will receive a Certificate of Participation and a Medallion.

12. RULING AUTHORITY

- Any and all questions that may arise concerning the Exhibition, which are not provided for by the Prospectus Rules and Regulations shall be answered by the Exhibition Committee.



ROYAL * 2007 * ROYALE

Prospectus de l'exposition philatélique
Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario
les 12, 13, 14 octobre 2007



Veuillez adresser toute correspondance au: président du concours : Alan J. Hanks, 34 Seaton Drive, Aurora, Ontario L4G 2K1

Courriel : alan.hanks@sympatico.ca

Web : www.rpsc.org et www.gtapa.org

MODALITÉS D'INSCRIPTION DES COLLECTIONS

1. CRITÈRES D'ADMISSIBILITÉ

- L'exposition philatélique ROYALE * 2007 * est ouverte à tous les collectionneurs privés qui satisfont aux critères stipulés dans le présent prospectus. La totalité de la collection exposée doit être la propriété de bonne foi du ou des exposants.

2. RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LA CLASSIFICATION DES COLLECTIONS

- 1.1 - Les classes ou divisions individuelles s'adressent aux collections qui remplissent l'un des critères suivants :
 - 1.1.1 - La collection a déjà reçu au moins une médaille d'argent lors d'une exposition locale ou régionale;
 - 1.1.2 - la collection a été jugée suffisamment avancée pour ce concours par le Comité d'exposition.
- 1.2 - Le concours pour les clubs (section 11) s'adresse aux collections d'un club qui ont obtenu la deuxième ou la troisième place lors de concours organisés entre clubs par des clubs membres de la Greater Toronto Philatelic Alliance. Aucune collection de niveau national n'est autorisée à participer au concours.
- 1.3 - Les classes Jeunesse et Junior s'adressent aux collections présentées par des personnes âgées de moins de 22 ans au 1^{er} janvier 2007.

3. INSCRIPTION

Section 1 : Philatélie traditionnelle; histoire postale; entiers postaux, aérophilatélie; astrophilatélie; études spéciales.

Section 2 : Division des timbres-taxes

Section 3 : Division thématique

Section 4 : Division du courrier illustré

Section 5 : Division des présentations

Section 6 : Un cadre (toutes catégories)

Section 7 : Bienfaisance/Promotion/Vignettes diverses

Section 8 : Classe Jeunesse, Junior

Section 9 : Cartes postales

Section 10 : GTAPA Club, un cadre

Section 11 : Collections d'un club, une page, un cadre

- Chaque collection doit être inscrite dans la classe, la division et la section appropriée du formulaire officiel d'inscription.
- Le jury se réserve le droit de reclasser toute collection.
- **CINQ** copies de la page titre et de l'exposé doivent être expédiées avec chaque inscription, ces pages pourront être modifiées ultérieurement si désiré.
- Les formulaires d'inscription doivent nous parvenir au plus tard le 4 septembre 2007 (des inscriptions pourront être acceptées par la suite, mais elles ne figureront pas dans le programme).
- Le Comité d'exposition se réserve le droit de refuser une collection; les frais d'inscription seront alors remboursés.
- En cas de non-exposition d'une collection acceptée, les droits d'inscription seront retenus.

4. PRÉSENTATION DES COLLECTIONS

- Les collections doivent être présentées dans des cadres comprenant seize pages (16) d'une grandeur maximale de 23 x 29 cm (8 1/2 x 11 po), placées en quatre rangées. Toutes les collections doivent être montées sur des pages blanches ou légèrement teintées.
- Les pages doivent être insérées dans des pochettes protectrices transparentes solides, de préférence fermées sur trois côtés, et numérotées au verso dans un ordre croissant qui permettra de monter la série correctement. Les collections non conformes risquent de ne pas être présentées ou jugées.
- Le nom de l'exposant ne doit pas apparaître au recto des pages, sauf sur des plis adressés.
- Les collections des classes Jeunesse et Junior doivent être exposées dans des cadres identiques à ceux de la classe Adulte. Il n'y a pas de restriction quant au nombre de pages présentées.

5. DROITS D'INSCRIPTION

- Les droits d'inscription pour ROYALE * 2007* pour toutes les catégories se trouvent sur la feuille d'inscription.

6. LIVRAISON

- Les collections doivent parvenir à la GTAPA au plus tôt le 1^{er} octobre 2007 et au plus tard le 11 octobre 2007, à moins que l'exposant n'ait l'intention de les apporter lui-même à l'exposition. Veuillez indiquer votre intention sur la feuille d'inscription.
- Les collections livrées en main propre devront être déposées entre 16 h et 21 h, le jeudi 11 octobre, au Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place. Les collections reçues plus tard seront placées dans une section hors concours ou seront entièrement disqualifiées.

7. RETOUR

- L'exposition se terminera à 16 h le dimanche 14 octobre 2007. Pour des raisons de sécurité, aucune collection ne pourra être démontée avant la fin de l'exposition et tant que tous les visiteurs n'auront pas quitté l'aire d'exposition (l'organisation du voyage devra être planifiée en conséquence).
- Les exposants ou leurs représentants autorisés devront présenter une preuve d'identité valide pour que le Comité d'exposition leur remette leurs collections après la clôture de l'exposition.
- Les collections qui ne seront pas réclamées en personne seront retournées à leur propriétaire le plus tôt possible, à ses frais, de la façon qu'il aura spécifiée. Un paiement anticipé des frais d'envoi doit accompagner la feuille d'inscription. Veuillez accorder un délai raisonnable pour le traitement de cet envoi avant de commencer à investiguer.

8. ASSURANCE ET SÉCURITÉ

- Les exposants sont avisés qu'il est dans leur intérêt de prendre des mesures pour assurer leurs collections.
- Les collections présentées à l'exposition seront reçues, manipulées, exposées et retournées aux risques de leur propriétaire. Le Comité d'exposition s'assurera que la sécurité nécessaire est fournie pour la protection des collections, mais ne sera pas tenu responsable des pertes ou des dommages encourus le cas échéant.

9. RESPONSABILITÉ EN CAS DE DOMMAGES

- Des précautions raisonnables seront prises pour protéger les collections. Cependant, aucune responsabilité ne sera imputée à la Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance, à La Société royale de philatélie du Canada, à l'Association canadienne des négociants en timbres-poste, au lieu d'exposition (l'Exhibition Place), aux membres du Comité d'exposition ou à leurs aides bénévoles pour toutes pertes ou tous dommages à une collection, encourus de quelque façon et pour quelque raison que ce soit.

10. ÉVALUATION

- Un jury constitué de juges accrédités de la SRPC (leur nombre dépendra du nombre de cadres) sera sélectionné par le coordonnateur des évaluations de la SRPC en consultation avec la GTAPA. Leurs délibérations, consultations et décisions se feront à huis clos, selon les règlements de la SRPC. Leurs décisions seront, dans tous les cas, sans appel. Les collections seront évaluées selon les normes nationales et selon des critères particuliers pour les autres divisions.
- Un jury différent évaluera les collections des sections 10 et 11.

11. PRIX

- Des médailles, des rubans et des certificats de La Royale seront accordés à tous les exposants du concours, selon cinq niveaux : or, vermeil, argent, argent-bronze et bronze.
- Des médaillons de la GTAPA seront aussi remis ainsi que des rubans.
- Section 10 uniquement : Le trophée Club Challenge GTAPA sera remis au club qui aura remporté le pointage cumulatif le plus élevé (pointage total de trois collections). Chaque participant recevra un médaillon de la GTAPA.
- Section 11 uniquement : Les exposants du concours pour les clubs une page - un cadre recevront des rubans. Les trois clubs les plus méritoires recevront des médaillons et chaque club obtiendra un certificat.
- D'autres prix pourront être accordés à la discrétion du Comité d'exposition.
- Les exposants Jeunesse et Junior recevront un certificat de participation et un médaillon.

12. POUVOIR DE DÉCISION

- Toute question concernant l'exposition, non traitée dans les règlements du présent prospectus, sera réglée par le Comité d'exposition.



ROYAL * 2007 * ROYALE

Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario

October 12, 13, 14, octobre 2007

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION ENTRY FORM / FORMULAIRE D'INSCRIPTION À L'EXPOSITION PHILATÉLIQUE

Websites / sites Web: www.rpsc.org & www.gtapa.org

e-mail / courriel: alan.hanks@sympatico.ca

A separate form is to be used for each exhibit. Please type or print in block letters. This form must reach the Exhibition Committee no later than **August 15, 2007** by mailing to:

Exhibits Chairperson, ROYAL *2007* ROYALE:

**Alan J. Hanks, 34 Seaton Drive,
Aurora, Ontario L4G 2K1**

Subject to acceptance by the Exhibition Committee and to other conditions set forth in the Prospectus (to which I agree), I wish to enter the following exhibit:

Un formulaire différent sera utilisé pour chaque collection. Veuillez le remplir à la machine ou en caractères d'imprimerie. Il devra parvenir au Comité d'exposition avant le 15 août 2007, à l'adresse suivante :

President du Concours, ROYAL *2007* ROYALE:

Alan J. Hanks, 34 Seaton Drive, Aurora, Ontario L4G 2K1

Sous réserve de l'acceptation du Comité d'exposition et d'autres conditions formulées dans le Prospectus (auxquelles je consens), je désire inscrire la collection suivante :

Exhibit Title / Titre de la collection: _____

Description (Maximum 25 words – for inclusion in the Exhibition Program)

Description (25 mots maximum, à inclure dans le programme de l'exposition)

Please note: FIVE clear copies of the Title/Introduction/Plan page and Synopsis page must accompany this form. If the entry is accepted, these will be forwarded to the Jury for their advance preparation.

À noter : CINQ copies bien lisibles de la page titre, de l'introduction, du plan et de l'exposé devront accompagner le formulaire. Si l'inscription est acceptée, ces copies seront transmises aux juges pour l'étape de préparation.

☐ Adult / Adulte

☐ Youth/Junior (Age) / Jeunesse, Junior (âge) _____

☐ Novice / Novice

☐ Club Team / Club équipe

☐ Dealer / Négociant

Number of frames required / Nombre de cadres requis: _____ for number of pages / pour le nombre de pages: _____

To be entered in the following Class/Division / à inscrire dans la classe/division suivante:

1: Traditional Philately; Postal History; Postal Stationery; Aerophilately; Astrophilately; Special Studies /
Philatélie traditionnelle; Histoire postale; Entiers postaux, Aérophilatélie; Astrophilatélie; Études spéciales

2: Revenue Division / Division des timbres-taxes

3: Thematic Division / Division thématique

4: Illustrated Mail Division / Division du courrier illustré

5: Display Division / Division des présentations

6: Single-frame (all categories) / Un cadre (toutes catégories)

7: Charity/Promotion/Cinderella / Bienfaisance/Promotion/Vignettes diverses

8: Youth/Junior Class / Classe Jeunesse, Junior

9: Postcards / Cartes postales

10: GTAPA Club Single-frame / GTAPA Club, Un cadre

11: One-page One-frame Club Exhibits / Collections d'un club, Une page, Un cadre

AWARDS / PRIX

Awards previously won by the exhibit (Name of Exhibition and award level) /

Prix gagnés antérieurement par cette collection (nom de l'exposition et niveau du prix)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

DELIVERY OF EXHIBIT / LIVRAISON DE LA COLLECTION

☐ Personally / Personnellement ☐ By my agent (name) / Par mon représentant _____

☐ Mail or other courier (please specify) / Par la poste ou un service de courrier (s.v.p. spécifiez) _____

To / À : GTAPA, Box 45, 260 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ontario M5A 1M1

PICK-UP OF EXHIBIT / MODE DE LA COLLECTION

☐ Personally / Personnellement ☐ By my agent (name) / Par mon représentant _____

☐ Mail or other courier (please specify) _____

Shipping Instructions

☐ Priority Mail ☐ Insured Mail ☐ Registered Mail ☐ Other _____

AMOUNT ENCLOSED / MONTANT CI-JOINT

For ____ National multi/frames @ \$20.00 each / Pour ____ Cadres multi nationaux @ 20,00 \$ chaque \$ _____

For ____ National single frames @ \$25.00 each / Pour ____ Cadres uniques nationaux @ 25,00 \$ chaque \$ _____

For ____ Youth/Junior frames @ \$5.00 each / Pour ____ Cadres jeunesse, juniors @ 5,00 \$ chaque \$ _____

For ____ Club single-frame (section 10) / Pour ____ Un cadre (section 10) No charge / Gratuit

For ____ One-page One-frame Club exhibits (section 11) @ \$20.00 each /

Pour ____ Collections d'un club, Une page, Un cadre (section 11) @ 20,00\$ chaque \$ _____

Return shipping charges (if applicable) / Frais d'expédition pour le retour (le cas échéant) \$ _____

Please make cheques payable to / Veuillez libeller votre chèque à l'ordre de la GTAPA Total \$ _____

I understand that I will be responsible for insuring my exhibit and I will not hold the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association or the Exhibition Place, nor members of the Exhibition Committee, nor its voluntary assistants, for any loss or damage to this exhibit. I agree to the terms of the Prospectus and confirm that this exhibit is my/our sole property.

Je comprends que je suis responsable d'assurer mes collections. Je ne tiendrai aucunement responsables la Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance, La Société royale de philatélie du Canada, l'Association canadienne des négociants en timbres-poste, le lieu d'exposition ou les membres du Comité d'exposition et leurs aides bénévoles pour toutes pertes ou tous dommages à cette collection. J'accepte les modalités du prospectus et confirme que cette collection est ma, ou notre, propriété exclusive.

Date: _____ Signature _____

Name / Nom: _____

Address / Adresse: _____

City / Ville: _____ Province / Province: _____ Postal Code / Code postal: _____

Telephone / Téléphone: (home / domicile) _____ (business / travail) _____

Fax / Télécopieur: _____ E-mail / Courriel: _____

Member of:

☐ GTAPA Club GTAPA ☐ RPSC / SRPC ☐ BNAPS ☐ AAPE ☐ APS ☐ ATA

☐ Other Philatelic Organization / Autre organisme philatélique : _____



This column reports the results of philatelic and literature awards in national-calibre exhibitions in Canada and the awards won by RPSC members, Canadian owned exhibits and exhibits of Canadian material in international exhibitions.

