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Le Philatéliste canadien

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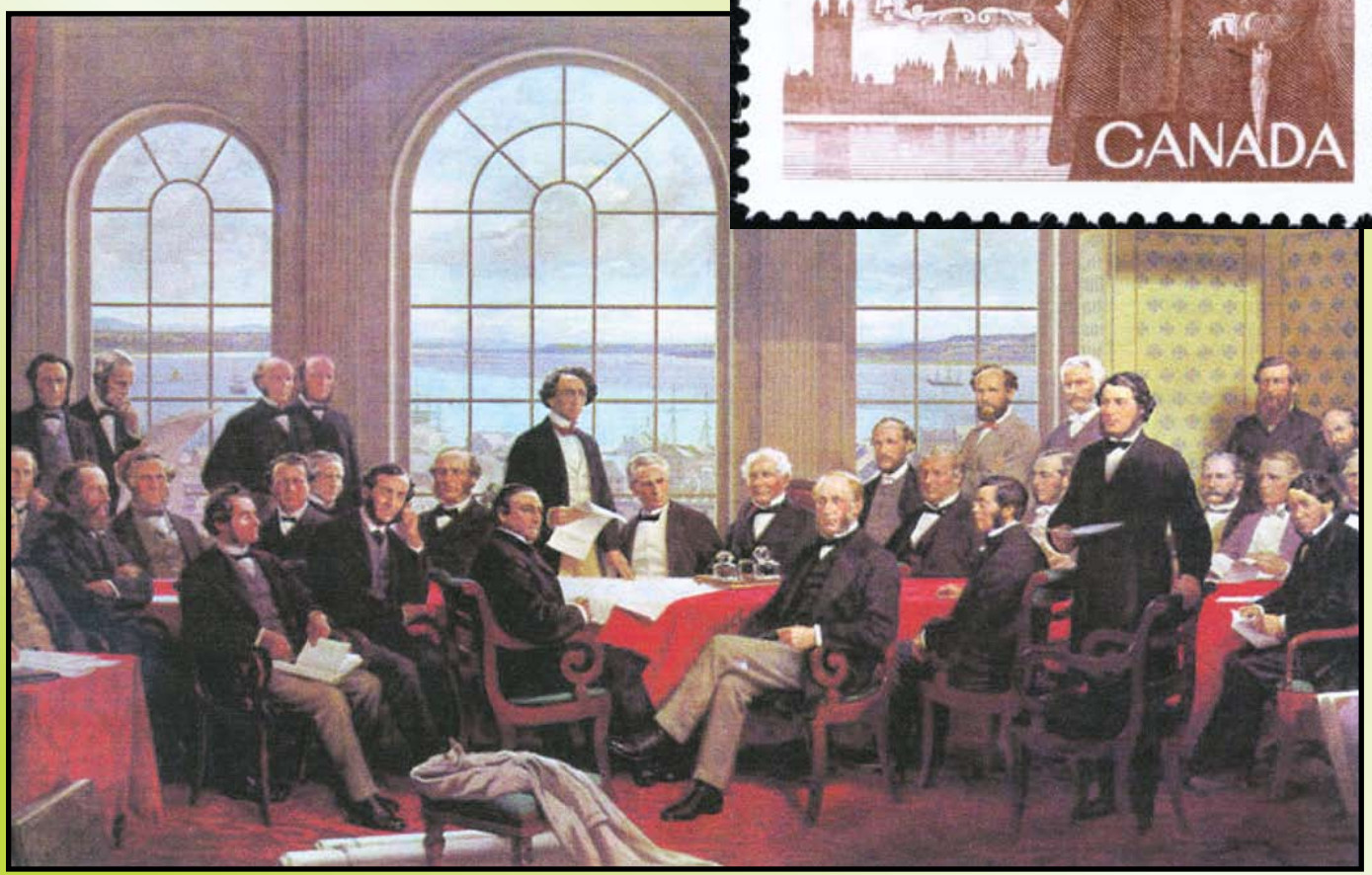

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LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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

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

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

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

GROUP INSURANCE - Group insurance is available for members to obtain coverage for their personal collections. Chapters can arrange third party liability coverage to protect the club and its events. Both policies have substantially lower premiums than non-members would pay for similar packages. Details are available on both types of insurance, upon request, from the National Office.

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

THE INTERNET - The Society has a Web site www.rpsc.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.

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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 voice quelques-uns:

LE PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN - Cette publication bimestrielle, primée au niveau international, offre aux membres des informations et des nouvelles sur le monde philtélique 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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RÉUNION ANNUELLE - Une convention annuelle se tient dans différentes parties du pays. Une exposition de niveau national fait partie intégrante de la convention et permet à l'exposant de se qualifier pour les expositions internationales. De plus vous pouvez y visiter les tables de négociants et assister à des conférences.

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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.rpsc.org où les membres obtiennent les informations à date, les événements philatéliques à venir et peuvent accéder à plusiers autres sites philatéliques.

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

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

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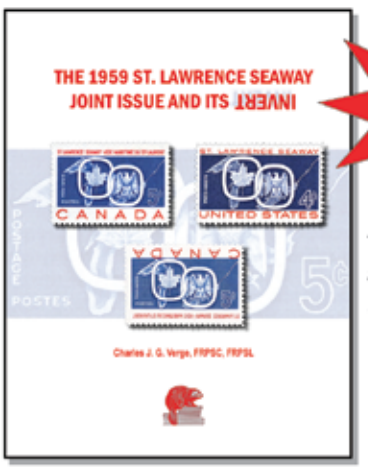

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Journal of The
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Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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the cover / page couverture:

Of the 34 Fathers of Confederation attending the Québec Conference in 1864, only five, John A. Macdonald, George Brown, Oliver Mowat, Thomas D'Arcy McGee and Charles Tupper are depicted individually on Canadian postage stamps.

Canada, however, did honour its founding fathers as a group on stamps in 1917 and 1927 on the 50th and 60th anniversaries of confederation.

Des trente-quatre Pères de la Confédération qui ont participé à la Conférence de Québec en 1864, seuls cinq, John A. Macdonald, George Brown, Oliver Mowat, Thomas D'Arcy McGee et Charles Tupper figurent individuellement sur un timbre-poste canadien.

Cependant, le Canada a utilisé le timbre pour honorer ses pères fondateurs en tant que groupe en 1917 et en 1927 à l'occasion des 50e et 60e anniversaires de la Confédération.

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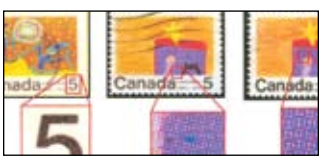

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EDITOR'S notes
notes du RÉDACTEUR

by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC

Is it just my perception or do more stamp dealers these days also sell postcards? Most stamp dealers have always had postcards in their cover boxes as part of their postal history inventory but now I see that some dealers carry a significant inventory of postcards in addition to, and separate from, their usual postal history material.

Perhaps this change in marketing strategy by dealers is in response to organized philately's acceptance of postcards as an official part of our hobby. Many stamp collectors have always had a smattering of postcards as part of their postal history collections; some may even have been "closet" postcard collectors. But because there was no venue for them to exhibit their cards, postcard collecting by philatelists remained a sideline.

That is all changing now. With postcards achieving official status as a competitive exhibiting category in its own right, postcards can now be exhibited on an equal footing with traditional philatelic material such as postage stamps, cancellations, covers, cinderellas, thematic topics and so on.

Although the postcard class is a relatively new exhibiting category in North America, they made their first appearance at a competitive exhibition in 2004 in Norfolk, Virginia; it is a category that proved popular with visitors from the beginning. The interest that the postcard section attracted at AMERISTAMP EXPO 2006 in Toronto gave a good indication that this new exhibiting category was here to stay.

Jeff Long wrote a two–part series about postcard exhibiting in the April and May 2005 issues of *CAPTAIN COQK,* the official newsletter of the Christchurch, New Zealand, Philatelic Society. In his first article, Long outlines why and how to exhibit postcards; the second part delves into the more technical aspects of exhibiting. With the author's permission, Peter Butler, President of the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance (GTAPA), reproduced the Long articles, in a GTAPA handout, adapting them for readers in Canada.

There is little doubt that the addition of the postcard category to the official line-up of exhibiting classes in North America is a positive development for philately. It is bound to bring new collectors into the hobby while at the same time providing a venue for current postcard collectors to show their collections. The Long articles, together with Butler's amendments and adaptations, outline a host of ideas and suggestions on how to go

Les négociants sont-ils vraiment plus nombreux à vendre des cartes postales ou est-ce une impression personnelle? La plupart d'entre eux ont toujours eu des cartes postales dans leur marchandise en tant qu'articles d'histoire postale. Mais, maintenant, je constate que certains en gardent beaucoup en stock et qu'il ne s'agit pas seulement des cartes postales historiques habituelles, mais aussi d'autres cartes postales qu'ils vendent à part.