Cette chronique liste les résultats obtenus dans les expositions philatéliques et de littérature nationale et les expositions quasi-nationales d'intérêt aux lecteurs ainsi que les résultats obtenus par les Canadiens, les membres du SRPC et les collections de matériel canadien dans les expositions internationales.

By J.J. Danielski

BELGICA 2006, BRUSSELS, BELGIUM • NOVEMBER 16 - 20, 2006

YOUTH CLASS GRAND AWARDS

13-15 years old – *Rumbo a Cipango*, Aaron Vazsquez Such (Spain)
 16-18 years old – *Die Königlich Sachsische Post*, Sven Kolditz (Germany)
 19-21 years old – *Congo Free State/Belgian Congo 1886-1923*,
 Johan Sander Jantzen

BEST IN ONE FRAME CLASS

Bundesfestung Luxemburg, Rolf Dieter Jaretsky (Germany);

BEST IN OPEN CLASS

Denmark: Conscience, Conflict and Camps 1932-1949, Birthe King (UK);

BEST IN THEMATIC CLASS

The Universal Postal Union, Dr Joachim Maas (Germany);

CANADIAN EXHIBITS YOUTH CLASS

SILVER / ARGENT

- *Les poisons tropicaux et leur environnement*, Francis King (73),
 - *Les Reptiles*, Francis Lauzon (70),

SILVER BRONZE / BRONZE ARGENTÉ

- *Les Oiseaux du Monde*, Simon Gauthier (68),
 - *Les papillons en liberté*, Olivia Bohrer-Fortin (67),
 - *Le Chien: un quadrupède fascinant*, Emmanuel Leclerc (67),
 - *La Balle au Pied: Histoire du Football*, Antoine Bastien (66),
 - *St Pierre et Miquelon 1885-1958*, Joe Hare (66),
 - *Chess: Game of Champions*, Kurt Glatzfelder (65),
 - *L'histoire des bateaux*, Samuel Blondin (65),

BRONZE

- *Sur la Route des Châteaux*, Kiefer-Dylan Diles (63)

ONE FRAME EXHIBITS / COLLECTIONS UN CADRE

GOLD / OR

1868 Canada: 15 cent *Large Queen*, Fred Fawn (90)
 + *Special Prize for Treatment*

VERMEIL

- Canada: *Half Cent Small Queen Issue of 1882-1891*,
 Herbert McNaught (85),

SILVER / ARGENT

- *The Parliament Stamps of Canada*, John McEntyre (77)

CORRECTION TO THE NOVAPEX 2006 PALMARES

On behalf of the Organizing Committee of NOVAPEX 2006, Dr. Michael Peach has advised me that due to an omission in the original palmars file, it appeared like two youth exhibits, namely [1] Sports on Stamps of Alexander Faulkner, and [2] Birds of the World of Liam Parks, both from Nova Scotia, have been awarded the Bronze medal.

This information is incorrect. Both exhibits received the Silver medal. Congratulations to these young exhibitors. The Organizing Committee apologizes for this error.

JJ Danielski

You're invited to join The British North America Philatelic Society

BNA Topics, quarterly journal
BNA PortraitS, quarterly newsletter

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- Annual conventions in the U.S. and Canada.
 - More than 20 study groups actively investigating specialty areas, ranging from Large Queens to first day covers.
- Regional groups located in many cities in Canada and the U.S.

Contact the Secretary:

Peter Jacobi

#6 – 2168-150A St.

Surrey, BC V4A 9W4 Canada

e-mail: pjacobi@shaw.ca

Web site: <http://www.bnaps.org>



BNAPS – The Society for Canadian Philately



PHSC

APS Affiliate 67;
 PHS Inc. Affiliate 5A;
 RPSC Affiliate 3

The **Postal History Society of Canada** was founded to promote the study of the postal history of Canada and its provinces. It publishes the quarterly **PHSC Journal**, whose contents range from fully-researched feature articles to items of current interest – from the pre-stamp era through postmark specialties and regional histories to modern mail mechanization.

Each year the Society holds meetings at shows across Canada. The Annual Meeting is held in the early summer, and is supplemented by Regional Meetings, usually featuring postal history seminars given by Society members. Eight different Study Groups are devoted to the detailed examination of various specialized aspects of postal history.

Membership dues are \$25.00 per year, with a one-time admission fee of \$1.00. For a membership application form please contact the Secretary, Stéphane Cloutier, 255 Shakespeare St., Ottawa, ON K1L 5M7 Canada. E-mail: cloutier1967@sympatico.ca.

Donations to the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

The RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation operates a charitable program whereby collectors may donate philatelic material to the Foundation and receive a charitable receipt equal to its appraised replacement value for income tax purposes.

The objectives of the Foundation are to use the proceeds from donations to promote youth philately and to encourage philatelic research leading to the sharing of information through literature and other media forms with collectors.

Potential donors should contact the Foundation President Ted Nixon directly 416-868-2044 or via the RPSC National Office (416-921-2077) or in writing at 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON, M4T 1A8, to discuss the type of material intended for donation and the process for receiving a charitable donation receipt.

Dons à la RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

La RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation (Fondation de la SRPC pour la recherche philatélique) gère un programme de bienfaisance qui accorde aux collectionneurs qui lui font un don, un reçu aux fins d'impôt sur don de charité équivalent à la valeur d'échange à dire d'expert des articles donnés.

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The DENTIST and the GENERAL

By Major General David Carey Shanks

I was quite pleased by the dental services I received from First Lieutenant Harry E. Straub, DDS, as seen by the letter I wrote him on November 30, 1918 (Figure 1). "It is many a day since I received so much value for an expenditure of \$5." I was quite willing to pay "his very modest bill." (Figure 2)

I was born on June 4, 1861 and graduated from Roanoke College and West Point Academy. I died on October 4, 1940

and I am buried at Arlington National Cemetery. Three years after my death I was honoured by

having a ship named after me. The SS *David C. Shanks* (Figure 3) was formerly known as the *Gulfport* but never operated as such. She was accepted by the Army on April 24, 1943 at Pascagoula, Mississippi and was refurbished in 1946 to carry not only soldiers but their dependents as well during sailing from the U.S. to the Philippines, Okinawa and the U.S. territories and other ports in the Pacific. The Navy acquired her on March 15, 1950 for transfer to the Military Sea Transportation Service and in 1958 she was placed in the National Defense Reserve Fleet.

This honour harks back to my successful time as Commander of

Figure 1.

the Hoboken Port of Embarkation where my staff and I moved 1,700,000 U.S. servicemen overseas to serve in WWI. To head this project, I was transferred back from the Philippines where I had served four tours of duty after serving in the Spanish-American War. In the Philippines I had been Inspector General of the U.S. Army and Military Governor of the Cavita District.

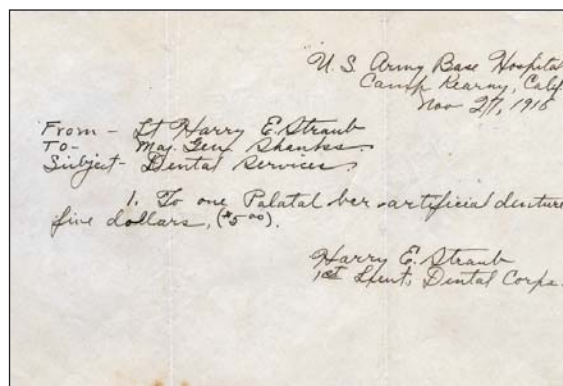


Figure 2.

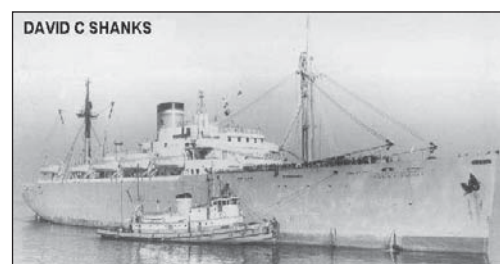


Figure 3.

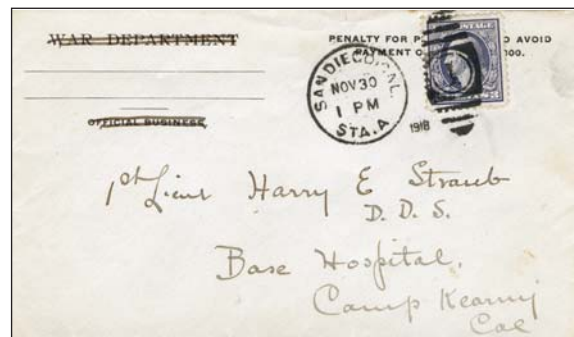


Figure 4.

Although my job was critical to the war effort, I chomped at the bit to be part of the "real" war effort. To this end I used my political connections to get myself assigned to the command of the 16th Division in August 1918. Unfortunately it was too late. By the time I had assembled and trained the troops at Camp Kearney, near San Diego, California, the armistice was signed. A month later, shortly after I wrote the letter to Dr. Straub (Figure 4), I was posted back to the Hoboken Port of Embarkation. I retired in 1925 and went on to work in a volunteer capacity for the American Federation of the Blind. ☒

Report from.... WASHINGTON 2006

By JJ Danielski

World Philatelic Exhibition "Washington 2006" was held in Washington, DC, between May 27 and June 3, 2006. The show was housed in the new Convention complex surrounded by 7th Street, N Street, 9th Street, and Mt. Vernon Place. The Renaissance Hotel, the headquarters hotel for the exhibition, was just across the street on the south side of the Convention Centre. Five other hotels, secured by the organizers, were in very close proximity to the Convention Centre.

The venue proved to be an ideal place for the event. A huge underground space running the entire length of the complex provided sufficient room for all exhibits, vendors' booths/stands, Society tables, bin room, and so on. The events took place in meeting rooms located above ground; the Awards Banquet was held in the Ballroom on the top floor.

Personalized stamp
issued by the United
Nations during
Washington 2006.



Initially, plans were made for extended Canadian participation in Washington. The RPSC appointed two commissioners, Dr. John Powell, who passed away before the qualification of exhibits was finalized, for the West and myself for the East. I got the Canadian exhibits through the qualification process then was replaced as commissioner by Charles Verge who took the exhibits to the show and brought them back.

FIP exhibitions organized in the United States usually attract a lot of attention and for the 3,800 available frames the organizing committee received applications for 7,000 more. The qualification process was painful for Canadian exhibitors as the cuts to the Canadian applications exceeded 50%. It affected all categories.

Here are the statistics (applications or frames accepted or applied for/and the applications or frames submitted): total number of applications

32/65, total number frames: 111/262, total number of stamp exhibits: 12/33, total number of youth exhibits: 6/14, total number of one frame exhibits: 3/7, and total number of literature entries: 11/12. The rate of acceptance in stamp exhibits represented only 36% of the number of exhibits submitted which made many Canadian applicants very unhappy. It also impacted the number of Canadian commissioners. Since the limit for two commissioners was 150 frames accepted, only one could have his expenses covered by the organizing committee.

The organizers were able to secure for the show the best material and the best exhibits in competitive and non-competitive classes alike. There were 33 excellent exhibits and displays shown in the Court of Honour and Invited Class. The collection of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II opened this class, showing gems from the Royal Philatelic Collection. The focus of the display was on Barbados, Bermuda and the Cayman Islands. It was followed by the collection of His Serene Highness Prince Albert of Monaco. Within a display entitled "A Treasury of World Rarities" which presented material originating from different sources, there was a marvellous item from Canada, a block of four of the 1857 ½ pence Queen Victoria imperforate stamps used in June 1859 on a letter from Quebec to New Ross, Ireland, exhibited by Ron Brigham

The international jury consisted of 45 judges and six apprentices, not including experts and senior consultants. Here is the break down by country: USA – 15 jurors and two apprentices, United Kingdom – three jurors and one apprentice, Australia – two jurors and one apprentice, Czech Republic and Singapore – two jurors, Israel and Romania – one juror and one apprentice; 17 countries, namely: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Korea (Rep.), Luxembourg, New Zealand, Russia, Spain, Switzerland and Thailand had one juror each, and the Republic of South Africa had 1 apprentice.

Koh Seow Chuan, President of FIP, was appointed as Honourary President and Charles Peterson (USA), President of the Jury. Canada was represented by myself as the replacement for Harry

Sutherland who passed away before the show opened.

There were 23 exhibits shown in the Championship Class: five from Germany, three from USA, two from each Italy and Spain. The following countries had one exhibit each: Belgium, Bolivia, Canada, China, Columbia, Finland, Netherlands, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia and Sweden.

The Grand Prix d'Honneur was awarded to Edward J.J. Grabowski (USA) for "Guadalupe Postal History". The other nominees were: Damian Läge (Germany) for his "Australasian Birdlife", The Brigham Collection (Canada) for "The Dominion of Canada: The Large Queens 1868-1897", Hugo Goggel (Colombia) for "Colombia, The First Four Classic Issues", Antonio Cuesta (Spain) for "Filipinas: 1776-Pre UPU Era".

The Grand Prix International went to Omar Rodriguez (USA) for "Classic Mexico: The First Issues from Colonial Mail and First Hidalgos to 1867". The other nominees were: MaryAnn Bowman (USA) for her "Cape of Good Hope: The Triangular Issues", and Joseph Hackmey (UK) for "Ceres-France's First Issue".

The Grand Prix National was awarded to William H. Gross (USA) for "United States Classics, 1847-1869, and Their 1875 Re-issues". The other contender was Steven Walske (USA) with his "Special Postal Routes During the American Civil War".

How did Canada perform in this competition? Here are the statistics. Out of 32 Canadian exhibits the results were as follows: candidate to Grand Prix d'Honneur in Championship Class - 1 Large Gold; 1 Gold; 3 Large Vermeil; 5 Vermeil; 6 Large Silver; 3 Silver; 6 Silver Bronze; 4 Bronze. The breakdown by categories is as follows: in stamp exhibits: candidate to GPH - 1, Large Gold - 1, Gold - 2, Large Vermeil - 3, Vermeil - 4, Large Silver - 1; in Youth exhibits: Silver - 3 and Bronze - 3; in One-Frame exhibits: Vermeil - 2 and Silver - 1, and in Literature: Gold - 1, Large Vermeil - 2, Large Silver - 2, Silver - 2 and Bronze - 4. For the first time the One-Frame exhibits were judged as a regular, not an experimental, class. The maximum number of points awarded in this class was 90 (100 in other classes). (The detailed Palmares has been

published in the September-October 2006 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.)