Ce changement de stratégie de marketing est peut-être dû au fait que les cartes postales ont maintenant fait leur entrée officielle dans le domaine philatélique. Quoi qu'il en soit, les philatélistes ayant quelques connaissances des cartes postales, pour les besoins de leurs collections sur l'histoire, ont toujours été nombreux; et certains s'adonnaient peut-être même à ce genre de collection « dans le placard ». Comme, ils ne pouvaient pas les présenter aux expositions, elles demeuraient un violon d'Ingres!

Mais la situation est en train de changer. Maintenant que les cartes postales sont officiellement classées dans une catégorie de concours, elles peuvent être exposées au même titre que les articles philatéliques traditionnels, comme les timbres-poste, les oblitérations, les plis, la paraphilatélie, les sujets thématiques, etc.

Bien que les cartes postales soient relativement nouvelles dans les expositions-concours en Amérique du Nord – elles ont fait leur première apparition à Norfolk en Virgine en 2004 –, elles ont toujours été populaires auprès des visiteurs. L'intérêt que la section cartes postales a suscité à l'AMERISTAMP EXPO 2006, à Toronto, a révélé que cette catégorie était bien implantée.

Jeff Long a écrit un article en deux parties sur l'exposition de cartes postales dans les numéros d'avril et de mai de *CAPTAIN COQK*, le bulletin officiel de la société philatélique de Christchurch, en Nouvelle-Zélande. Dans le premier, il explique pourquoi et comment exposer des cartes postales, et dans le deuxième, il se penche sur les aspects techniques. Peter Butler, président de la Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance (GTAPA,) avec la permission de l'auteur, a adapté ces deux articles pour le Canada et les a reproduits dans un dépliant de la GTAPA.

Il ne fait aucun doute que l'ajout de la catégorie cartes postales aux classes officielles des expositions en Amérique du Nord est un pas en avant pour la philatélie. Cela devrait amener de nouveaux collectionneurs à notre passe-temps tout en fournissant à ceux qui sont déjà là l'occasion de montrer leurs collections. Les articles de Jeff Long, avec les changements et adaptations de Peter Butler, donnent une foule

about enjoying this new collecting specialty that is now officially sanctioned by organized philately.

With more and more show organizers, at all levels of the hobby, adding the postcard category to their classes of competitive exhibits, additional postcard collectors will be encouraged to show their collections. That can only be positive for the hobby.

Our Webmaster, Robin Harris, has put pen to paper and in his colourfully illustrated article shares with readers the results of his research into the die cutting varieties produced by security printer Lowe-Martin. The new information uncovered by the author opens a fascinating new collecting specialty for philatelists interested in new technologies used to produce Canadian adhesive stamps.

Long-time contributor George Arfken has collaborated with Charles Firby in documenting examples of stampless covers from the 1850s to unusual destinations. Most mail during that era was destined for France, the U.K. or the United States. It is, therefore, a rare treat to learn about mail going to places other than these more usual destinations.

Richard Logan has returned with an article about Canada's Fathers of Confederation. Of the 37 men that were involved in shaping the destiny of Canada, only five have been depicted on postage stamps.

For whatever reasons, we do not seem to devote a lot of space to United States stamps or postal history despite the fact that we have very close working relationships many of our American philatelic organizations south of the border. We hope to remedy this omission, beginning with Gray Scrimgeour's look at covers franked with one of the most popular U.S. issues: the Columbian Exposition Issue of 1893. As many readers know, Dr. Scrimgeour is an expert on many aspects of Canadian postal history and readers will no doubt be pleased to learn that he has taken on a field that we do not read about too much in Canadian journals.

This issue includes several other pieces that we hope you will enjoy reading.

Good stamping in 2010 and a Happy New Year to all! ✉

d'idées et de suggestions pour exceller dans cette nouvelle spécialité maintenant sanctionnée par la philatélie organisée.

Le nombre grandissant d'organisateurs d'expositions, à tous les niveaux, qui ajoutent la classe cartes postales à leurs concours, incitera davantage de gens à présenter leurs collections. À n'en pas douter, voilà une avancée positive pour notre passe-temps.

Notre webmaître, Robin Harris, s'est mis à la tâche et a produit un article illustré en couleurs qui nous révèle les résultats d'une recherche qu'il a faite sur les variétés coupées à la forme de l'imprimeur de sécurité Lowe-Martin. Les renseignements qu'il nous dévoile ouvrent la voie à une nouvelle spécialité pour les philatélistes qui s'intéressent aux technologies récentes utilisées pour produire les timbres adhésifs canadiens.

Notre partenaire de longue date, George Arfken, a collaboré avec Charles Firby à la documentation de plis sans timbres des années 1850 expédiés vers des destinations inhabituelles. À l'époque, la plus grande partie de ce qui était posté se rendait en France, au Royaume-Uni ou aux États-Unis. La lecture d'un tel article sera donc un plaisir rarissime.

Richard Logan nous revient avec un article sur les Pères de la Confédération du Canada. Des 37 hommes qui ont façonné la destinée du Canada, seuls cinq figurent sur des timbres-poste.

Dans un autre ordre d'idées, je ne sais pour quelle raison, nous ne semblons pas accorder beaucoup de place aux timbres des États-Unis ou à leur histoire malgré le fait que nous travaillons étroitement avec beaucoup d'organisations philatéliques américaines du sud de la frontière. Nous espérons remédier à cette omission avec le coup d'œil que Gray Scrimgeour jette sur des plis affranchis avec l'un des timbres les plus populaires émis aux É.-U. : le timbre de 1893 sur l'exposition colombienne. Comme beaucoup le savent, Gray Scrimgeour est expert en de nombreux aspects de l'histoire postale canadienne, et les lecteurs seront sûrement heureux d'apprendre qu'il s'attaque à un domaine plutôt négligé par les journaux canadiens.

Le présent numéro comporte plusieurs autres articles qui, nous l'espérons, sauront vous plaire.

À tous, de bons moments philatéliques et une bonne année 2010! ✉

NOTICE TO ALL PHILATELISTS

List your website on the Philatelic Websites pages found in this issue on pages 54-55.

Call Ernie Nyitrai at (905) 477-1511 or email enyitr618@rogers.com to see how.

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PRESIDENT'S page
la page du PRÉSIDENT

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

In my previous message, I spoke about Leadership and its crucial importance to the health of our hobby and our society. Events over the summer have proven the truth of this aspect of our Society, as you will see in my last paragraph below.

After Leadership, the second of the seven goals specified in our Strategic Plan for revamping our Society is Resourcing. Resources follows Leadership naturally because in a very real sense, Leadership and leaders ARE resources. Yes, we have many resources, but we need to make the most of them, and build a broad pool of new resources that we can call upon to build The RPSC and the hobby into the future.

Our most precious resource is people: people who are active members, volunteers at shows, board and executive members, exhibitors and judges, promoters of the hobby with potential new collectors, writers, club leaders - the list goes on. Of course, that volunteer base starts with you, our valued members. We must provide you with the services you need to be active and content in the hobby in whatever ways you see fit.

Members make up in their local groups our chapters - some 85 across Canada - and a number of affiliates. These groups are the critical allies of The RPSC in growing our hobby and assuring it a strong future. It's not easy to bring every local stamp club on board as a formal chapter, but we are convinced that all will gain so much more from the hobby, individually and in groups, if we are successful. I appeal to all of you to check that your club is, in fact, a Royal chapter, and, just as important, to see to it that the services we offer are being used in your chapter. (See the list of benefits of chapter membership in front of the list of chapter meeting sites.)

Within these members and groups we have a resource that we must constantly recognize and promote, and that is our expertise. We have officers, directors and volunteers across most parts of the country who fulfil vital functions, like webmaster, editor of *The Canadian Philatelist*, judges' coordinator, insurance manager, membership secretary, and, again, the list goes on. Expertise is not something that grows on trees; it has to be nurtured and updated, and it has to be put to good use for all. I believe that that is happening now, to the benefit of our individual and chapter members.

Dans mon message précédent, je parlais du leadership et de son importance cruciale pour la vitalité de notre passe-temps et de La SRPC. Les évènements de l'été en sont la preuve, comme vous le verrez dans le dernier paragraphe.