The show program was extensive. If my calculation is correct, the list of events included 307 entries. It took 12 pages in the catalogue to list all the official events and other activities like the societies' meetings, seminars, receptions, cocktails, and so on. At some point, there were up to 12 different events scheduled at the same time.

There were some Canadian highlights. On the second day of the show, the United States Postal Service and Canada Post launched their joint stamp issue commemorating the 400th Anniversary of Samuel de Champlain's Survey of America. The Canadian Society of Russian Philately held its membership meeting during which Andrew Cronin spoke on various items of Russian interests. Charles Verge conducted two American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors seminars: 1- how to construct a title page, and 2- how exhibitors can educate judges.

The average daily turnout reached almost 30,000. Admission was free but visitors had to register and wear special name tags. Following one of the themes of the show, "Children are the Future of Philately" the organizers did their best to make Washington 2006 an enjoyable environment for kids. The variety of programs, events, and activities directed at bringing children to philately and show them entertaining and educational values of the hobby were really spectacular.

In summary, Washington 2006 was a superbly organized show that exceeded the expectations of many of its participants. In retrospect, what comes to mind are the numerous exhibits, the many worthwhile meetings and seminars, and too little time to take it all in. ☒

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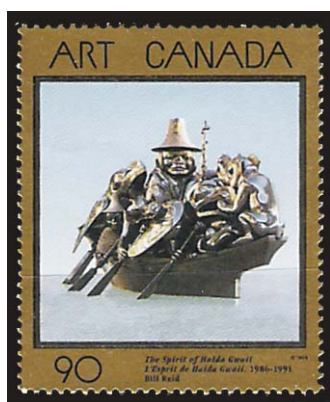
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20 years of the MASTERPIECES OF CANADIAN ART SERIES – part II

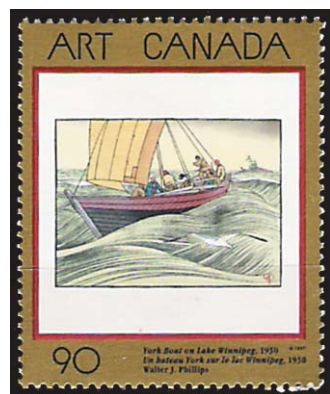
By Richard Logan

Part 1 can be found in the January/February 2007 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

9. Bill Reid's magnificent sculpture *The Spirit of Haida Gwaii* was chosen as the centerpiece for the ninth stamp in the series (1996). The five-ton sculpture was commissioned for the Canadian Embassy in Washington, DC in 1991. A plastic cast of the work is prominently displayed in The Canadian Museum of Civilization in Gatineau, Quebec, and a replica was commissioned for Vancouver's airport International Terminal. Because the creators used a photograph by Harry Foster of the sculpture, they were able to fill the gold foil frame and produce a very attractive stamp.



10. Frames again dominated the ten stamps in the Masterpieces of Canadian Art series (1997). The chosen artist was Walter P. Phillips, whose colour woodcuts influenced the evolution of the graphic arts scene in Canada. His well-established pattern of making woodcuts was: a graphite sketch, next a finished watercolour, another sketch to compose the woodcut and then the final print. From 1925 to 1935 his subjects were mainly from the Prairies; how-



ever, by 1946 most of his subjects were from the Rocky Mountains. To completely fill the gold foil frame, and make it a more attractive stamp, a more fitting colourful woodcut to the selected *York Boat on Lake Winnipeg* would have been *La Rivière, Manitoba* print-

ed as his 1938 Christmas greeting. He is said to have sent out about 100 cards each year.

11. The creators decided that the 11th installment of the series (1998) would be framed in platinum and chose Bruno Bobak's *The Farmer's Family*, painted in 1970, to grace this international rate stamp. The creators could only use the centre panel of this expressionist triptych with a sickly mauve background and another blue frame. In the full triptych, the portrait used is juxtaposed against an initial panel showing the farmer with his pigs and a third panel of the farmer's children. This fleshy imagery of two groping figures was done during his painterly period marked by openness of form, with shapes distinguished by variations of colour. And again, the painting did not fit the frame. Bruneslaw Jacob Bobak's art is not confined to a single medium or technique. Surely one of his landscapes or a still life would have fit the frame.



12. Enthusiastic admirers of art probably greeted the next (1999) Masterpieces of Canadian Art stamp



with enthusiasm as they saw the image of *Coq licorne*, a painting by Jean Dallaire, in the platinum frame designed by Pierre-Yves Pelletier. Unfortunately, the oil on fabric painting ended up "floating" in another purple frame.

Had the dandelion background of the painting been extended to the purple frame it would have been smashing. The best thing Canada Post could do with the *Coq licorne* painting was to install it – 9.9 x 15.2m – on the north wall of 1199 de Bleury Street between St. Catherine and Rene Levesque Streets in Montreal, in October 2001. It was part of a project that involved covering Montreal's less attractive walls, for a two-year period, with giant vinyl reproductions of artwork by Quebec artists.



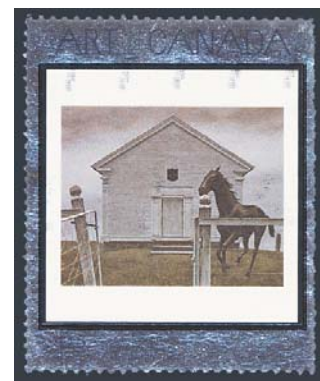
creating new works. He died in 1872. It is estimated that he executed from 1,500 to 1,800 paintings in his lifetime. The 13th release in the series (2000) featured Krieghoff's *Untitled* – now referred to as *The Artist at Niagara*. Whatever possessed the creators of this stamp to show it without a background colour is beyond comprehension – and the shape of the painting does not fit with the frame. They could have used something like *Passengers and Mail Crossing the River* painted in 1860. The painting hangs in the McCord Museum in Montreal.

14. With the 19th issue of the series on August 24, 2001, came a painting called *The Space Between Columns #21 (Italian)* by Jack Leonard Shadbolt that normally hangs in the Vancouver Art Gallery. This stamp should have been called *The Space between Frames and Painting*. In addition, while Shadbolt, an internationalist in outlook, made repeated trips to the Mediterranean and Near East and found colour and light, his inspirational urge, came from British Columbia subject matter. *Unknown Shore* would have filled this stamp frame beautifully.



15. The Stamp Advisory Committee chose David Alexander Colville's famous work *Church and Horse*,

painted in 1964 for the 15th stamp in this series (2002). Had they chosen something like *Berlin Bus* painted in 1978, the acrylic painting would have fit the platinum frame fully and evoked psychological tension – would she make the bus? Instead, a horse galloping to safety through a churchyard to escape dark rain clouds did not compliment the frame. There exists an imperforate pair of this stamp and there are about 16 sheets known to have a missing colour.



16. The Masterpieces of Canadian Art series changed drastically in 2003 when Canada Post released a pane of six stamps, issued at the domestic rate, and a souvenir sheet featuring a dove made from a unique perforation comb process at the international rate. It features six sections from Jean-Paul Riopelle's 1992 *L'Hommage a Rosa Luxemburg*.



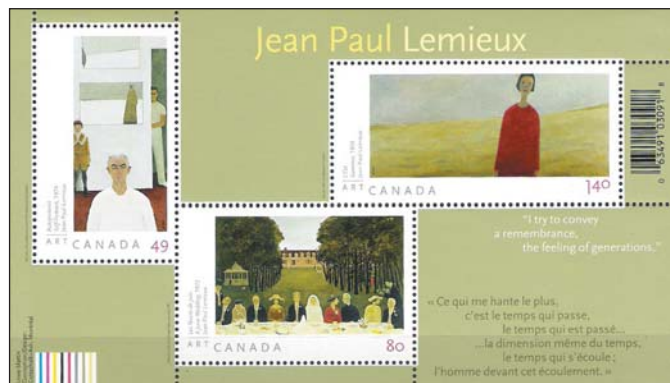
The issue also features a hidden copyright date that appeared as a drop-out in the fluorescent tagging. Riopelle is revered as one of the great modernist painters of the 20th Century. *L'Hommage* is an enormous composition more than 40 meters long in a narrative sequence of 30 paintings. Designer Steve Spazuk stated that "the design challenge was to make the most room for the stamps by letting the work be the feature and using a simple understated presentation."

This is a piece of art painted by a man who had just learned of the death of his former companion, Joan Mitchell – a woman who brought light into his life by art and love. The art contains dark, dreary colours and the reflection of birds living and eventually dying. Following this work of art, Riopelle stopped painting permanently. We would have been

better served by using the Pelletier frame concept. However, turning the frame to a horizontal format using something like Riopelle's *Pavan*, 1954, which features the artist's signature style – a spontaneous mosaic-like surface – is achieved by working the layers of paint using a palette knife.

17. In 2004, the creators chose to “re-launch” the Masterpieces of Canadian Art series that was redesigned under the series name “Art Canada.” The first 15 stamps featured the words “Art Canada,” in a sans serif font, on each stamp by H  l  ne L'Heureux.

Designer L'Heureux chose to reject complexity and tradition and produced a single white frame around the artwork using metallic grey ink where the typography was clustered with the denomination in red. The stamp took on the shape of the artwork that was presented in its entirety. The result was large stamps as follows: domestic rate - 67 x 79mm; U.S. rate - 114 x 178mm; and the international rate - 58 x 126mm. At last, the design served the painting.



Featured in 2004 was artist Jean Paul Lemieux, whose youthful painting was considered revolutionary during the 1930's. It was probably a challenge to fit the domestic rate stamp *Self Portrait*, the U.S. rate stamp *A June Wedding*, and the International rate stamp *Summer* on the souvenir sheet. Nevertheless, the care and attention given the production of these stamps would have pleased Lemieux. However, if it was to be the “Art Canada” series then the two words on the stamp should have been the same font size.

18. The Art Canada series, in its new format, returned in 2005 featuring the art of Homer Ransford Watson. Few Canadians know his work or for that matter his name. However, leading figures in his day like Queen Victoria, Lord Strathcona and Oscar Wilde called him the “Canadian Constable.” Two large stamps were issued: one at the domestic rate



and one at the U.S. rate, and featured *Down in the Laurentides* and *The Flood Gate* (49 x 32mm and 150 x 86mm respectively). They were issued to recognize the 150th Anniversary of Watson's birth, the 125th anniversary of the National Gallery of Canada, and the 125th Anniversary of the Royal Canadian Academy of Art.

19. The creators added to the Art Canada series in 2006 by commemorating the life and work of Dorothy Knowles, whose paintings communicate the shapes and colours of her native Saskatchewan. Two stamps were issued. The domestic rate stamp, *The Field of Rapeseed*, measures 45.5 x 32mm and the U.S. rate stamp, *North Saskatchewan River*, measures 43 x 52mm – again large stamps. Both stamps were offered on a souvenir sheet using nine colour lithography. H  l  ne L'Heureux, who is increasing the number of her stamp designs, continued to create a visual framework in keeping with the artist's palette.

20. In 2007, Canada Post will celebrate 20 years of the “Art” series. Mary Frances West (better known as Mary Pratt) will be the featured artist. Two of her works, *Jelly Shelf* and *Iceberg*, will be depicted on stamps. Although I would have preferred *Eviscerated Chicken on a Coca-Cola Box* or *Salmon Between Two Sinks* but the two selections go a long way in showing the technique and talents of one of Canada's most illustrious painters. ✉



Drifting Ice Island Mail

The Cold War Years

By James E. Kraemer, FRPSC

After World War II ended in 1945 the United States showed considerable interest in doing research on ice islands in the Arctic Ocean. Perhaps the fact that the Russians had been operating research stations on drifting Arctic ice since 1937 may have helped to create this interest. On the other hand, the question of sovereignty in the Arctic became a concern to countries with an interest in the region. The news that Germany had installed electronic monitoring equipment in a remote area on the Canadian Arctic coast during World War II hastened the need to have a greater presence there. American scientists began plans to establish research bases in the Arctic, particularly in Alaska, to monitor wind speeds, ocean currents, drifting ice and their effects on climate.

T-1

Shortly after W.W.II, on August 14, 1946, the United States Air Force discovered an ice island in the Arctic Ocean. It was part of the soft-water glacier shelf on Ellesmere Island that had broken free and floated into the ocean. The ice island was given the code name, T-1 from its designation as a radar target.

It was five years later, on February 20, 1951, that the United States established its first scientific laboratory on an ice island in the Beaufort Sea, about 115 miles, (185 kilometres), north of Barter Island. Its purpose was to study weather, ice formation, ocean currents and the sea bottom. Due to unsafe conditions, caused by a violent storm, the station's life was cut short. The scientific team was plucked from the disintegrating ice in a dramatic rescue on March 10, 1951. Three days later a U.S. airplane searched the area and reported that no trace of the camp remained.



The Arctic region: Note the chief mail distribution points of Barrow, Alaska, Alert, Canada and Thule, Greenland.



Fletcher's ice island base, T-3 in 1953.

SPECIAL MISSION 1955 FLETCHER'S ICE ISLAND "T-3" NORTH POLE

Handstamp used on mail from Fletcher's ice island, T-3 from April 25 until September 24, 1955 when the base closed. Mail receiving this handstamp was cancelled at APO-23, Army, Air Force Postal Station in Thule, Greenland.



Some of the postal markings that cancelled the mail from ice island T-3 from 1952 until 1960. The mail was conveyed by helicopter or aircraft from the ice islands to APO-23 in Greenland.



Sidemarks used on T-3 mail until May 1954. Cancelled APO-23 in Greenland.



U.S. drift station, Bravo, cacheted cover cancelled at Ladd Air Force base in Alaska on September 19, 1960.

T-2

In the spring of 1950 a glacial floating ice island was discovered and designated T-2. Col. Joseph O. Fletcher, commander of the U.S. weather station squadron in the arctic, made the discovery.

T-3

Col. Fletcher also discovered another ice island that was 7 miles in length and riding in the ocean about 50 feet higher than the surrounding pack ice. The U.S. air force under Col. Fletcher landed on this ice-island near the pole on March 19, 1952 in a C-47 aircraft from the U.S. air base in Thule, Greenland. They established a weather observation research station. This station, also known as Fletcher's Ice Island, was designated T-3. The station was briefly abandoned on May 14, 1954 when it floated close to a Canadian weather station at Alert on Ellesmere Island. The ocean currents moved the base further into the Arctic Ocean and it was reoccupied on April 25, 1955. After completing its work, the base closed on September 24, 1955.

The first mail from T-3 was postmarked APO-23, U.S. Postal Service, Thule, Greenland, on April 1, 1952. The next mail was on April 11, 1952, postmarked APO-937 in Maska. The first mail to use the large, round T-3 date stamp was April 25, 1952. This date stamp continued to be used in 1953 and 1954. Most of the covers were autographed by Captain John Daikus.

During the 1957 International Geophysical Year a U.S. research team, code named Station Bravo, reoccupied ice island T-3 on March 7, 1957. They remained on the ice island until October 24, 1961. *Time* magazine reported on May 30, 1960 that T-3 was home to 15 U.S.A. air force personnel and 10 scientists. They mentioned that the huge ice floe was 10 miles long, 4 miles wide and 150 feet thick.

By the last week of April 1960, T-3 was floating in the ocean currents on a collision course with the Siberian coast. In late 1960, Captain W.E. Cohagen succeeded Lt. Col. G. Gasenmillar as the commanding officer in charge. Station Bravo, T-3, was abandoned on October 24, 1961. The United States, on February 22 1962 set up a weather observation post on T-3 which had been vacated four months earlier. The station leader in 1964 was Jimmy M. Christman. Each year a U.S. icebreaker visited the station except in September 1966 when it failed to break through the thick ice.

When ice island T-3 was about 325 miles south of the North Pole in Arctic

waters claimed by Canada, an event took place that caused international confusion. Bennie Lightsey, age 31, leader of the 19-man team making weather observations was shot and killed by a 30-30 calibre rifle on July 16, 1970. The man charged with his murder was Mario J. Escamilla, age 32. The question was who had jurisdiction: the United States, which had occupied the island almost continuously since 1951, might consider the floating island similar to a ship and it would then come under maritime law. Since the ice island at the time of the murder was in waters claimed by Canada, should Canada have jurisdiction? Or perhaps it was a case for the International Court in The Hague?

Eventually the issue was tried in a U.S. court

In 1974, T-3 ran aground. During the 12-year period, 1962-1974, the ice island had circled the Arctic Ocean twice. The Arctic currents eventually moved T-3 into a floating position. The unoccupied ice island moved further into the Arctic waters and eventually became lost. On April 2, 1979, when it was 400 miles from Barrow, Alaska a U.S. Twin Otter plane found T-3 and landed on it. The Associated Press reported on July 3, 1983 that T-3 had been "rediscovered" near the North Pole by researchers who had been searching for it. It is thought that the ocean currents and the wind caused the ice island to drift south where it eventually melted. It had been 32 years since it was first discovered.

ICE SKATE

During the Geophysical Year another drift station known as Station A and code-named Ice Skate was occupied on April 7, 1957. Seven months later an emergency occurred due to disintegration and the island was evacuated in November 1957.

ALPHA

The United States drift station Alpha was occupied on April 5, 1957 when the ice floe was at latitude 78 degrees north; longitude 160 degrees west. The first ski-equipped C-47 landed here in April 1957 to bring in supplies and establish a base. By May, the camp's 26 Jamesway huts were set up and a 1,500-meter runway had been completed. About 30 military and scientific staff manned the base camp.

In late April 1958 a large section of the floe broke off and many pressure ridges threatened the research base. All but 10 of the station's personnel were removed from the base and relocated on another floe about a mile away. On May 2, 1958 the personnel



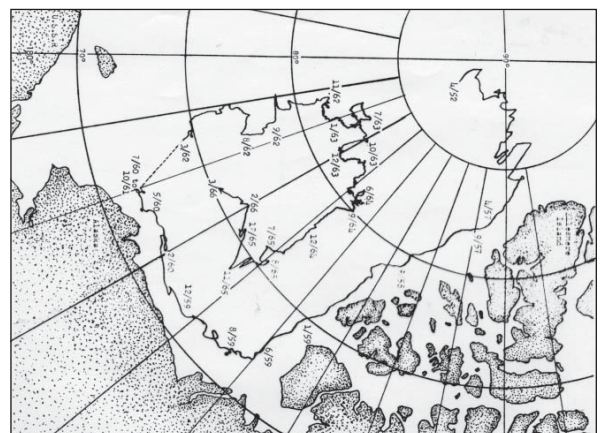
The U.S.S. *Burton Island*, an AGB-1 icebreaker, visited T-3 every summer for several years except in 1966 when it was unable to break through the thick Arctic ice.



Special oval cachet applied to Bravo drift station mail in 1962.



Map shows the drift of T-3 over a 20-year-period, 1947-1967. T-3 was last seen in 1983 on its way into the Greenland current where it would move south into the Atlantic Ocean.



The drift track of Fletcher's ice island, T-3 from April 1962 to March 1966.

Rectangular, boxed handstamp applied to T-3 drift station mail, 1957 - 1959. The first two were applied in Philadelphia, PA; the other two at the U.S. army base in Thule, Greenland.

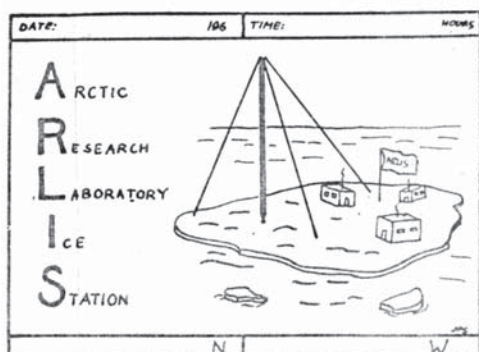


USA T-3 ice island scientific base in 1961.



Arlis drift station track over a four-year-period. Arrows indicate generalized surface currents.

(Map: Courtesy NOVOCEANO 19-61)



Arctic Research Laboratory Ice Station (ARLIS). Cachet used on covers 1960-1961. ARLIS II - Cachet used from 1961 to 1965 inclusive.

returned to the original base and moved the camp and its supplies to the new location. The move was completed on May 24, 1958. The U.S. submarine *Skate* visited Alpha in August, 1958. Alpha closed down on November 7, 1958.

Mail from the U.S. drift station Alpha in 1957 was postmarked at Fairbanks, Alaska. Most Alpha covers in 1958 contained the code name Ice Skate and had a bear cachet. The 1957 covers are also found with a large 42 millimetre postmark Army-air force Postal Service APO-73. In June 1957 the stamps on Alpha II mail began to be cancelled with black ink and some covers with a purplish-red ink.

ALPHA II

A new research station, Alpha II, with help from the U.S. Navy's Arctic Research Laboratory in Barrow, Alaska, was activated on April 4, 1959. It was code named Charlie. Alpha II had a brief existence of only eight months. The floe broke up and was evacuated on January, 15, 1960. Alpha II was on an ice floe that consisted of pack ice. Pack ice floes are made up of salt water and usually last only a year or two in the cold Arctic waters. Glacial ice islands are composed of soft water and last a long time, often for many years. When break-up occurred, the expedition and its equipment moved to T-3 Bravo ice island.

Arlis I

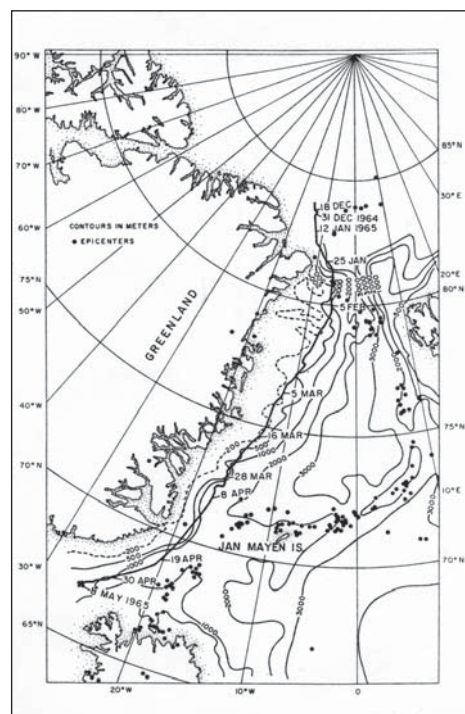
A new Arctic Research Laboratory Ice Station was established on an ice floe on September 10, 1960. It was named Arlis from the capital letters making up the station's designation. Arlis I was about 420 nautical miles northwest of point Barrow, Alaska. Six veteran scientists staffed the station and two support personnel. Supplies for the station were air dropped from a Lockheed Lodestar's cargo bay. The eight-foot thick pack ice began to break up resulting in the station being abandoned on March 25, 1961.

Arlis II

On May 23, 1961 the Arlis expedition set up a base on an ice island that was 12 miles long by 8.5 miles wide and 60 feet thick. The island drifted 1,400 miles (2,250 km), carrying the scientists around the Arctic Ocean. It had drifted westward over Siberia and then reversed itself and drifted eastward. The ice-island began to break up in December 1964. As it entered the Greenland



Two covers mailed from U.S. ships participating in Arctic operations. Both covers were forwarded to the U.S. Army/Air Force Postal Station, San Francisco, CA, where they received the APO-731 machine cancellation.



ARLIS II drift track between 1964 and May 8, 1965. Bathymetry shows Lena trough passing between Greenland and Spitsbergen. Dots show earthquake epicenters.



U.S.A. ice island T-3 cover cancelled at Barrow, Alaska in 1966, signed by Carl Johnston.

current it was moving south at the rate of four miles per day. The research team and their equipment were picked up on May 10, 1965.

Arlis III

Arlis III and Arlis IV were operational for very short periods northeast of Barrow, Alaska. Arlis II under base leader Dr. Victor Hessler opened on February 10, 1964 and closed after three months on May 16, 1964.

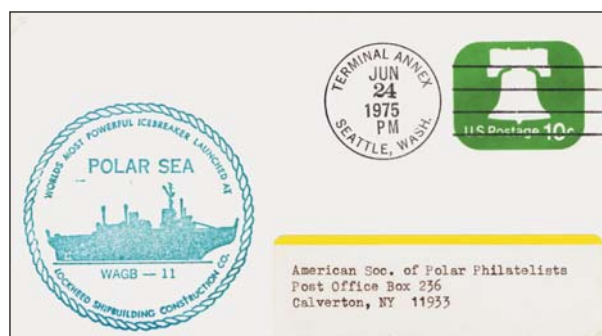
Arlis IV

Arlis IV was established the following year on February 25, 1965 and closed three months later on May 16, 1965. It was also located northeast of Barrow, Alaska.

Arlis V

During April/May 1970 plans were made to establish a research station on an ice island that had been discovered by the U.S.A. Air Command. Plans changed and as a result the station did not open.

Today, satellites keep watch on the ice islands in the Arctic ocean. ☒



The WAGB-11 Polar Sea, was launched June 24, 1975 in Seattle, WA. Built by Lockheed Shipbuilding Construction Company, it was the world's most powerful icebreaker.



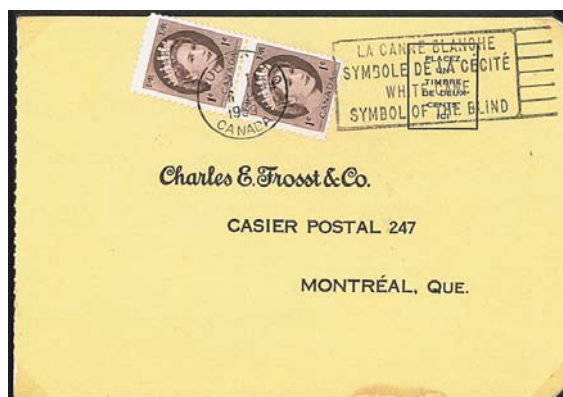
The U.S.S. Glacier, an icebreaker was busy in 1957 as part of Task Force 43 Arctic Operations.

BRAILLE ALPHABET: Postal Slogans – Canada

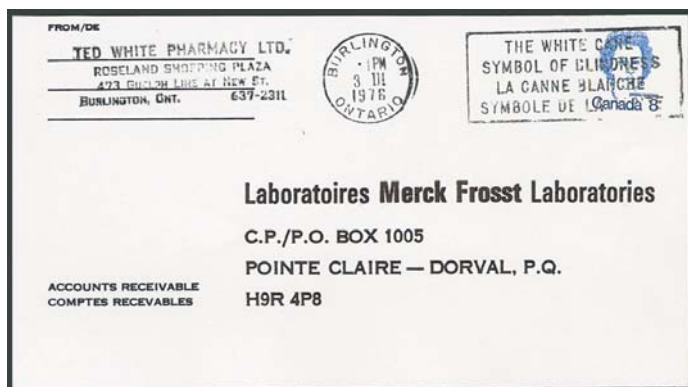
The *white cane* slogans were produced by Canada Post to advertise their importance to the blind community. Bilingual slogans came into universal use in the early 1970s replacing the unequal distribution of English only favoured prior to that time.



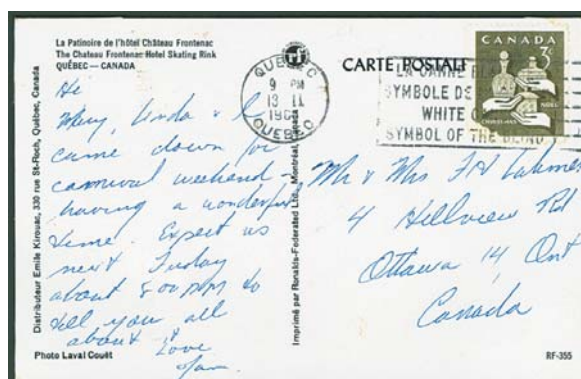
February 1, 1963 cover from Toronto, ON to Montreal, QC with a unilingual, English slogan. The letters, in the three-part hammer, are 2.5 mm high fitted into a box 2.1 cm high and 3.75 cm wide.



February 4, 1959 postcard from Sudbury, ON to Montreal, QC with the bilingual script fitted into a box 2.1 cm high and 4.5 cm wide with 2.5 cm high letters.