Après le leadership, le deuxième des sept objectifs fixés dans notre plan stratégique de réorganisation de La SRPC est le ressourcement. Il est tout à fait naturel que le ressourcement vienne tout de suite après le leadership, car le leadership et les leaders SONT, à proprement parler, des ressources. Oui, nous avons de nombreuses ressources, mais nous devons en tirer le meilleur parti et mettre sur pied un grand bassin de nouvelles ressources sur lesquelles nous pourrons compter pour construire l'avenir de La SRPC et de la philatélie.

Notre ressource la plus précieuse, ce sont les gens. En effet, les membres actifs, ceux qui travaillent bénévolement pour les expositions, le conseil d'administration et l'exécutif, les exposants et les juges, ceux qui font la promotion de la philatélie auprès de collectionneurs potentiels, ceux qui écrivent, les directeurs des clubs, etc., la liste est loin d'être complète. Bien sûr, vous, nos précieux membres, êtes les premiers éléments de ce fonds de bénévoles. Nous devons vous fournir les services dont vous avez besoin pour être actifs et satisfaits de votre passe-temps, peu importe la façon dont vous le pratiquez.

Les membres s'associent à leurs chapitres ou groupes locaux – environ 85 dans tout le Canada – ainsi qu'à d'autres groupes affiliés. Ces groupes sont les alliés indispensables de La SRPC pour faire croître la philatélie et assurer son avenir. Il n'est pas facile d'inciter chaque club local à devenir officiellement un chapitre de La SRPC, mais nous sommes convaincus que cela serait profitable pour tous, tant au plan individuel qu'à celui des groupes. Je lance un appel à tous pour que vous vérifiiez si votre club constitue un chapitre officielle de La Royale et si votre chapitre utilise les services que nous offrons. (Voyez les avantages de l'adhésion en tant que section au début de la liste des lieux de réunion des chapitres.

Ces membres et ces groupes recèlent une ressource que nous devons reconnaître et promouvoir; il s'agit de notre expertise. Nous avons du personnel, des directeurs et des bénévoles qui assument des fonctions essentielles dans la plupart des régions du Canada, par exemple, webmaître, rédacteur en chef du *Philatéliste canadien*, coordonnateur des juges, gestionnaire des assurances, secrétaire au service des membres et autres éléments d'une longue liste. Évidemment, l'expertise ne pousse pas comme un champignon, elle s'acquiert, se nourrit, doit être mise à jour et servir au bien de tous. Et je crois qu'à cet égard, nous sommes sur la bonne voie pour le plus grand bien de nos membres individuels et des chapitres.

Part of the basis of that expertise is an inventory of actual goods or merchandise that we maintain and offer for the good of our members. Fortunately, we have a national office where many of these items are stored, thanks in part to the supportive partnership we enjoy with the Vincent Graves Greene Foundation. I am speaking of our philatelic library; the slide shows that we plan to convert into a DVD format; back issues of *The Canadian Philatelist*, which now are accessible on-line to all members; a buy-and-sell stamp sales circuit; show medals and certificates; RPSC ties, scarves, pins, crests; exhibit frames and stands; and much, much more.

To operate effectively, a resource we must build is a strong cash position. Our revenue stream must be monitored regularly, and gradually increased, if we hope to expand member services and find ways to draw new collectors into the fold. The first and most obvious way to do that is to increase individual and chapter membership in The Royal, a task that we all can help with. If each RPSC member brought in one new member, the positive effect on our bottom line would be enormous.

Beyond members, we need for the long term stability of the Society an endowment that can be an ongoing source of cash flow for the steady management of The RPSC. To do that, we want to encourage bequests and gifts of cash, life insurance or securities from our members and friends. We have the means to do so, through two existing foundations with charitable status. Even a regular monthly donation to the Society by means of direct debit would be most helpful, and send a very supportive message to your board.

In short, The RPSC consists of an enormous complex of resources, both human and material. It is our plan to maintain, share and increase these resources to our mutual benefit. However, with the broad scope and diversity of our country, the leaders of The RPSC will always be challenged in trying to do so. Your interest in these efforts and your active involvement in building our resources means a great deal to us all.

In closing, I want to thank two directors who have had to resign for personal reasons for their willingness to serve and help our Society: Michael Queale, and John Sheffield, both of London, Ontario. John for years has been our CSDA liaison person and promoter of transparency and accountability in our board. Thank you both, sincerely. Your departure from the board has left gaps that we need to fill. Any RPSC member interested in serving out an 18 month director's term, until the Dorval convention in the spring of 2011, is invited to contact me or the National Office.

Here's to a Prosperous New Year in Canadian Philately in 2010! Cheers! ✉

Une partie de cette expertise est constituée d'un stock de produits ou de marchandises que nous offrons à nos membres. Heureusement, nous avons un bureau national où nous pouvons garder beaucoup de ces choses, en partie grâce au soutien de notre partenaire, la fondation Vincent Graves Greene. Je parle de notre bibliothèque philatélique, de la diapothèque, que nous voulons convertir en format DVD, des anciens numéros du *Philatéliste Canadien*, auxquels tous les membres ont maintenant accès en ligne, des circuits d'achat et de vente de timbres, des médailles et certificats décernés aux expositions, en plus des cravates, des épingles, des écussons, des cadres, des supports pour exposition et bien davantage.

L'utilisation efficace de nos ressources nécessite une situation de trésorerie solide. Notre flux de rentrées doit être supervisé régulièrement et augmenté graduellement si nous voulons donner de l'expansion aux services aux membres et, dans la foulée, trouver des moyens d'attirer de nouveaux collectionneurs. La première façon, et la plus évidente d'y arriver, consiste à augmenter le nombre des membres de La Royale, à titre individuel et en tant que chapitre, une tâche à laquelle tous peuvent mettre la main. Si chaque membre de La SRPC recrutait un nouveau membre, l'effet positif sur nos résultats serait énorme.

Afin d'assurer sa pérennité, la Société, a besoin, non seulement de membres, mais aussi de fonds qui constitueraient une source permanente de liquidités permettant une gestion stable. À cette fin, nous voulons encourager nos amis et nos membres à faire des dons sous forme de legs, d'argent, d'assurance-vie et de valeurs. Nous sommes en mesure d'effectuer de telles opérations par le biais de deux fondations existantes ayant le statut d'organisme de bienfaisance. Un don mensuel à la société effectué par prélèvement automatique serait des plus utiles et montrerait au conseil d'administration qu'il est bien soutenu.

En bref, La SRPC est constituée d'une énorme association de ressources humaines et matérielles. Nous souhaitons maintenir, partager et augmenter ces ressources afin que chacun d'entre nous en profite. Cependant, compte tenu de la taille et de la diversité de notre pays, la tâche ne sera jamais facile pour les dirigeants de La SRPC. L'intérêt que vous portez envers ces efforts et votre participation active à l'édification de nos ressources revêtent une grande signification pour nous tous.

En conclusion, je désire remercier, pour leur volonté de servir et d'aider notre société, deux directeurs qui ont dû démissionner pour des raisons personnelles : Michael Queale et John Sheffield, tous deux de London en Ontario. Pendant nombre d'années, John a été notre liaison avec l'Association canadienne des négociants en timbres-poste (ACNTP) et artisan de la transparence et de la reddition de comptes dans notre conseil d'administration. Un merci sincère à vous deux! Votre départ a laissé un vide qu'il faudra combler. Les membres désireux d'exercer un mandat de directeur de 18 mois en attendant le congrès de Dorval, au printemps 2011, sont invités à prendre contact avec moi au Bureau national.

Meilleurs souhaits de prospérité pour l'année philatélique canadienne 2010! ✉

MESSAGES from the National Office
MESSAGES du Bureau national

by / par Peter Butler, FRPSC
Executive Director, National Office / Le directeur général du Bureau national

One of the best reasons for being a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is the opportunity, provided through Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. (HWI), to obtain a great premium for the insurance coverage of your collection(s).

Recently, the National Office, in cooperation with the insurance company, has been reviewing the list of renewal requests for insurance with the continuation of one's membership in the Society. Each month, records are coordinated to make sure those who are renewing their policy are in fact still members of the Society. I mention this because we have been informed that several insurance renewals each month are from members who, for whatever reason, have not kept up their RPSC membership.

On more than one occasion, we have received messages from past members that they didn't realize one had to be a member of the Society to be eligible for the coverage. They had received a letter from the insurance company stating that unless their RPSC membership was renewed within the month, their policy would be discontinued. As a result, a high percentage of ex-members who received a letter, have renewed their membership, then paid their insurance renewal.