March 3, 1976 cover from Burlington, ON to Dorval, QC with the bilingual slogan arranged in four lines. The English preceded the French word-ing. Letters are 3 mm high fitted into a box 2.3 cm high and 5.2 cm wide.



February 13, 1963 postcard from Quebec, QC to Ottawa, ON with the script fitted into a box 2.1 cm high and 4.25 cm wide with 2.5 cm high letters.

The London Philatelist – Archival Edition 1892 - 2005

The Royal Philatelic Society London has published, in digital format, the whole 114 volumes (32,000 pages, 20,000 articles) of the Society's Journal *The London Philatelist*. It is distributed on 12 CDs. In addition to high-resolution facsimile images of every page, the digitized images have been converted to text that is stored in a structured database. There is a powerful search facility for retrieving data and displaying facsimile images of the search results using Adobe® Acrobat® Reader. It is designed to run on a PC. More detailed information is on the Society's Website www.rpsl.org.uk.

Prices are as follows:

Members: UK, inc VAT (£167); Europe, inc VAT (£168); Rest of world, ex VAT (£145)
Non members: UK, inc VAT (£185); Europe, inc VAT (£186); Rest of world, ex VAT (£160)

Orders should be sent to RPSL, 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY. Telephone +44 (0) 20 7486 1044. e-mail: secretary@rpsl.org.uk.

Germany 1923 300 Mark

In 1923, Germany issued its last set of definitives before its initial use of surcharges to cope with severe inflation. The 300 mark green has Dreihundert written at the bottom. In field 85, the plate was flawed and produced a closed top on the u, making it look much like an a. The normal stamp catalogues at minimum value mint never hinged (MNH), and 1.5 Euros postally used. The variety has catalogue values of 45 Euros MNH and 300 Euros postally used. The location is marked by a white circle on the full-stamp illustration. Separate images show both the normal stamp and the variety.

"Values:" dividing the variety value by the value of the ordinary stamp will create a multiple the reader can apply to prices from any other catalog. For example, if the ordinary stamp has a used price of 100 Euros, and the variety has a used price of 350 Euros, multiplying a *Scott*™ or *Unitrade*™ price for the used stamp by 3.5 will give an approximate value for the variety.

The stamp was surcharged 75,000 marks in 1923, but the surcharge included a solid black bar obliterating the word Dreihundert; the variety is not listed on that stamp. It also was surcharged 250,000 marks and 2,000,000 marks with the word obliterated with a series of vertical lines which often show the top of the u. For the 250,000 mark surcharge, the ordinary stamp is minimum catalogue value MNH and 22 Euros postally used. The variety is 90 Euros MNH and 250 Euros postally used. For the 2,000,000 surcharge, the normal stamp is minimum value MNH and 2.5 Euros postally used. The variety is 100 Euros MNH and 200 Euros postally used.

Also in 1923, the issue was overprinted DIENSTMARKE diagonally for use on official mail. The normal 300 mark as an official stamp catalogues at minimum value MNH and 1.8 Euros used. The variety is 70 Euros MNH and 200 Euros postally used.



Normal "u"



Closed top on "u"

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

Give the Gift of RPSC Membership for only \$35*

- **The Canadian Philatelist** - Six issues of this award winning magazine (cover price - \$5 per issue).
- **Sales Circuit** - Useful way of disposing of surplus material and acquiring material for your collection.
- **Chapters** - Network of local Clubs across Canada. A great way to meet other collectors in your area.
- **Stamp Insurance** - Preferential group insurance premiums can save you over 30%!
- **And more!** - Benefits such as your own listing on The RPSC Web site (www.rpsc.org) and more!

* 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 \$).
- **Carnet de timbres en approbation** - Disposez de votre matériel en surplus ou acquérez des nouvelles pièces.
- **Chapitres** - Des clubs locaux au Canada où les membres de La SRPC reçoivent un accueil chaleureux.
- **Assurance philatélique** - Vous pourrez économiser plus de 30% sur votre prime d'assurances de groupe!
- **Et d'autres avantages!** - Tel que votre courriel sur le site web de La SRPC (www.rpsc.org).

* 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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Expiry / Date d'exp : _____

Signature : _____

RPSC # / N° de membre : _____

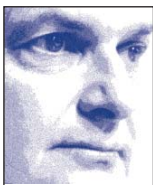
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ROYALE DE
PHILATÉLIE
DU CANADA

P.O. Box / C.P. 929, Station / Succ. Q
Toronto, ON M4T 2P1 CANADA

Tel / Tél: (416) 979-8874 Fax / Télcpr: (416) 979-1144
E-mail / Courriel : info@rpsc.org Web site / Site web : www.rpsc.org



PRESIDENT'S page la page du PRÉSIDENT

by / par Rick Penko

The Canadian Philatelist Online

It is always a pleasure to announce good news. After many months of hard work, *The Canadian Philatelist*, our Society's award-winning journal, is available online at our website (rpsc.org). This wonderful philatelic resource is available to anyone with a computer connected to the internet and an interest in philately. As an incentive, the last five years of the magazine are only available to RPSC members. By using the online search engine, one can view journals and articles (in living colour) as far back as 1891!

I wish to thank John Walsh for his tireless efforts in scanning over 30,000 pages to make these pages available to the philatelic community (I wonder how many scanners he went through?). Our thanks are also extended to Garfield Portch for creating the index of the available journals and to Robin Harris, who developed the searchable database to find articles and topics within the online journal. Well done, gentlemen!

Where Do I Sign?

Our Society traces its beginnings to the year 1887 when The Canadian Philatelic Association was formed with the first election of officers taking place in September, 1888. After a period of inactivity in the early part of the 20th century it was reactivated in 1921. In 1923 the name was changed to The Canadian Philatelic Society and membership was offered to collectors around the world. In 1959 the Society was accorded the honour of using the word Royal in its title and is now known worldwide as The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. As Canada's national society it speaks for all Canadian philatelists at provincial, federal and international levels.

In 2007, we celebrate 120 years of organized philately in Canada. I would like to see our membership double in 2007. At the present time, Canada Post has thousands of deposit account customers who are stamp and postal history collectors. A very small percentage of these collectors belong to our Society. Why? I'll bet that many of these collectors are only waiting for someone to invite them to join the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Just think: if each member of our Society decided that he or she would sign up one new member each year for the next five years, we could easily triple or quadruple our membership. Many of us belong to local stamp clubs; however, not all local clubs are RPSC Chapters, which means that they do not have the advantages that chapters enjoy.

The bigger our Society becomes, the greater our voice in philately in Canada and around the world, the more services we are able to provide, and the more we preserve our hobby's future.

Be a supporter of Canada's national philatelic Society. Promote the Society by encouraging your stamp collecting friends to join and get the advantages that come with greater participation.

Start your recruiting campaign now! ☒

Le philatéliste canadien – Branché

Annoncer une bonne nouvelle est toujours un plaisir. Après de nombreux mois de dur travail, *Le philatéliste canadien*, la revue primée de la société, est accessible en ligne dans notre site Web (rpsc.org). La magnifique ressource que constitue cette revue est offerte à tous ceux qui ont accès à un ordinateur, à l'Internet et qui s'intéressent à la philatélie. Par mesure incitative, seuls les membres de La SRPC pourront consulter les numéros des cinq dernières années. L'utilisation en ligne du moteur de recherche permettra de visionner des revues et des articles (en couleurs) qui remontent à 1891!

Je tiens à remercier John Walsh d'avoir, dans un effort infatigable, numérisé plus de 30 000 pages afin de mettre *Le Philatéliste* à notre disposition (je me demande combien de numériseurs a-t-il brûlés?). Merci également à Garfield Portch pour avoir réalisé l'indexation et à Robin Harris qui a mis au point la base de données permettant de chercher des articles et des sujets en ligne. Bravo, Messieurs!

Où dois-je signer?

Les débuts de notre société remontent à 1887 avec la formation de The Canadian Philatelic Association, dont les premiers directeurs ont été élus en septembre 1888. Le début du vingtième siècle a été marqué par une période d'inactivité suivie d'une reprise en 1921. En 1923, la société est devenue The Canadian Philatelic Society et l'invitation à en faire partie était lancée aux collectionneurs du monde entier. C'est en 1959 qu'on lui a accordé l'honneur d'incorporer le mot Royal à son titre. Elle est maintenant mondialement connue sous le nom de The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada ou La Société royale de philatélie du Canada. En tant que société nationale du Canada, elle parle au nom de tous les philatélistes canadiens tant à l'échelle provinciale, fédérale qu'internationale.

En 2007, nous fêtons les 120 ans de la philatélie structurée au Canada. Et cette année, j'aimerais voir le nombre d'adhésions doubler. Au moment présent, des milliers de clients de comptes de dépôt de Postes Canada sont collectionneurs de timbres ou d'histoire postale. Un très faible pourcentage d'entre eux se compose de membres de notre société. Pourquoi? Je parie que la plupart n'attendent qu'une invitation à se joindre à La Société royale de philatélie du Canada.

Imaginez que chaque membre de la société décide de recruter chaque année un nouveau membre pendant les cinq prochaines années. Nous triplerions ou quadruplerions alors le nombre de nos membres. Beaucoup parmi nous font partie de clubs philatéliques locaux. Ces derniers ne sont cependant pas tous des chapitres de La SRPC, ce qui signifie qu'ils ne jouissent pas des avantages d'un tel statut.

Plus notre société sera grande, plus la portée de notre voix sera puissante dans le milieu philatélique, au Canada et dans le monde entier, plus nous pourrions offrir de services et plus l'avenir de notre passe-temps sera assuré.

Prêtez votre soutien à la société de philatélie du Canada. Faites-en la promotion en encourageant vos amis philatélistes à en devenir membres et à profiter des bénéfices qui accompagnent une participation accrue.

Lancez votre campagne de recrutement dès maintenant! ☒

The Royal Continues to Celebrate Youth Philately

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) President Rick Penko has announced that James Barron of Edmonton, Alberta is the 2006 winner of the Young Canadian Philatelist of the Year award. Barron's success with "Milestones in the History of Aviation" has been exceptional. He has merited vermeil (the highest level a youth can attain) or silver medals at national level competitions. He has also won ATA awards, BNAPS awards, and aerophilately awards. He received a bronze medal at the Washington 2006 World Philatelic Exhibition.

Since 1992, the RPSC has been naming a Young Philatelist of the Year. The recipient receives the Mitchener Medal, named for Governor General Roland Michener, and the Manfred Walther Award which is accompanied by a cheque for \$100.

The Walther Award is in memory of a member of Toronto's Harmonie Stamp Club. Manfred Walther was instrumental in the growth of philatelic exhibitions and one of Toronto's pioneers in youth philately. The Harmonie Stamp Club puts up the \$100 for the award.

Rick Penko says the award is "a great opportunity to recognize accomplishments by young philatelists and to encourage more youth to get involved in the hobby." He is "confident James Barron is a worthy recipient whose success and genuine interest has been phenomenal." Barron has only been collecting since 2000 when he joined the Edmonton Junior Stamp Club at a local library, but he has won "many fine awards."

James Barron is in grade 11 at W.P. Wagner School in Edmonton where he is in the FIRST (Focus in Research, Science, and Technology) program and he also takes advance placement courses. He says "collecting aviation was a topic that seemed to appeal to me." He paid tribute to the late Dr. John Powell as his "mentor in my early collecting." He said Dr. Powell "was very kind and knowledgeable, helping to guide me through the process of exhibiting."

For recreation, Barron plays the baritone saxophone in the school band, and he is involved in triathlon, swim team, student union, skiing, and work.

"Stamp collecting," he says, "is a great way to learn about different countries and history in general." To be named Young Canadian Philatelist of the Year "is a great honour, and I want to thank the stamp community and all who have been supportive."

Not one to rest on his laurels, James Barron plans to do "some editing on my current exhibit and begin construction of a new Alberta-specific aviation display." ☒



La Royale continue de célébrer la philatélie jeunesse

Le président de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC), Rick Penko, a annoncé que James Barron d'Edmonton, Alberta, a remporté le Prix jeune philatéliste canadien de l'année, pour 2006. James a obtenu un succès exceptionnel avec « Milestones in the History of Aviation » (Jalons de l'histoire de l'aviation). Des médailles de vermeil (niveau jeunesse le plus élevé) et d'argent lui ont été décernées à des concours nationaux. Il a également gagné les prix ATA, BNAPS et d'aérophilatélie. Il a reçu une médaille de bronze à l'exposition philatélique mondiale Washington 2006.

La SRPC nomme une jeune philatéliste de l'année depuis 1992. Le récipiendaire obtient la médaille Mitchener, qui tient son nom du gouverneur général Roland Michener, et le prix Manfred Walther qui s'accompagne d'un chèque de 100 \$.

Le prix Walther est donné à la mémoire d'un membre du club philatélique Harmonie de Toronto, Manfred Walther qui a joué un rôle dans l'essor des expositions philatéliques et a été l'un des pionniers de la philatélie jeunesse à Toronto. C'est le club philatélique Harmonie qui fait don de la récompense de 100 \$.

Pour Rick Penko, ce prix est une « belle occasion de reconnaître les réalisations de jeunes philatélistes et d'encourager davantage de jeunes à s'investir dans le passe-temps ». Il croit que « James Barron a bien mérité ce prix et que son succès et son intérêt authentique ont été phénoménaux ». James n'a commencé à collectionner les timbres qu'en 2000 lorsqu'il s'est associé à l'Edmonton Junior Stamp Club, à une bibliothèque municipale, mais il a déjà récolté « de nombreux prix prestigieux ».

Il fait actuellement sa onzième année à la W.P. Wagner School d'Edmonton, où il suit le programme FIRST (Focus en Recherche, en Science et en Technologie). Il est aussi inscrit à des cours de placement avancé. Il déclare « l'aérophilatélie est un sujet de collection qui m'attirait », et rend hommage à feu John Powell qui a été, dit-il, « mon mentor à mes débuts. » Il ajoute que M. Powell était « très aimable et très avisé. Il m'a guidé dans le rouage des expositions. »

Pour se divertir, James joue du saxophone baryton avec l'orchestre de l'école, il a des activités liées au triathlon, fait partie de l'équipe de natation et du syndicat étudiant, en plus de s'adonner au ski et de travailler.

Selon James, « la philatélie est une façon magnifique de se renseigner sur différents pays et sur l'histoire en général ». Être nommé Jeune philatéliste canadien de l'année « est un grand honneur et je souhaite remercier le monde philatélique ainsi que tous ceux qui m'ont accordé leur soutien ».

James Barron n'est pas du genre à s'asseoir sur ses lauriers; il envisage « de retoucher ma collection actuelle et d'entreprendre la mise sur pied d'une nouvelle collection sur l'aviation spécifique de l'Alberta ». ☒



MESSAGES from the National Office MESSAGES du Bureau national

by / par Peter Butler,
Director, National Office / directeur, Bureau national

Making space for more philatelic material

In discussions with President Rick Penko and Editor Tony Shaman, the National Office has recommended to the publisher that we cut back on space used by the Society, thus saving pages for philatelic articles, news and other material of current interest to the membership. You will note the following changes to the magazine in this issue:

Two columns, Messages from the National Office and Chapter Chatter, will alternate and will be printed in every other issue or shortened to take up less space.

The full-page Membership Application form, usually found on one of the first five pages, will only be printed in every other issue.

Chapter Meetings will also be cut back to every other issue. This is not to suggest that the information isn't important but that the members who check it regularly can refer to the last issue or wait for the next one for needed information.

Keep those notes and e-mails coming!

The National Office has received several notes and e-mails of commendation from members who are pleased to see we are using current commemorative stamps on all our personal mail. "Well done to promote philately" and "Pleased to see renewal notice franked with commemoratives...at last!" were just two of the responses.

There's more good news! The National Office has been assured that an RPSC pictorial cancellation will be approved by Canada Post for National Office use. Details of the new procedure are being worked out and should be in use by the spring.

Chapter Session at the Edmonton Spring National Show

Calling all chapter reps to The Royal and designates: the chapter's seminar at the Edmonton Spring National Show March 23-25 is a go! George Pepall, Chapters Director on The RPSC Board, will be present to lead a session on chapter benefits and services from The Royal. We'll look at what The Royal can and should do to help chapters build membership and to energize club meet-

Davantage de place pour les sujets philatéliques

Le Bureau national en accord avec le président, Rick Penko, et le rédacteur en chef, Tony Shaman, a recommandé à notre éditeur de réduire l'espace utilisé par la société afin d'augmenter le nombre de pages réservées aux articles philatéliques, aux nouvelles et à d'autres sujets qui intéressent nos membres. Ainsi, vous remarquerez les changements suivants dans le présent numéro :

Les deux chroniques, « Messages du Bureau national » et « Parlons des chapitres » paraîtront en alternance, à tous les deux numéros, ou seront raccourcies afin de libérer de l'espace.

Le formulaire de demande d'adhésion, qui occupe normalement l'une des cinq premières pages, sera aussi imprimé à tous les deux numéros.

« Réunions des clubs membres » sera également réduite à un numéro sur deux. Les renseignements qu'on y trouve ne sont pas sans importance, mais les membres qui consultent régulièrement cette chronique peuvent se référer au numéro précédent ou attendre le prochain pour trouver ce qu'ils cherchent.

Continuez de nous envoyer des commentaires et des courriels!

Le Bureau national a reçu plusieurs commentaires et courriels élogieux de membres qui sont heureux que nous utilisions les timbres commémoratifs courants pour tout notre courrier personnel. « Une bonne façon de promouvoir la philatélie » et « Heureux de voir un avis de renouvellement portant des timbres commémoratifs... enfin! » n'en sont que deux exemples.

Encore plus de bonnes nouvelles! Le Bureau national a reçu la confirmation qu'il pourra utiliser une oblitération illustrée de la SRPC approuvée par Postes Canada. Les détails de la procédure sont en train d'être mis au point et l'oblitération pourra être utilisée d'ici le printemps.

Une séance réservée aux chapitres à l'Edmonton Spring National Show

À l'intention de tous les délégués et des représentants des chapitres auprès de La Royale : le séminaire sur les chapitres, dans le cadre de l'Edmonton Spring National Show, qui aura lieu du 23 au 25 mars est prêt! George Pepall, directeur des chapitres au conseil d'administration de La SRPC, dirigera une séance d'information sur les avantages et les services qu'offrent les chapitres. Nous examinerons ce que La Royale peut et doit

ings. George will welcome your input and consolidate it into planning for future services to chapters. Western clubs, please make an effort to have your club represented at this meeting. It will take place at 10:00 a.m. on Saturday March 24, 2007 in the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall, and run for no more than two hours. All reps or designates will receive a special gift for making the effort to attend. (More info on the show at: www.rpsc.org and on the seminar at: pepall@rogers.com)

What clubs are doing to boost The RPSC

As I read through the newsletters that are beginning to arrive at the National Office, we are always looking for ideas to pass on to clubs. If you are looking for a way to boost The ROYAL, here's one the Saugeen Stamp Club often uses. Whenever the club holds lucky draws, gives out door prizes or presents gifts, the number one prize is a year's free membership in the club. Another prize is a year's subscription to *The Canadian Philatelist*, which, incidentally, includes a one year membership in The RPSC. It's a great initiative and we appreciate the support from the Saugeen Stamp Club. ☒

faire pour aider les chapitres à produire des adhésions, et pour ériger les réunions des clubs. George sera heureux d'entendre vos commentaires et de les concrétiser en planification de futurs services aux chapitres. Clubs de l'Ouest, s'il vous plaît, faites un effort pour que votre club soit représenté à cette séance. Elle aura lieu à 10 h, le samedi avant-midi, 24 mars 2007, à l'Europa Conference Centre du West Edmonton Mall, et durera moins de deux heures. Tous les représentants ou délégués recevront un cadeau spécial en reconnaissance de leur effort de participation. (Renseignements supplémentaires sur l'exposition : www.rpsc.org et sur le séminaire : pepall@rogers.com)

Ce que font les clubs pour promouvoir La SRPC

Quand je lis les bulletins qui commencent à arriver au Bureau national, une recherche d'idées à transmettre aux clubs s'enclenche. Si vous cherchez un moyen de promouvoir La Royale, essayez celui du Saugeen Stamp Club. Quand il organise un tirage ou qu'il donne des prix de présence ou des cadeaux, le premier prix est une adhésion gratuite d'un an au club. Comme autre prix, il offre un abonnement d'un an au Philatéliste canadien, qui incidemment inclut une adhésion d'un an à La SRPC. Voilà une remarquable initiative et nous remercions le Saugeen Stamp Club de son soutien. ☒

MEMBERSHIP report Des nouvelles de nos MEMBRES

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the Constitution. If no adverse reports are received within 30 days of publication, applicants will be accepted into full membership. Any objections should be sent to the National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1.

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire n'est communiqué au Bureau national, (C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérents seront acceptés comme membres.

(M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian / mineur - activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-28598 • Mr. Edward Grandmaison
Canada

I-28599 • Ms. Mary Leask

I-28601 • Mr. Harvey Baessler
Canada, Australia

I-28603 • Mr. Raymond Metcalf
South Africa

I-28604 • Mr. Keith Donald
African Countries, Portugal, United Kingdom

I-28606 • Mr. Orville Osborne
Canada & Provinces, Canada Map Stamp, Russian Zemstvo

I-28607 • Mr. Alasdair Bradley
Newfoundland, Falklands, R. Dependencies, B.A.T., Commonwealth Pre-1955

I-28608 • Mr. Douglas Sayles
Canadian military mail

I-28609 • Mr. Andrew Young
Great Britain (1840-2000), Selected British Commonwealth (To 1960)

I-28610 • Mr. Wayne Irwin
All Canadian and Wildlife Worldwide, also Christmas/Easter/Religious

I-28611 • Mr. Klaus Muller

I-28612 • Mr. John Arnold
Newfoundland, Canada and Provinces

I-28613 • Mr. David Brown
Canada Air Mail

I-28614 • Ms. Cindy Mausser
Great Britain, Canada, Mint and First Day Covers

I-28615 • Mr. Charles Hager
Canadian

I-28617 • Mr. Russel Bailey
Canada

I-28618 • Mr. Robert Benoit
UK Machins, UK common issues 1935-53

I-28619 • Mr. John Peters
General

CHAPTERS / CHAPITRES

C-226 • Grand River Valley Philatelic Assoc.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS ?

Changes can be made on-line at www.rpsc.org "Members Login" or by contacting the National Office.

VOUS CHANGEZ D'ADRESSE?

Effectuez le changement en ligne à www.rpsc.org "Members Login" ou en prenant contact avec le Bureau national.

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

I-19440 • Mr. Hugh J. MacDonald

I-23313 • Dr. A. John B. Nazareth

I-26631 • Mr. Frank Daems

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

HL-6043 • Mr. Donald Greenleaf Joss

Correction

In the Deceased Members section of the Membership Report found in the Jan/Feb 2007 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, we identified Dr. Charles W. Hollingsworth, FRPSC incorrectly. It should have appeared as Dr. Charles W. Hollingsworth, FRPSC rather than Mr.. We apologize for this error.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

Please take notice that the Annual General Meeting of the members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (hereinafter called the "Society") will be held at the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario, on Saturday the 13th day of October, 2007, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon (local time) for the purpose of:

1. Receiving and considering the financial statements of the Society as at December 31, 2006, and the reports of the Directors and auditors thereon;
2. The Election of Directors and the appointment of auditors;
3. Considering, and if approved, ratifying, sanctioning and confirming all by-laws, contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Society enacted, made, done, or taken since the last Annual General Meeting of members of the Society; and
4. The transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

AVIS AUX MEMBRES

Veuillez noter que l'Assemblée Générale Annuelle des membres de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (ci-après la « Société ») se déroulera à Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, Ontario, le samedi 13 octobre, 2007, à 10 heures (heure locale) avec à l'ordre du jour:

1. La réception et l'examen des relevés financiers de la Société en date du 31 décembre 2006, et des rapports des directeurs et vérificateurs sur le sujet;
2. L'élection des directeurs et la nomination des vérificateurs;
3. L'étude et, en cas d'approbation, la ratification, l'autorisation et la confirmation des tous statuts, contrats, actes et délibérations du Conseil d'administration de la Société qui auront été décrétés, passés, effectués ou arrêtés depuis la dernière Assemblée Générale Annuelle des membres de la Société; et
4. La transaction de décisions comparables et autres questions devant être traitées à la réunion ou avant son ajournement.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

A Call for Nominations of Directors of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is hereby set forth.

Eight (8) Directors will be elected at the Annual General Meeting to be held in Toronto, Ontario, at ROYAL *2007* ROYALE on October 13, 2007.

"Nominations must be in writing and be made and seconded by members in good standing of the Society. The person nominated must consent to his or her nomination and such nomination, to be valid, must be received by the National Office or by the President by May 1, 2007. All nominations will be placed before the Nomination Committee who will prepare a slate of Directors of those nominated to ensure national representation based on levels of membership."

The proposed slate of Directors will be published in the July-August 2007 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* along with a short biography of each nominee. Nominees should provide a photograph suitable for publication and a short biography with their nomination papers.

AVIS AUX MEMBRES

Ceci est un appel pour la nomination de candidat(e)s au poste de directeur de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada.

Huit (8) directeurs seront élus à l'Assemblée Générale Annuelle qui se tiendra à Toronto, Ontario, à ROYAL *2007* ROYALE le 13 octobre, 2007.

« Les nominations doivent être présentées par écrit et faites et secondées par des membres en due forme de la corporation. La personne présentée doit être d'accord avec sa nomination. Les nominations doivent être reçues par le bureau national ou par le Président au plus tard le 1er mai, 2007. Toutes les nominations seront envoyées au comité de nomination qui établira une liste de candidat(e)s pour assurer une représentation nationale basée sur le ratio des membres. »

La liste des candidat(e)s proposé(e)s sera publiée dans *Le philatéliste canadien* de Juillet-Août 2007. On y inclura une courte biographie de chaque candidat(e). Les candidat(e)s doivent faire parvenir une photo qui peut-être reproduite ainsi qu'une courte biographie avec leurs documents de nomination.



Dated this 12th day of January 2007.
By Order of the Board
Peter Butler
Secretary



Fait le 12e jour de janvier, 2007.
Par ordre du Conseil
Peter Butler
Secrétaire

in MEMORIAM NÉCROLOGIE

Les ancêtres de Lola sont venus de l'Acadie après avoir vécu successivement à Port Royal, Beaubassin, Chéticamp et Havre Aubert pour émigrer finalement sur la Côte-Nord en 1854 à Kégasca, près de Natasquan au Québec. Lola naît toutefois à Edmonton, Alberta, le 14 janvier 1911. À l'âge de 13 ans, elle déménage à Québec avec sa famille.

Elle est toujours à Québec en 1934, à l'École Bart, où elle obtient un diplôme commercial et enseigne comme institutrice. Son bilinguisme, sa connaissance de la sténographie et de la dactylographie lui ouvrirent facilement la porte à différents emplois. On la retrouve sténographe officielle à la cour martiale, ensuite au Département de la défense nationale et au Ministère du bien-être social et de la jeunesse.

C'est au tout début de sa carrière de sténographe qu'elle fit la connaissance de Lionel Caron, son futur époux et sténographe de cour lui aussi au quartier général du district militaire No 5. Ils convolèrent en justes noces le 19 septembre 1942. Le couple déménage à Montréal en 1950 et en 1952, son époux obtient un poste à Sherbrooke.

En épousant Lionel, Lola a découvert aussi qu'il était philatéliste et ce dernier l'initie à la philatélie dans les années '50. Elle joint «The Coaticook Stamp Club». Au début de l'année 1961, Lola devient membre de Société Royale de Philatélie du Canada (SRPC) et assista à la 33e convention en mai 1961 à North Hatley et sera fidèle par la suite à la plupart des conventions jusqu'en 2001. Dans les documents personnels qu'elle a légués à Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, on y trouve dans un dossier les procès-verbaux d'une réunion du « Eastern Township Stamp Club » en date du 9 mai 1963, consignées par Lola agissant comme secrétaire-trésorière en l'absence du secrétaire-trésorier. Son époux Lionel décède subitement le 4 février 1962.

Elle revient à Québec, une ville pour laquelle son attachement est très grand à la fin de l'été 1963 et entre au service du Gouvernement du Québec comme secrétaire particulière du ministre du travail.