We are very pleased with our new arrangement with HWI in making sure insurance can't be purchased if one's RPSC membership lapses. This message is a reminder to all members of this very important advantage of being a member. If you are a member but do not have RPSC collection insurance, we urge you to contact your own insurance agent and request a quote for coverage. Then call Hugh Wood Canada and talk with Gina Curro at 416-229-2001, Ext.269, about the coverage you need. (Also, check out the HWI advertisement in this magazine.)

You will be pleasantly surprised at the savings, only available through an RPSC membership. For your information, The RPSC receives no commission or any rebate from the promotion of this insurance package. It's a service to members that we are proud to provide and continue to watch over carefully.

Another area of the administration of the Society that we continue to monitor is the types of memberships that are available, whether the service is cost effective or continues to promote the organization. We have, therefore, discontinued the $15.00 membership option. (There was no magazine subscription with this option) If members don't need the magazine, we ask that it be passed on to a colleague who would be pleased to have it… maybe a new member in the making!

I know you have noted that this magazine was delivered in a poly bag with your address printed on it, not on the magazine. This is in response to the many members who have complained to us of damaged magazines they have received (new ones mailed, cost us $2.00 each) and about being unhappy to have a labels glued to the covers. We hope this initiative will

L'une des meilleures raisons d'être membre de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada est la possibilité d'obtenir une excellente couverture d'assurance pour vos collections par le biais de Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. (HWI).

Dernièrement, le Bureau national, en coopération avec cette compagnie d'assurances, a examiné la liste des demandes de renouvellement de contrat d'assurance de ceux qui renouvellent leur adhésion à la société. Chaque mois, nous vérifions les dossiers pour nous assurer que ceux qui renouvellent leur police sont toujours membres. Je mentionne ce fait parce qu'on nous a fait savoir que, chaque mois, plusieurs renouvellements de contrats d'assurance sont faits par des membres qui, pour une raison ou une autre, n'ont pas renouvelé leur adhésion à La SRPC.

Plus d'une fois, nous avons reçu des messages d'anciens membres qui n'avaient pas compris que seuls les membres en règle de la société peuvent bénéficier de cette couverture. En effet, ils avaient reçu une lettre de la compagnie d'assurance leur disant que s'ils ne renouvelaient pas leur adhésion à La SRPC avant la fin du mois, leur police prendrait fin. Un pourcentage élevé d'ex-membres ayant reçu cette lettre ont donc renouvelé leur adhésion et ensuite, payé leur renouvellement d'assurance.

Nous sommes très heureux des nouvelles dispositions que nous avons prises avec HWI selon lesquelles l'assurance ne peut pas être contractée si l'adhésion à La SRPC du demandeur est échue. Le présent message a pour but de rappeler à tous les membres cet avantage très important de l'adhésion. Si vous êtes membre et que votre collection n'est pas assurée par le biais de La SRPC, nous vous encourageons à demander un devis à votre agent d'assurance dans les plus brefs délais. Ensuite, appelez chez Hugh Wood Canada et demandez à parler à Gina Curro à propos du genre de couverture correspondant à vos besoins, au 416-229-2001, poste 269. (Voyez aussi l'annonce de HWI dans la présente revue).

Vous serez agréablement surpris des économies que seule l'adhésion à La SRPC peut vous faire réaliser. Sachez que La SRPC ne reçoit aucune commission ni aucun rabais à faire la promotion de cette police d'assurance. Il s'agit d'un service aux membres que nous sommes fiers d'offrir et que nous continuons à suivre de près.

En matière d'administration, nous nous sommes aussi penchés sur le genre d'adhésions qu'offre la société, qu'il s'agisse d'un service rentable ou d'un service promo-

prove popular. It will also give us an opportunity to give advertisers an option to include their ads directly into the poly bag, rather than within the pages of the magazine.

Finally, January marks the beginning of a new process for renewing your membership. As of December 31, 2010, all membership renewals will be on the calendar year rather than the anniversary of joining the Society. (Members whose renewals were due in November and December, have renewed their memberships to December 31, 2010 by paying for the full year plus the one or two months remaining in 2009.) Through 2010, members will receive their renewal notices as usual, but will pay only through to the end of 2010. During November/December of next year everyone will receive renewal notices for the 2011 year. We will then begin our new system of having all chapter and member renewals come due on the yearly basis as of December 31st. New members joining in the middle of 2010 will pay a full year's membership at that time. They will then be billed in 2011 for the balance of the year they joined. I know it sounds complicated but in the near future it will mean less office time to deal with renewals, easier procedures for financial calculations and easier tracking on the database. Tables are included with your renewal notices, and can be viewed on the website if you need them. They will also be shown in the March-April magazine.

Regarding all the above announcements, please do not hesitate to call the National Office (Mon. to Thurs. 1-888-285-4143) for further explanations or to provide new information.

On behalf of Margaret Schulzke and Garfield Portch, may I extend to all our members and chapters, the very best of our good wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and may 2010 be the year you have the opportunity to re-organize your stamp room, add to your list of collections and find a colleague or friend who is not an RPSC member to become one. ✉

tionnel. Ainsi, nous avons abandonné l'option d'adhésion à 15 $ (une option sans abonnement au Philatéliste). Si certains membres n'ont pas besoin de la revue, nous leur demandons de la passer à un collègue qui serait heureux de l'avoir… et peut-être de se joindre à nous!

Comme vous l'avez sûrement remarqué, votre revue vous a été livrée dans un sac P. E. sur lequel est imprimée votre adresse (et non sur la revue). Nous avons pris cette mesure en réponse aux plaintes de nombreux membres qui recevaient des revues abîmées ou qui n'aimaient pas voir une étiquette collée sur la page couverture (la nouvelle forme d'envoi nous coûte maintenant 2,00 $ par numéro). Nous espérons que cette initiative sera appréciée. Ainsi, nous pourrons offrir à ceux qui placent des annonces le choix de les mettre dans le sac plutôt que dans les pages de la revue.

En dernier lieu, janvier marque le début d'un nouveau processus de renouvellement des adhésions. À compter du 31 décembre 2010, tous les renouvellements correspondront au début de l'année civile plutôt qu'à la date anniversaire d'adhésion à la société (les membres dont le renouvellement arrivait en novembre ou en décembre ont effectué leur renouvellement jusqu'au 31 décembre 2010 en payant pour toute l'année et pour le ou les mois restants en 2009). En 2010, les membres recevront leur avis de renouvellement comme d'habitude, mais paieront seulement jusqu'à la fin de l'année. En novembre/décembre de l'année prochaine, tous recevront des avis de renouvellement pour 2011. Nous commencerons alors à utiliser notre nouveau système, soit une échéance de renouvellement fixée au 31 décembre de chaque année pour tous les chapitres et pour tous les membres individuels. Les nouveaux membres qui se joindront à nous au milieu de 2010 devront payer le montant complet pour toute l'année. Cependant, pour 2011, ils recevront une facture correspondant au nombre de mois pendant lesquels ils ont été membres en 2010. Je sais que cela semble compliqué, mais dans un avenir rapproché, le temps passé aux tâches administratives liées aux renouvellements sera réduit et les calculs financiers ainsi que le suivi dans la base de données seront simplifiés. Les barèmes de prix sont inclus avec votre avis de renouvellement et, au besoin, vous pouvez les consulter sur le site web. Ils seront aussi disponible dans la revue de mars-avril.

En ce qui a trait aux annonces figurant plus haut, n'hésitez surtout pas à appeler au Bureau national (du lundi au jeudi 1-888-285-4143) pour obtenir des explications supplémentaires ou donner des renseignements nouveaux.

Au nom de Margaret Schulzke et de Garfield Portch, permettez-moi de transmettre à tous les membres et aux sections, nos meilleurs vœux de bonheur et de prospérité pour le Nouvel An; puisse 2010 être l'année où vous réaménagerez votre espace philatélique, ajouterez des éléments à votre collection et trouverez un collègue ou un ami qui se joindra à La SRPC. ✉

Chapter CHATTER
PARLONS des chapitres

by / par George Pepall, FRPSC

For our October chapter meeting, in an effort to honour Stamp-Collecting month, our club held an open house. The idea was to throw the doors of the clubhouse meeting open to the public to show what our hobby is all about, and to let people know that they are welcome anytime to come and check us out, ask questions, pick up some free stamps, maybe even join.

We offered about five stations, along with our usual dealers, sales circuit, a raffle draw, refreshment stand and children's table. The stations showed a black light in operation to bring out the tagging on stamps, and offered magazines and periodicals that show aspects of the hobby, special draws for visitors as well as a free Victorian stamp, which was part of the publicity.