Plus tard, Lola travailla quelques mois pour Pierre Laporte et l'annonce de son décès dans des circonstances dramatiques l'ébranla considérablement. Le 4 février 1970, Lola avait même été nommée secrétaire principal par arrêté en conseil no 476.

Membre de la Société philatélique de Québec dès 1964, elle y sera au cours des années directeur, secrétaire, responsable du bulletin mensuel, vice-présidente et présidente de 1974 à 1976. En 1975, lors de « Royale '75 », la 47e convention de la SRPC, Lola se révélera une organisatrice et une présidente exceptionnelle.

LOLA CARON GIASSON, FRPSC



1911 - 2006

Dans son vécu philatélique, l'histoire postale a occupé une place de choix. Tout ce qui touchait la ville de Québec en particulier l'intéressait vivement et toute oblitération libellée Québec était systématiquement conservée, même la plus moderne. Dès que la Société d'Histoire Postale du Québec (SHPQ) est née en 1980, Lola se trouva au fil de départ et en fut même la présidente de 1982 à 1984. La collection qu'elle osa entreprendre, celle de réunir des enveloppes oblitérées et postées à Québec pendant les 2,194 jours de la guerre 1939-1945 était un défi audacieux. Le 6 juin 1992 à Edmonton, lors de Royale'92, elle était honorée du titre de « Fellow » de la SRPC et en 2002 elle était

choisie pour recevoir la médaille du Jubilé de la reine Élisabeth II pour son implication exemplaire en philatélie.

L'apport de Lola à la philatélie est considérable. On la retrouve aussi à l'origine de la Fédération québécoise de la philatélie (FQP) et sur le conseil d'administration en 1980 et dans les membres fondateurs de l'Académie Québécoise d'Études Philatéliques (AQEP) en 1982. Elle collabora à plusieurs reprises aux « Cahiers de l'Académie ». Dans l'*Opus III* de 1985, on peut y lire son magistral article sur « La poste aux Îles-de-la-Madeleine et que Jean Walton a repris en anglais et développé un peu plus dans le journal officiel de la British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS), le *BNA Topics* de avril-juin 2002 et pour lequel article Lola et Jean ont reçu le trophée Vincent G. Greene pour le meilleur article publié en 2003. Cette autre association philatélique, la BNAPS à laquelle Lola s'était jointe comme 2765e membre en mai 1972, elle y fut fidèle jusqu'à tout récemment et a souvent participé à ses conventions partout au Canada.

Lola était une perfectionniste dans tout ce qu'elle faisait. Les articles qu'elle écrivait lui demandaient des heures et des heures d'ouvrage car son souci de l'exactitude, de la précision, de l'inédit l'obligeait à de nombreuses heures de recherches. Ce souci de l'exactitude, de la propreté, de la clarté elle l'avait aussi démontré pendant toutes ces années où elle fut secrétaire. Un ancien chef de cabinet écrivit ceci à propos de Lola lorsqu'il quitta son poste: « Votre sens du devoir et des responsabilités, votre incomparable compétence, votre professionnelle discrétion, votre naturel et distingué comportement quotidien, votre goût manifeste à accomplir à la perfection votre lourde et indispensable besogne font de vous- je l'ai d'ailleurs toujours dit et je continuerai à le répéter – la secrétaire idéale » (Paul Rocheleau 01/06/70).

Lola n'a jamais perdu ces qualités au fil des années. Le Canada, le Québec a perdu sa doyenne en philatélie. J'ai perdu une amie qui m'était très chère. ☒

Père Jean-Claude Lafleur, FRPSC

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

MARCH 3 MARS, 2007:

WINPEX 2007. Put on by the Essex County Stamp Club, and held at the Forest Glade Arena, Windsor, Ontario. Saturday, 10am-5pm. 15 dealers 100 frames. Contact Dave Newman at: lacumo@cogeco.ca.

MARCH 10 MARS, 2007:

OAKPEX 2007, the Oakville Stamp Club's Annual Show will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at Saint Paul's United Church, 454 Rebecca Street, Oakville, ON. Featuring 13 dealers, club sales circuit books, table auction and refreshments. Free admission and parking. Everyone welcome. For information contact John Roberts at (905) 845-0979.

MARCH 17 MARS, 2007:

OXPEX/OTEX 2007, the Oxford Philatelic Society's annual exhibition and bourse will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at the John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive, Woodstock, ON. Featuring exhibits, dealers, youth area, prize draws, Canada Post counter and refreshments. Free parking. For information contact David Wood, Co-Show Chair at (519) 539-2221 or ward2221@rogers.com

MARCH 31 MARS, 2007:

LONPEX 115 Stamp Bourse with 12 dealers and club sales circuit, will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Road – just north of the Hwy 401 and Wellington Road interchange, London, ON. Free admission and parking. For information contact Don Slaughter at donslau@executlink.com

MARCH 31 MARS, 2007:

KAPEX 2007, the Kawartha Stamp Club's annual exhibition and bourse will be held 10 am - 5 pm on Saturday March 31st, at the Evinrude Centre, 911 Monaghan Road (north of Lansdowne Place Mall), Peterborough, ON. Information from Rick Stankiewicz, KAPEX 2007 Show Chair, (705) 295-6158, E-mail: stankiewicz@nexicom.net.

APRIL 13-15 AVRIL, 2007:

The Lakeshore Stamp Club's LAKESHORE 2007 annual exhibition will be held at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, QC. Free admission and ample free parking. Snack bar on premises. Door prizes. Competitive exhibition, dealers from Canada and USA, bourses, show covers and commemorative postmarks, Youth activity center. Hours: Friday and Saturday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sunday: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Information: François Brisse, P.O. Box # 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. Email: fbrisser@sympatico.ca /L'exposition philatélique annuelle LAKESHORE 2007 du Club philatélique Lakeshore se tiendra du 13 au 15 avril 2007 au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Promenade Lakeshore, Dorval, QC. Entrée gratuite et grand stationnement gratuit. Service de sandwichs et de boissons. Nombreux prix de présence. Exposition compétitive, négociants du Canada et des États-Unis, bourses, plis souvenirs et oblitérations commémoratives. Centre d'activité pour les jeunes. Horaire: vendredi et samedi: 10h00 à 18h00; dimanche 10h00 à 16h00. Information: François Brisse, C.P. # 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. Courriel: fbrisser@sympatico.ca.

APRIL 21 AVRIL, 2007:

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

MAY 4-6 MAI, 2007:

The Winnipeg Philatelic Society's Annual Bourse & Philatelic Exhibition - 2007 to be held at the Viscout Gort Hotel, 1670 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg MB R3J 0C9. Free parking, 10+ dealers, exhibits, youth area, show cover and BNAPS/SCC seminars. Hours: Friday 1 pm - 8 pm, Saturday 10 am - 6 pm, Sunday 10 am - 4 pm. Information from Winnipeg Philatelic Society, Box 1425, Winnipeg, MB R3C 2Z1 or society's web site www.wps.mb.ca.

MAY 6 MAI, 2007:

Stratford Stamp Club Mayday Stamp Show will be held on Sunday from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at the Kiwanis Community Centre, 111 Lakeshore Drive, Stratford, ON. Featuring dealer bourse, club sales circuit and exhibits. Free admission. For information contact William Gard at (519) 272-2842 (evenings) or gard2842@rogers.com

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MARCH 23-25 MARS, 2007:

EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL 2007 will be held at the Europa Conference Centre, Fantasyland Hotel, 3rd Floor, West Edmonton Mall, Edmonton, AB. Featuring 20+ dealers, exhibits, circuit sales books, juniors' room, seminars, banquet and BNAPS breakfast. Free general admission. Hours: Friday 12:00 noon to 6:00 pm, Saturday 10 am to 5 pm, Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Contact and general information Christopher Miller (780) 436-4172 or no.113@shaw.ca, bourse information Keith Spencer (780) 437-1787 or keithr.spencer@shaw.ca and exhibits information David Piercey (780) 437-2771 or david.piercey@epsc.ca, or mail to Edmonton Stamp Club, PO Box 399 Edmonton, AB T5J 2J6.

MAY 5-6 MAI, 2007:

ORAPEX 2007, Ottawa's National Stamp Show, the 46th 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 5, 10 am to 6 pm, and Sunday May 6, 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 8-10 JUIN, 2007:

VANPEX 2007 sponsored by the B. C. Philatelic Society will be held at the Richmond Curling Club 5540 Hollybridge Way, Richmond, BC. Loads of free parking, 200 frames of national level exhibits, 30 bourse tables, seminars, awards banquets, 5 minutes from Vancouver International Airport, major hotels within 3 blocks. Friday 10 am to 6 pm, Saturday 10 am to 5 pm, Sunday 10 am to 4

pm. Information: Bob Ingraham (604) 694-0014 or at b.ingraham@shaw.ca. Bourse tables: Jim Miller (604) 444-3500 or at jmillerltd@shaw.ca. Website: www.bcphilatelic.org for more details.

AUGUST 31-SEPTEMBER 2, 2007

31 AOÛT-2 SEPTEMBRE, 2007:

BNAPEX 2007, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society will be held at the Westin Hotel, Calgary, AB. Details to follow at a later date.

OCTOBER 12-14 OCTOBRE, 2007:

ROYAL *2007* ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 79th Annual Exhibition and Convention will be held in Toronto, Ontario. Further details to follow. For information contact Peter Butler, (416) 690-4666 or pbutler@ilap.com. Dates and locations for forthcoming years: 2008, Ste. Foy, Québec. 2009, St. Catharines, Ontario. 2010, Windsor, Ontario. 2011, Montréal, Québec.

MARCH 28-30, 2008:

EDMONTON SPRING NATIONAL 2008, Edmonton, AB. Details to follow at a later date.

MAY 3-4 MAI, 2008:

ORAPEX 2008, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

MAY 16-18 MAI, 2008:

ROYAL *2008* ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 80th Annual Exhibition and Convention will be held in Ste. Foy, Québec. Details to follow.

MAY 2-3 MAI, 2009:

ORAPEX 2009, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

SEPTEMBER 26-30 SEPTEMBRE, 2007

Buda Castle, Budapest, Hungary. National Show with FEPA support and international participation. All classes. Commissioner: Fred Fawn, 20 Palomino Crescent, Toronto, ON M2K 1W1. Tel.: (416) 221-5343. E-mail: thefawnfamily@yahoo.com.

MAY 14-18 MAI, 2008:

Tel Aviv Israel. WORLD STAMP CHAMPIONSHIP "ISRAEL 2008" under F.I.P. patronage will include all 10 F.I.P. philatelic competitive classes, as well as World Stamp Championship competition. Israel Trade Fairs & Convention Center, Tel Aviv. Commissioner: Dr. Jan J. Danielski, 71 Gennela Square, Toronto, ON M1B 5M7. Tel: (416) 283-2047, e-mail: jjad@rogers.com.

JUNE 20-28 JUIN, 2008:

Bucharest Romania. EFIRO 2008 World Philatelic Exhibition under F.I.P. Auspices. Commissioner: Charles J. G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788 Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8. E-mail: verge@sympatico.ca. Tel: (613) 738-2770. Fax: (613) 738-7863.

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 Peter Butler, PO Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Tel: (416) 921-2077, Fax: (416) 921-1282 and E-mail: pbutler@ilap.com.

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WANTED / RECHERCHÉ

FOR PERSONAL collection and exhibit. The "Bathurst District" of Upper Canada, which is now known as the counties of Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew in Eastern Ontario. Pre-1850 only, please. Photocopies would be ideal initially and would give generous offer for your material. R.F. Narbonne, FRPSC, OTB. 613-278-1555 or toll free in Canada 800-247-5619. Box 102, McDonald's Corners, ON K0G 1M0 v58n04

SANTA LETTERS or envelopes with HOH OH0 return address. Any era. Buy or trade. Tony 519-745-2973, e-mail: tshaman@rogers.com or Box 43103, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9. v58n02

WORLDWIDE son cancels loose or on piece, pairs blocks post authorized labels and private postal history, Olympics except 1936, sports, air-mail up 1940 medium and good mint, Europa sets offer for exchange: quality mint singles, sets NH Europe British and colonies up 1955, Canada USA up 1940. For advanced collectors. Steve C.P. 864 Succ B. Montreal, Quebec H3B 3K5 v58n05

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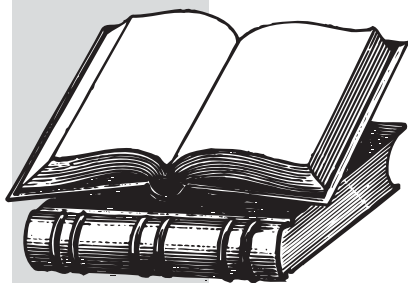
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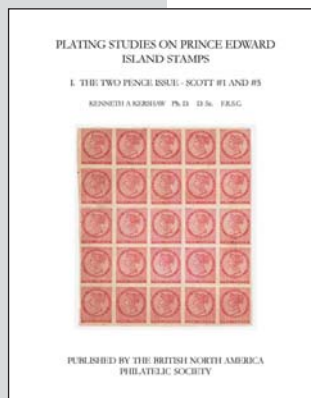
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BOOK REVIEWS

OUVRAGES PARUS



PLATING STUDIES ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND STAMPS I THE TWO PENCE ISSUE - SCOTT #1 AND #5

By Kenneth A. Kershaw. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2006. Spiral bound, 162 pages, 8.5 x 11 inches. ISBN 0-919854-89-3 colour, \$105 Cdn. 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. BNAPS books are available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via <http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/>

Understanding the various printing methods used in the production of postage stamps is a prerequisite to plating stamps and the author of this publication is well qualified in the field.

A botanist by profession, Dr. Kershaw has authored several university texts and following retirement he turned his attention to ephemera, including the study of postage stamps. With his considerable background in computer modeling and multivariate data analysis, the author initially looked at the printing process of the 1898 Map stamp and in short order published a four-volume re-examination of this complex stamp – Canada's first multi-coloured issue using two different printing methods, engraving and electrotyping.

Next on his list of philatelic projects was a plating study of the four printings of the Half Cent Maple Leaf issue. The results were published in two volumes: printings one and two are covered in Volume I and printings three and four are described Volume II.