The biggest challenge in putting on an open house was to get the word out to the community about our event. We used local community cable tv, the *PennySaver* newspaper, the Community Events listing in the newspaper and posters at major malls, our own website, and word of mouth. Free gifts for the visitors came from our local stamp store and sales circuit. Total cost for everything? About $25.

We were pleased with the results of our first open house. We had about 20 new visitors, four new members (so far), and a number of phone and e-mail inquiries for the future.

I was recently invited to speak to a small club in my area. I thought I would use the occasion to share with the members one of my old Stanley Gibbons albums that dates from my early teen years. It's the George VI Commonwealth album, 1936 to 1952.

I had the eight or nine members gather round behind me at a table with the album open in front of me. It took about 40 minutes to flip the pages, Aden to Zanzibar, answering questions, noting favourite or unusual stamps and covers, and taking in information about my stamps that my audience had to offer. I was amazed that they all stuck with me to the end, apparently entertained and interested by an old-fashioned approach to collecting that I learned in my youth, but which I continue to think is a very valid way to collect, even in this age of the computer-designed album page. Let's hear it for pre-printed albums!

Afin d'honorer le mois de la philatélie, notre club a tenu une journée portes ouvertes lors de sa réunion de chapitre d'octobre. En ouvrant les portes de nos réunions au public, nous voulions montrer en quoi consiste notre passe-temps et faire savoir aux gens qu'ils sont les bienvenus en tout temps, qu'ils peuvent nous poser des questions, recevoir quelques timbres gratuitement et peut-être même se joindre à nous.

Nous avions installé environ cinq postes, nos négociants habituels, le circuit des ventes, un tirage au sort, un comptoir de rafraîchissements et une table pour les enfants. Les visiteurs ont pu voir le fonctionnement d'une lampe à lumière noire faisant apparaître les surcharges phosphorescentes des timbres; il y avait des revues et des périodiques sur divers aspects de la philatélie, des tirages ont eu lieu pour les visiteurs et un timbre de Victoria a été offert gratuitement, à titre publicitaire.

La plus grande difficulté de notre journée portes ouvertes a été de publiciser cette activité. Nous avons eu recours au réseau local de télévision par câble, au journal *PennySaver*, à la liste des activités spéciales de la collectivité publiée dans le journal; nous avons placé des affiches dans les centres commerciaux, des annonces dans notre site Web et compté sur le bouche-à-oreille. Notre boutique philatélique locale et notre circuit des ventes ont fourni les cadeaux aux visiteurs. À combien s'est élevé la facture pour tout cela? À environ 25,00 $.

Les résultats de notre première journée portes ouvertes nous ont satisfaits. Nous avons eu environ 20 nouveaux visiteurs, recruté quatre nouveaux membres et reçu bon nombre d'appels téléphoniques et de courriels de personnes qui voulaient s'informer pour plus tard.

Récemment, un petit club de ma région m'a invité à prendre la parole. J'ai saisi l'occasion pour montrer à ses membres un vieil album Stanley Gibbons datant de mes premières années d'adolescence, l'album George VI du Commonwealth, 1936 à 1952.

Huit ou neuf membres du club se sont assis avec moi autour de la table sur laquelle était ouvert l'album. Il a fallu environ quarante minutes pour en faire le tour, d'Aden à Zanzibar, tout en répondant aux questions, en attirant l'attention sur mes timbres et mes plis préférés et sur ceux qui sortent de l'ordinaire, sans oublier de prendre note des renseignements que ces philatélistes avaient à donner sur mes timbres. Je me suis étonné d'avoir leur attention jusqu'à la fin, selon toute apparence, ils étaient amusés et intéressés par l'ancienne manière de pratiquer la philatélie, celle que j'ai apprise dans mon enfance, mais qui, je crois, est toujours une très bonne façon de s'adonner à la collection, même en cette

You might want to remind your club members about the offer Bill Burdon of Eastern Auctions has made to all RPSC chapters. If a club sends in the mailing address of a club member who then becomes a successful first-time bidder in an Eastern auction, the chapter will receive a cheque for $25, no strings attached. There is no limit on the number of new bidders per chapter. See the Eastern Auction website for the mailing address.

When it comes to resources for young and beginning collectors, the American Philatelic Society's website at www.stamps.org/Education/edu_AlbumPages.htm is wonderful! There you will find a long list of downloadable album pages available to all. The Abraham Lincoln and Baseball ones especially caught my eye, but there are many others. My hope is that we will soon develop Canadian equivalents for our own website.

As the new year presents itself, it is time for all chapter newsletter editors to consider sending me two issues of the chapter's 2009 newsletter. I'll have them compared to the 2008 version to see how it may have improved in content and/or presentation. The most improved newsletters will receive small cash rewards. If you didn't submit your newsletter for 2008, 2009 is a good time to start.

Best Wishes to all for a fine 2010! ✉

ère d'albums conçus par ordinateur. Cela vaut pour les albums préimprimés!

Vous voudrez peut-être rappeler à vos clubs membres l'offre que Bill Burdon d'Eastern Auctions a faite à toutes les divisions de clubs de La SRPC. Si un club donne l'adresse postale d'un membre et que par la suite, ce dernier à du succès à sa première participation à une enchère d'Eastern Auctions, sa division recevra un chèque de 25,00 $, sans aucun engagement. Le nombre d'enchérisseurs par division est illimité. Vous trouverez l'adresse postale d'Eastern Auctions sur leur site Web.

Au chapitre des ressources pour les jeunes et les collectionneurs débutants, le site Web de l'American Philatelic Society : www.stamps.org/Education/edu_AlbumPages.htm est fantastique! Vous y trouverez une longue liste de pages d'album à télécharger offertes à tous. Celles sur Abraham Lincoln et sur le baseball ont particulièrement attiré mon attention, mais il y en a bien d'autres. J'espère que nous arriverons à produire un équivalent canadien dans notre site Web.

Au moment où s'approche la nouvelle année, le temps est venu pour les rédacteurs en chef des bulletins des divisions de clubs de m'envoyer deux exemplaires parus en 2009. Je les comparerai à ceux de 2008 afin de voir comment le contenu et la présentation se sont améliorés. Les bulletins qui afficheront les plus importantes améliorations seront récompensés par de petits montants en argent. Si vous n'avez pas soumis votre bulletin en 2008, n'hésitez pas à le faire en 2009.

Meilleurs voeux à tous pour une excellente année 2010! ✉

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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.

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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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Les personnes intéressées à faire un don peuvent s'adresser au président de la fondation, Ted Nixon, directement au 416-921-2073 ou au Bureau national au 416-921-2077, ou par écrit au 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON, M4T 1A8, afin de discuter des articles à donner et de la démarche à suivre pour obtenir un reçu sur don de charité.

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INTERNATIONAL MAIL in the 1850s

George B. Arfken, FRPSC and Charles G. Firby

Most Canadian international mail in the 1850s went to the U.S., the U.K. and France. For this article we have selected six covers from the Wilkinson collection to illustrate the geographical spread of Canadian mail. With the covers in approximate chronological order, we start with an 1851 cover to Venezuela, then two covers to unusual destinations in Europe and end with three covers that went almost to the ends of the earth. You'll see that all six covers are stampless. No Canadian pence franked covers to these destinations have been reported. Indeed, it's been estimated that in the 1850s 95 per cent of the letter mail was sent stampless, either prepaid in cash or sent collect.

Figure 1 shows a cover to Venezuela paid 7½d Canadian currency (cy). This fee was given in the 1852 Postal Guide[1, 21]:

68. Letters to the British West India Islands, via Quebec, Halifax and Bermuda, will be charged the Canada rate of 3d., and in addition the Packet rate for sea conveyance between Halifax and Bermuda of 4½d currency, - making on a Letter not weighing more than ½ oz. a rate of 7½d.: the Pre-payment of which will be optional.

That 4½d cy came from the British port-to-port rate of 4d sterling (stg) between British ports in the Caribbean[2]. This was the charge applied to letters going between Halifax and St. John's, Newfoundland, Bermuda and Boston. For letters to the British West Indies, the 4d stg covered passage from Halifax to St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.

Figure 1. Posted in Guelph, November 18, 1851, endorsed "Via Halifax" and addressed to Caracas, Venezuela. This is the only Canadian cover to South America during the Pence period that has been reported.

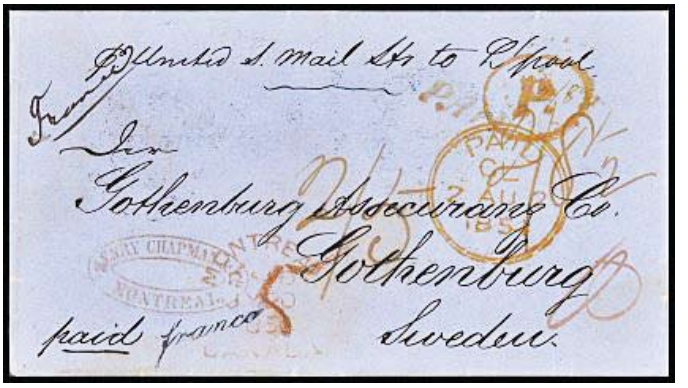

Figure 2. The unique cover to Sweden. From Montreal, July 20, 1854. Sent to Sweden via the U.S., the U.K., Belgium, Germany and probably Denmark.

The cover followed the overland route to Halifax. For going from Halifax to Bermuda, the cover was carried by a Cunard packet of the Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Bermuda Royal Steam Packet Co.[3]. From Bermuda to St. Thomas, the cover was carried by another Cunard ship on Cunard's New York - Bermuda - St. Thomas run. At St. Thomas, the cover to Venezuela was picked up by a ship under Venezuela contract and carried to the Venezuelan port of Guayra. The black "2" is a collect charge of 2 reales for the trip from the port to Caracas.

Turning to unusual European destinations, Figure 2 shows an 1854 cover to Sweden. The 1852 Postal Guide, Table 7[1] lists the rate to Sweden as 2/5 stg and 2/8½ cy (not through France) and that was the rating written in red on this cover (red ink was used to identify a letter's prepaid status, black ink was used for collect status).

Posted in Montreal, July 20, 1854, the cover was endorsed "P United S. Mail Str to L'pool." The Montreal postal clerk understood the four abbreviations and sent the cover to New York for the *Collins Baltic* that would sail on July 22. There is

Figure 3. Posted in Montreal, L.C., December 31, 1855, and addressed to Cadiz, Spain. This cover is almost unique. Only one other Canadian cover to Spain during the Pence period has been reported.

Figure 4. Mailed in St. Thomas, U.C., January 9, 1855 and addressed to Van Dieman's Land (Tasmania). The cover was paid 1/2 stg, the proper rate. Sent via England and Melbourne, Victoria, the cover reached Melbourne on May 10, transit time 121 days! The cover continued on to Hobart, Tasmania by local ship.

a London date stamp PAID 2 AU 1854. The P in oval meant "Paid." The cover was forwarded via Ostend, Belgium to the Swedish Post Office in Hamburg. This is the only Canadian cover sent to Sweden during the Pence period.

England's relations with Spain in the 1850s were very difficult[4]. Negotiations for a postal treaty that would provide for mail prepaid to destination had been started in 1851 and were not completed until 1858. Our cover to Spain, Figure 3, had been mailed in Montreal on December 31, 1855 and so was in this difficult period.

The route to Spain was via England and continued through France to the Spanish frontier. With 8d stg for passage to England and 5d stg more for passage through France, the cover had been paid to the frontier. That's what the red PF in oval meant. The blue 4R was a Spanish mark meaning 4 reales to be collected on delivery.

Figure 4 shows an 1855 cover to Van Dieman's Land. (The island had actually been renamed Tasmania in 1853.) This was the Crimean War period. British ships had been withdrawn from service to Australia as well as from the New York - Liverpool service. To provide mail service to Australia during the Crimean period, Britain contracted with the Black Ball Line and the White Star Line. The ships were sailing vessels, fast clipper chips. The route was around the Cape of Good Hope and optionally, on the homeward voyage, around Cape Horn. This two-capes route gave these sailing vessels full advantage of the prevailing westerly winds. The Moubrays include a sailing table for these clippers[4, 211].

This cover to Tasmania was first marked 1/8 (stg), 2/- (cy). The postmaster realized that this was incorrect, and marked the new rate 1/2, in red for prepaid. The charge for Canada to England had been reduced from 1/2 to 8d, March 1854. The rate from England to Tasmania had been reduced from 1/- to 6d (all stg) Oct. 1, 1854. So the new total was 14d or 1/2.

A second cover to Tasmania dated June 11, 1956 is known. It was charged the obsolete rate of 1/8 stg. Additional information is given in reference[5].

The next two covers were sent over the British Empire's lifeline to the East. This lifeline carried mail to and from India, Australia/New Zealand and China (Hong Kong and the Treaty Ports). Figure 5 shows a cover to India. Posted in Quebec, October 18, 1857, the sender has a choice of four rates according to shipping line and route to Egypt. From:[6]

1. Via Allan Line, via Southampton .....1/0 stg
2. Via Cunard Line, via Southampton...1/2 stg
3. Via Allan Line, via Marseilles .....1/6 stg
4. Via Cunard Line, via Marseilles.....1/8 stg

Figure 5. A cover to India. Posted in Quebec, October 18, 1857, the cover was addressed to Fort Agra, India and paid 1/2 stg.

Via Marseilles was a short cut across France. It saved time and cost 6d. The Cunard Line and the slower route, Southampton to Alexandria, were selected and 1/2 paid. The cover was mailed in Quebec, C.E., October 18, 1857. It was carried out of Boston to Liverpool by the Cunard Niagara and out of Southampton by a P.&O. (Peninsular & Oriental) steamer to Alexandria, Egypt. There was no Suez Canal in 1857. The cover went overland to Suez at the north end of the Red Sea and then by a second P.&O. steamer to Bombay, India. The cover was sent to Fort Agra and was redirected to Delhi.

Our third "almost to the ends of the earth" cover, Figure 6, went more than half way around the earth, from Toronto to Shanghai, first crossing the Atlantic and then crossing the Indian Ocean. The sender of this cover paid 1/2, making the same choices as seen above for Figure 5.

The China cover just missed the sailing of the P.&O. *Indus* that was going around the Iberian Peninsula and then going the length of the Mediterranean Sea to Alexandria, Egypt. So the British Post Office put the cover in a bag going to Hong Kong via Marseilles (a bag that would be closed). From Marseilles a P.&O. steamer carried the cover to Alexandria.

As for the cover to India, this cover went overland to Suez. Here the handling of these two covers differed; the cover to China went on a P.&O. steamer to Galle, Ceylon. Galle was a transfer point for a) Madras and Calcutta and, b) Singapore and Hong Kong, China. The cover was transferred to a P.&O. steamer bound for Hong Kong. The cover reached Hong Kong on 29 AP 1857 (backstamp) and was put on a local P.&O. steamer serving the Treaty Ports. The cover reached the British Post Office in Shanghai May 9, 77 days since being mailed at Toronto.

Figure 6. A cover to China, more than half way around the Earth. Mailed in Toronto, C. W., February 21, 1857, and addressed to Shanghai, China. The cover was paid 1/2 stg. This is the only Canadian cover to China during the Pence period that has been reported.

The ships that carried this cover were:[7]

Cunard *Europa*	Boston to Liverpool	Feb. 25, 1857 Mar. 8
P.&O. *Valetta*	Marseilles to Alexandria	Mar. 12 Mar. 18
P.&O. *Hindustan*	Suez to Galle	Mar. 23 Apr. 12
P.&O. *Pekin*	Galle to Hong Kong	Apr. 12 Apr. 29
P.&O. *Formosa*	Hong Kong to Shanghai	May 2 May 9

Collectors are usually more interested in covers with stamps than in covers without stamps and the prices of stampless covers tend to be low. This unique cover to China was rather special. For the Wilkinson sale of June 14, 2007, Firby had estimated it at $10,000. US., This cover actually realized $16,100. US (including the 15% buyers' premium). ✉

Endnotes

[1] ***Regulations and Instructions for the Government of the Post Office Department in Canada, 1852*, BNAPS, 1993.**

[2] ***A Caribbean Neptune*, Robert G. Stone, The Philatelic Foundation, New York, 1993.**

[3] ***The Bermuda Packet Mails and the Halifax - Bermuda Mail Service, 1806 to 1886*, J.C. Arnell and M.H. Ludington, The Postal History Society (England), 1989.**

[4] ***British Letter Mail to Overseas Destinations, 1840 - 1875*, Jane and Michael Moubray, The Royal Philatelic Society London, 1992.**

[5] **Canadian Letter Mail to Tasmania, 1855 - 1856, Allan L. Steinhart and George B. Arfken, *PHSC Journal No. 95*, pp. 22-24, Sept. 1998.**

[6] ***The 1857 - 1858 Post Office Directory*, Allan L. Steinhart and George B. Arfken, BNA Topics vol. 51, pp. 6-18, 2nd Q 1994.**

[7] ***British Maritime Postal History Volume 1, The P.&O. Bombay and Australian Lines, 1852 - 1914*, Volume 2, *The P.&O. Lines to the Far East, Proud* - Bailey Co. Ltd., R. Kirk (no date).**

MINTO COVER

Cover to Earl Minto

By Michael Peach

Covers to well known people are always of interest. While searching for items for my exhibit on Imperial Penny Post of the British Victorian era, I came across the cover shown. It is a double weight cover, ½ - 1 oz, with two 1d lilac stamps, from Freshwater Station, Isle of Wight, office number H06. It was mailed on JU 3, 1900, arriving in Ottawa JU 16, 1900. The backstamp is weak.