One of the first things we learn in Dr. Kershaw's most recent book on plating is that the Prince Edward Island 2-Pence stamp is not printed by electrotypes as collectors had been led to believe by a succession of authors beginning with J.A. Tilleard, who first addressed this topic in 1889 and was followed by 20th-century icons of philately Robson Lowe, Fred Jarrett, and Frederick Tomlinson, among others. All appear to have been equally wrong about how these stamps were printed. We now learn, for the first time, that they were actually printed by lithography.

It is this lithographic printing process that explains the numerous varieties that we find on this issue; it is, the limestone surfaces cause the innumerable small and larger variations on the stamps and not the actual lithograph image. Furthermore, mistakes in the transfer of the lithograph to the printing block cause additional varieties that serve to identify features found on these stamps which Kershaw employs to plate these stamps.

To provide the author with a level of confidence with which he felt comfortable in identifying the constant plate varieties

illustrated in his book, he made use of five full sheets of the 2-Pence stamp (Scott No. 5) plus numerous blocks and other pieces that were made available to him by fellow collectors. This large quantity of material allowed him to identify constant flaws even if the variations are small and somewhat inconspicuous. With the degree of replication that he found, Kershaw is confident of his results.

A careful reading of this thorough publication should convince even the most sceptical that two different dies do not appear on the same plate as we have been told by no less an aficionado than Robson Lowe in *The Encyclopaedia of British Empire Postage Stamps*, Vol. 5. The 1-Pence dull rose (SC #1) and the 1-Pence rose (SC #5) used the same plate, according to Kershaw.

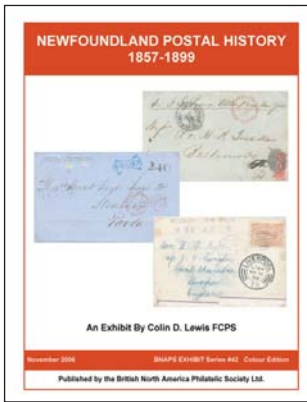
Besides providing an introduction to the plating topic, followed by a brief description of the research material used to actually plate these stamps, the author goes on to explain the salient points revealed by his study. A brief bibliography lists the works that were consulted.

Colour illustrations of the plate varieties take up the lion's share of the book. Clearly illustrated and accompanied by explanatory notes are the varieties that Kershaw found in the stamps' frame lines, on the Queen's head, in the lettering, and in the four spandrels, at top left and right and lower left and right.

Each of the stamps from the 60-stamp sheet is fully illustrated, one image per page; on the facing page the author shows each stamp's identifying plating features.

There is obviously much that is new in this work. In addition to the numerous misconceptions that this book draws to our attention, it also explains how the stamps of these two issues can be plated. It is a publication that all plating enthusiasts and collectors of the stamps of Prince Edward Island will want to have in their philatelic library.

Tony Shaman



NEWFOUNDLAND POSTAL HISTORY 1857-1899, AN EXHIBIT BY COLIN D. LEWIS

Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2006. Spiral bound, 144 pages. 8.5 x 11 inches. ISBN 0-919854-94-X Colour edition, \$100 Cdn.; 0-919854-95-8 black & white, \$35.95 Cdn. 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. BNAPS books are available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via <http://www.iankimmerly.com/books/>

Readers of Newfoundland Postal History 1857-1899 are in for a treat. An award-winning exhibit at national and international levels, this work is replete with Newfoundland covers that the author has accumulated over the last 30 years.

Although the current exhibit, or a predecessor version, has been shown at several stamp shows on both sides of the Atlantic, its publication in book form, the 42nd volume in the BNAPS exhibits series, makes its much wider distribution possible.

The work is divided into four sections: 1) The Pence period - 1857 to April 6, 1865; 2) the Cents period to pre-UPU membership - April 7, 1865 to 1878; 3) the post UPU period - 1879 to 1899; and 4) Significant items that do not form part of the main exhibit. Most challenging for author and readers alike is no doubt the 1853-1865 section when Newfoundland had two currencies in concurrent operation: Newfoundland Currency and Sterling. Domestic mail and mail destined for Canada and the Maritime Provinces was paid in Currency whereas mail going elsewhere was payable in Sterling.

Included in the Pence section, comprising two dozen pages are seldom-seen covers to domestic and overseas destinations. Without exception, covers to both destinations are in exceptionally fine condition, considering their period of use. Overseas mail, besides that going to the United Kingdom, includes letters to France and Portugal, reaching their eventual destinations by various routes.

While routes and destinations are a fascinating and integral part of this exhibit, it is the author's detective work dealing with

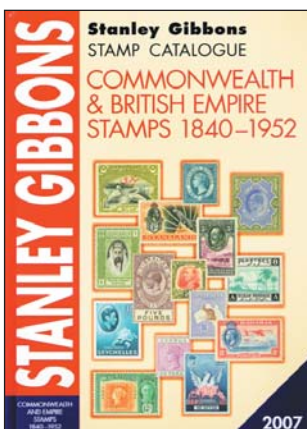
rates that makes this work stand out. Explained and illustrated are rates covering postal services such as the supplementary services of registration, printed matter, postcards, circulars, and newspapers. Also resolved by the author are the periods when these various rates were in effect and the Post Office notices and relevant legislation by which they were implemented.

Section two is a feast for the eyes of segmented cork cancels, an example of an unauthorized bisected stamp paying the inland rate, out-of-period use of pence stamps, redirected mail, and a plethora of unusual rates. These items go a long way in explaining the consistent top awards that this exhibit has garnered over the years.

Nor are sections three and four disappointing. Section three, shows rates in effect after the introduction of the UPU period when postal rates became more standardized. This standardization notwithstanding, the author shows examples of nonconforming UPU rates. A cover from St. John's, dated April 22, 1887, to Hamilton, Bermuda, prepaid 8 cents, is likely a special rate for mail via the United States, the author explains. The UPU section, with its rich display of domestic, regional, United States and worldwide covers, takes up nearly half the pages of this nine frame exhibit.

Newfoundland Postal History 1857-1899 is a publication that anyone with even a remote interest in Canadian or Newfoundland postal history will not want to be without.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS STAMP CATALOGUE COMMONWEALTH & BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS 1840-1952

Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications. 2007 edition. ISBN 0-85259-626-X. Hard cover, 434 pages, 302 x 214 mm; Retail price £44.95. Orders can be placed by telephone: 01425-472363 or by e-mail: sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk. Also available from the publisher at 5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, BH24 3SH or from www.stanleygibbons.com

More stamps have been reproduced in colour in the 2007 edition of *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps 1840-*

1952 than in any previous issue of this popular catalogue. Collectors familiar with this work, now in its 109th edition, will appreciate the changes and additions that the publisher has incorporated since the previous printing. Most notable, besides the expanded use of colour for many of the earliest

stamp issues, are the depictions of varieties that were not illustrated in earlier editions. Typical examples include the New Guinea number SG 210a, the Ceylon 2-cent “comma” flaw, and the Gibraltar 2 shilling “Bird on Memorial” variety.

Readers should note that countries are listed by names by which they were known in 1952 rather than by their current ones. For instance, stamp listings for Solomon Islands appear under British Solomon Islands and, conversely, British Virgin Islands is listed under Virgin Islands. Colonies that were amalgamated into larger territories are grouped together in one section. Making this catalogue a user-friendly work is the index showing the page numbers where individual countries, territories, dominions, and so on, are listed.

Stamp prices, not surprisingly, shown for mint and used copies, continue to creep upwards from prices in previous editions. In fact, the current catalogue shows more price increases than did the 2006 edition.

Included in this classic publication are the stamps of the Commonwealth and British Empire from each postal administration's initial issue up to and including the 1952 issues of King George VI. Also included is a preface by the editor covering such topics as the current state of the hobby, an overview of stamp price realizations throughout the past year, and revisions updating data from previous editions to provide users with the most up-to-date information that is available.

Readers will also find a comprehensive list of currently available in-print catalogues from the publisher, a list of

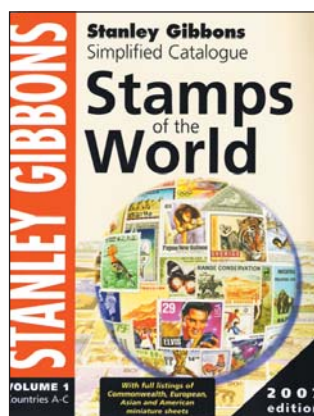
newly added stamps, altered catalogue numbers, a contents page, a seven page spread of general philatelic information and guidelines to the scope of this work, a list of abbreviations found in the catalogue, an international philatelic glossary, a selected bibliography, and a one page listing of specialist philatelic societies.

In fact, much of the success of this catalogue is attributable to the detailed information provided by specialist societies. But relying on information provided by these sources can have a downside: built-in biases that may be questionable.

An example that may be of interest to collectors of Canadian stamps and its postal history is the New Carlisle, Gaspé, Quebec, stamp imprint pictured on page 91. The item is described as a “Postmaster’s Provisional Envelope” despite the fact that no authoritative philatelic organization to date has authenticated this cover as genuine. A caveat to this effect by the editor would have been useful although there is certainly no danger that collectors will unknowingly purchase this item as only one example is known to exist.

At a price of nearly £45, this work is not inexpensive but when one considers the quality of its workmanship, its comprehensive content, and its long-term, practical lifetime, the price can be justified. It is a work in the finest tradition of philatelic publishing and we have no hesitation in recommending it to the stamp-collecting community.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS SIMPLIFIED CATALOGUE - STAMPS OF THE WORLD, 2007 EDITION, VOLUMES 1-5

ISBN 085259-629-4; 085259-631-6; 085259-632-4; 085259-633-2; 085259-634-0. (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover; 230 x 288 mm. Retail price £39.95 each. Orders can be placed by telephone: 01425-472363 or by e-mail: sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or Internet: www.stanleygibbons.com

As with the earlier editions of these five worldwide catalogues, the 2007 *Stanley Gibbons Simplified Catalogues - Stamps of the World* have

incorporated a number of new features. Included are literally thousands of price changes, with many of them upwards, as might be expected. Also, an additional number of the few previously remaining black-and-white illustrations in the 2006 edition have been reduced even further. Consequently, very few non-colour illustrations remain. New also are the listings of Commonwealth and American miniature sheets, fully priced. These were added to the previously listed European and Asian miniature sheets in earlier editions.

As a basic catalogue these volumes are undoubtedly targeted at thematic collectors as well as general country collectors, and as such would have benefited from a subject index. The efficacy of such an index notwithstanding for collectors of specific topics,

each individually listed illustration includes a description of historical, geographical, political, and similar information.

The five individual catalogues are divided in alphabetical order by countries with beginning letters as follows: Volume #1, A-C (1,039 pages of illustrations); #2, D-H (819 pages); #3, I-M (987 pages); #4, N-R (660 pages); and #5, S-Z (972 pages).

Each of the five volumes contains an index of listed countries in alphabetical order as well as cross-references to countries listed in each of the four companion volumes.

Five pages of “Information for users” is a thoughtful touch aimed at making users feel comfortable with these catalogues. And, for the most part, the publishers have succeeded. An outline of the catalogue’s scope, for example, tells users the type of material that they can expect to find listed. Equally important, it offers a list of items that are not included such as, for example, fiscal, revenue, local, private, telegraph, phantom, railway, and perforated initial stamps.

Because the publisher is also a stamp retailer, the listed prices are indicative of what a purchaser can expect to pay for a stamp in fine condition. Unfortunately, these catalogues do not illustrate or define the term "fine" as, for example, the publisher does in its series of individual countries catalogues. A clear understanding of what is meant by fine, very fine, and so on, could only facilitate a better understanding between buyer and seller.

Although these *Simplified Stamps of the World Catalogues* are not as comprehensive as are the publisher's individual country catalogues, they are totally adequate for collectors for whom they were designed: general, thematic, and world-wide philatelists.

Bound in linen-look laminated covers, these catalogues appear durable and will undoubtedly protect their contents for their practical lifetime and beyond.

These now nearly all-colour catalogues, professionally designed and printed, are a quality product that we have no hesitation in recommending for use by thematic or topical collectors as well as general collectors with an interest in the stamps of the world, in the stamps of only a single country or set of countries, or in a specific era or eras.

Tony Shaman

HEADSVILLE POST OFFICE en Route to APS

For the past 35 years, the Headsville, West Virginia, Post Office served as an exhibition and working U.S. Post Office at the Smithsonian's National Museum of American History, showcasing its dual role as a country store and rural mail center. The museum is currently undergoing a major two-year renovation project and the post office was closed in late July. The American Philatelic Society proposed relocating the 19th-century West Virginia post office and general store – which was operated from the early 1860s until 1914 – to the American Philatelic Center in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

Under the proposed relocation plan, the Headsville Post Office will find a new home just off an open-air patio in a room specially

constructed to showcase the tiny building, as well as to preserve it. When visitors enter the store, they will take a step back in time to the Civil War era and rediscover the role the postal service played in our nation's growth.

Sharp-eyed stamp collectors should find the building familiar – its interior was featured on the 1972 8-cent stamp issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Mail Order Industry. Many of the store's original fixtures will be on display in its new location.

The Headsville Post Office not only will become an attraction for visitors, it also will be used as a contract postal facility for the APS.

The vision of APS is to relocate the post office so that stamp collectors and the general public can continue to enjoy this national treasure. Its loan from the National Museum of American History and its display at the APC is consistent with the educational mission of the Society and serves as the next natural step in the evolution of the American Philatelic Center located in the historic Match Factory complex in Bellefonte, Pennsylvania.

The Headsville Post Office Project will be the centerpiece of

the next phase of the Campaign for Philately to raise \$10 million over a 10-year period. Up to \$350,000 will be utilized for the project which is the cost of constructing an environmentally friendly home for the Headsville Post Office that will address light, humidity, heating issues, as well as the physical relocation of the 540-square-foot board-and-batten structure and its furnishings.



"Thanks to the generosity of our members and their ongoing encouragement, the renovation of the Match Factory moves forward," said Peter Mastrangelo, Executive Director of the American Philatelic Society. "Their support and that of other interested parties on this next phase will carry an important part of our hobby and our history from the past to the future." For more information on the Campaign for Philately or the Headsville Post Office Project, contact the American Philatelic Society at 814-933-3803. ✉





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