Lord Gilbert John Elliott-Murray-Kynynmound, the fourth Earl of Minto (1845-1914), was the eighth Governor General from 1898 to 1904, and subsequently Viceroy of India, 1905 – 1910. He had previously, as Lord Melgund, been in Canada as military secretary to Lord Lansdowne, Governor General, 1883-1885, and Chief of Staff to Major General Middleton during the North West Rebellion of 1883. The Earl is featured on one of the cigar boxes in the on-line Exhibition of *Cigar Containers of Our Past, 1883 – 1935*, as an aide-de-camp to General Middleton during the North-West Rebellion. During his period as Governor General, he was instrumental in the creation of the National Archives.

Earl Minto

Minto Bridges

Minto Bridge Plaque

Minto is a familiar name in Ottawa. Lord and Lady Minto were sports enthusiasts and founded The Minto Skating Club in 1903. In summer, they bicycled and played lacrosse. Lord Minto presented the silver Minto Cup to the Canadian Lacrosse Association in 1901. The three Minto Bridges over the Rideau River were built around 1900, as part of a route downtown for the governor-general, Lord Minto, connecting Union Street in New Edinburgh to King Edward Avenue in Lower Town. The Mintos helped to create the first tuberculosis foundation in Canada.

There are several Minto hostpitals. Lady Minto established the Lady Minto Fund to provide health care for people living in isolated areas. The building of thirty-eight cottage hospitals in remote areas was assisted by the fund. The Lady Minto Hospital in Cochrane, Ontario, was built with assistance from these funds and opened in 1916. One of its claims to fame is that Tim Horton was born there on January 12, 1930.

Cigar Box Label

The Minto name is found in other regions of Canada, such as Minto Street in Vancouver. Minto, New Brunswick was originally named Northfield but took its present name in 1904 upon the retirement of Lord Minto as Governor General. Mount Minto in the Atlin District of northern western British Columbia was also named for the Earl. ✉

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Postal History of the U.S. COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION ISSUE

Part I

By Gray Scrimgeour

Introduction.

For many years, I have wondered why so few Canadian collectors save and exhibit the stamps and covers of the United States. In contrast, there are many collectors of British North America material in the United States. There is even a large U.S. society dedicated to BNA philately, the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). A few years ago, I started to collect postal history items from the U.S. Columbian Exposition Issue—the long commemorative set issued in 1893 for the world's fair that was held in Chicago. There are several philatelic bonuses that accompany these stamps: four stamped envelopes, Wells Fargo Express envelopes, and post cards issued for the exhibition. They add considerable scope to the collection. My growing collection is affordable yet interesting and open-ended. It gives me an opportunity to learn more US postal history, and to see how it is similar to or different from the Canadian postal service.

The World's Columbian Exposition was held from May 1 to October 30, 1893 to celebrate (a year late) the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus. To honour the occasion, the US Post Office issued the country's first large commemorative set of stamps and four varieties of commemorative stamped envelopes. The American Bank Note Company produced the Columbian Issue, which consists of 16 adhesives representing the values 1¢, 2¢, 3¢, 4¢, 5¢, 6¢, 8¢, 10¢, 15¢, 30¢, 50¢, $1, $2, $3, $4, and $5. Over two billion stamps were printed; almost three-quarters of them were the 2¢ value. All but the 8¢ were issued at the beginning of 1893 (the 8¢ was issued in March 1893). They can be seen in the standard catalogues, and in the exhibit "The Nation's First Commemorative Stamps" prepared by Ganz and Sheahan for the Smithsonian National Postal Museum's Arago website.[1] There is an excellent introduction to this set at the Siegel Encyclopedia web page.[2] The stamps show artwork related to Columbus's 1892 voyage, with the low-value stamps (used most frequently) depicting the most familiar aspects of this expedition. For example, the 1¢ stamp shows "Columbus in Sight of Land" and the 2¢ stamp the "Landing of Columbus." The dollar values fitted no specific postal rate, and were issued as money-making collectibles. The Post Office Department (POD) did not expect that many of them would be used. In 1897, the Canadian POD issued 16 stamps to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, in the same shape as the Columbian stamps and also with values to $5. The high-value Jubilees did have a limited but valid use: bulk-rate mailing of newspapers.

The fact that the high values of the Columbian stamps were desirable but not useful for postage was front-page news. An article on page 1 of *The New York Times*, August 11, 1893 reports:

"These are halcyon days for wide-awake office boys who have access to their employers' waste baskets, for the Columbian stamp craze is increasing every day, and dealers as well as collectors are paying high prices for cancelled stamps of the large denominations. The boy who is fortunate enough to fill his pockets with canceled three-cent Columbian stamps finds an active market for them among local dealers at $1 a hundred, while $3 a hundred is the prevailing market price for the six and eight cent varieties and $6 a hundred for the fifteen cent…

In a few years the Columbian Stamp will become rare, and the prices correspondingly high, so that many large holders are putting their collections aside in anticipation of such prices as are now paid for the Centennial varieties of 1876, which are hard to find. This is especially true of the one, two, three, four, and five dollar Columbian stamps. None of these varieties is used in the domestic service, as the heaviest printed matter which the Government will handle weighs but four pounds and requires but 64 cents in postage. Accordingly, the man who wishes to procure canceled

stamps of these higher values must overpay his postage at considerable loss to himself, a fact which goes to explain the Postmaster General's statement that the Government would realize between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 profit on the sale of these stamps…"

Nonetheless, the initial demand for the higher values exceeded the supply at some post offices. A German branch of a large U.S. insurance company asked the head office to use Columbian stamps of the highest denominations possible. Apparently the craze for the Columbian stamps was greater in Europe than in the United States. As the collectors' market became saturated, prices for mint stamps decreased and for years a set could be purchased below face value. That certainly is not the case today!

My articles are reviews rather than research papers. I am not an advanced collector of the Columbian stamps. I do not collect the production material or imprint blocks of mint stamps required for a complete showing of the Columbian issue. I collect covers and related postal stationery that illustrate the use of the Columbian Issue. Among the parameters I set on my collection, I try to restrict myself to covers for 1893 and 1894, when these commemorative stamps were current. To date, I have avoided the expensive high-value stamps of the set by buying only covers with properly-paid postage. The highest value stamp I have on cover so far is the 15¢. Small-sized envelopes bearing dollar-value Columbian stamps are wonderful to look at, but their postage was drastically overpaid; these covers are not typical of useful messages sent through the post. One final criterion is attractiveness of a cover. I want to enjoy looking at my covers.

My growing collection is teaching me about the U.S. postal system of the 1890s—its rates, postmarks, and foreign mail routes. There are many similarities between covers of the U.S. Columbian Issue and the Canadian Jubilee Issue of 1897. However, there are two main, related differences between these issues: the cost and the availability. I could not afford to match my Columbian holdings with Jubilee material, nor could I readily find the range of covers to foreign destinations bearing the Canadian stamps.

My cover-buying habits changed for this U.S. material. As a collector of BNA postal history, I rely on Canadian dealers to be my main sources. I see them at shows and bourses, and can choose my philatelic material directly. Canadian dealers sel-

dom have the Columbian material I'm seeking. To purchase the U.S. covers, I have mainly used the Internet—both the online auction eBay and dealers who sell U.S. covers via the Internet.

In this first article, I primarily discuss the single-stamp uses of the Columbian stamps. Following articles will deal with the postal stationery related to the Columbian stamps, the common U.S. postmarks of 1893 and 1894, and Columbian covers to foreign destinations. Throughout the discussions, I will point out differences between US and Canadian regulations and rates when they exist. Each of the Columbian stamps from the 1¢ to the 50¢ and their uses are fully described by George B. Arfken, a collector and author well known to readers of *The Canadian Philatelist*, in a series of articles published in the Chronicle between May 1987 and February 1990.[3] Richard Searing completed the articles about the issue by describing the dollar values.[4] Canadian postal regulations and practices in 1893 and 1894 are described in Arfken's monograph Canada's Small Queen Era.[5]

As summarized in Table 1, the lower values of the set had specific uses. The 1¢ stamp paid for printed matter and for local mail. The 2¢ stamp paid for first class domestic postage; 4¢ paid the double domestic rate; 5¢ paid the Universal Postal Union (UPU) international letter rate; 6¢ paid the triple domestic rate; 8¢ paid the registration fee (which had been lowered from 10¢ on January 1, 1893), and 10¢ paid the double UPU letter rate or the domestic postage plus registration. Higher values and combinations of stamps could be used for more expensive domestic or international rates. Study of the uses of the stamps requires knowledge of the postal rates. The domestic and international U.S. postal rates are collected in a pair of books by Wawrukiewicz and Beecher.[6,7]

Major Uses of the Columbian Stamps	
Value	Major Use(s)
1¢	Unsealed and drop letters
2¢	Domestic (1 ounce)
4¢	Double domestic rate
5¢	Single (½ ounce) UPU rate
6¢	Triple domestic rate
8¢	Registration fee
10¢	Double UPU rate and domestic registered
15¢	Triple UPU rate

Table 1.

Figure 1. An embossed envelope mailed at Sodus, New York on February 13, 1893, franked with a 1¢ Columbian stamp.

Uses of Individual Stamps

1¢: A single 1¢ stamp (or a 1¢ imprint on a stamped envelope) had several uses: the delivery of a 1-ounce local letter not requiring delivery (a 'drop' letter, delivered in the post office where it was mailed) and the delivery of circulars or printed matter (unsealed and usually undated), up to 4 ounces domestically or up to 2 ounces internationally. A 1¢ stamp often was used to uprate a 1¢ stamped envelope for a regular domestic letter. The domestic delivery of government-printed and franked postal cards also required 1¢ in postage. I found it difficult to find a tidy drop letter. One is shown in Figure 1, an embossed envelope that probably held a Valentine's Day card or message. It was mailed at Sodus, New York to an addressee at the same post office.

2¢: The 2¢ stamp was by far the most-used adhesive. Common domestic first-class mail (sealed, written matter) was 2¢ per ounce. The example of this rate and service shown in Figure 2 was mailed to Dayton, Ohio at Cleveland on January 11, 1893, within the first two weeks of issue of the Columbian stamps. Less common uses of the 2¢ Columbian were for intracity letters delivered

Figure 2. A domestic letter paid at the 2¢ per ounce rate.

Figure 3. A domestic letter franked with a 3¢ Columbian stamp, overpaid by 1¢.

by carrier, or for first-class letters to Canada or Mexico. Letter rates to these countries were the same as US domestic rates.

3¢: The 3¢ stamp—showing Columbus's flagship, the Santa Maria—had no simple use. It was often used to uprate a 2¢ stamped envelope to pay the UPU single rate of 5¢. Single usages of the 3¢ are available. Even though they are overpaid by 1¢, they are attractive and well worth saving (Figure 3). At Trenton, New Jersey on February 2, 1894, this attractive cover was mailed in a self-addressed envelope to Mr. Hiram Edmund Deats of Flemington, New Jersey. Deats (23 years old when this cover was mailed), a major US philatelist in the 19th century, was appointed to the American Philatelic Society Hall of Fame in 1963.

4¢: The 4¢ stamp paid double the domestic postage (i.e., for a letter weighing between 1 and 2 ounces). An example of this use is shown in Figure 4. Two of these stamps could pay the registration fee. The 4¢ stamp was sometimes used to uprate a 1¢ stamped envelope to pay the UPU single first-class rate.

5¢: The 5¢ Columbian was the second most plentiful stamp in the series. Its main purpose

Figure 4. Double-weight domestic letter mailed at Lock Haven, Pennsylvania on January 27, 1893 franked with a 4¢ Columbian stamp.

Figure 5. Use of the 5¢ stamp to pay for carriage of a cover from the U.S. to Siam.

was to pay the single-rate UPU letter rate (5¢ cents per ½ ounce). US letters to many countries required payment of this rate. For example, a 5¢ cover to Bangkok, Siam (now Thailand) is shown in Figure 5. This cover, endorsed "Via Europe," was mailed at Springfield, Missouri on August 27, 1894. It passed through Paris, France on its way to Bangkok, where it arrived on October 1st.

6¢: The 6¢ adhesive paid the triple domestic rate of 2¢ per ounce. Figure 6 shows an envelope that appears to have held between 2 and 3 ounces. This cover was mailed in New York City to Brooklyn, a borough of the city. The letter was paid for the intracity rate with delivery, which was 2¢ per ounce—the same as the intercity rate. The 6¢ stamp could also be used in combination with a 4¢ stamp for a single-weight domestic registered letter.

Figure 6. Triple-weight cover mailed at New York City Station C on December 12, 1893 to Brooklyn, with postage paid by a 6¢ Columbian stamp.

Part II can be found in the March/April 2010 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*

A Look at the
FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION

It is interesting to note that of the thirty-seven Fathers of Confederation, only five have been featured individually on Canadian stamps: Charles Tupper; George Brown; Thomas D'Arcy McGee; Oliver Mowat; and John A. Macdonald.

By Richard Logan

On October 10, 1864, in Quebec City, Etienne-Pascal Taché, Chairman, called to order the first session of the Quebec Conference. Sitting around the table in front of him were the 32 other men we know as the Fathers of Confederation and Hewitt Bernard, the Secretary of the Conference. Not all of them had been at the Charlottetown Conference; however, all the men from Charlottetown were here.

The five representatives from Nova Scotia remained unchanged. There were now seven from New Brunswick and seven from Prince Edward Island, where there had been five each before. Upper and Lower Canada each had 12 in place instead of eight and there were two from Newfoundland. They were conscious of what the future might have in store and burdened with obligations; however, they bore the weight thrust upon them.

Most of them were young and energetic men. Only two were over 60, 11 were in their 50s and the majority were still in their 30s and 40s. From among their ranks, the titans had begun to emerge. The brawny Tupper would tower over controversy. The pithy Tilley would express much in few words. Cartier and Brown would carve out the imperatives of union. Galt would find the way between two extremes and Macdonald's masterly way was like a key opening many doors. However, they were equals here in Quebec City. This was the work of all.

These 34 men would be speaking for three and a half million people who had lived divided from each other by the environment and by petty fights. They had to find a way to get over these barriers. They had to build a government ship and set its course.

Their work was done in 17 days and 72 articles were drawn up. There was to be a federation of the British North American provinces under a universal government. Upper and Lower Canada, Nova

Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each with its local government were to enter the federation. Newfoundland was given a right to enter. Ottawa was to be the capital. There was to be representation in Parliament according to population. The English and French languages could each be used in Parliament and the Federal courts, as well as in the courts and legislatures of the up-and-coming Province of Quebec. There were agreements for the setting of taxes levied on imports and control of trade; assets and liabilities were redistributed and equalizing payments established. There was the promise that a railway would be built. Provision was also made for the entry into the union of the Northwest Territories and British Columbia when the time was ready for action; in other words, when there was enough money.

These articles were the founding written agreement of the nation that had reappeared too frequently after dying.

For some of the Fathers of Confederation it was too much. For some, it had come too soon. For all it marked the beginning of a bad time. Five months later, the giant framework that they had built lay in shambles. The rest is more history.

But, it would all work out and Confederation was accomplished when Queen Victoria gave Royal Assent to the British North American Act on March 29, 1867.

The image that most Canadians have of the 34 Fathers of Confederation at the Quebec Conference is derived from a black-and-white archival painting by Robert Harris, a Welsh-born Canadian painter.

Born in Ty'n-y-groes, Conwy, Wales in 1848, he came to Prince Edward Island as a youth in 1856 via Liverpool, England with his family. He later studied art in Boston, London's Slade School of Art, in Paris under Leon Bonnat and in Rome. He eventually settled in Montreal, Quebec.

Harris was pleased to get the $4,000 commission in 1883 for two reasons: not only could he marry his beloved Bessie Putnam but he would also be able to go abroad to study and live a life of modest means with a small degree of independence.

Completed in 1884, the painting was placed in the Parliament Building in Ottawa until 1916. On February 3, 1916, the painting was destroyed in the great fire that consumed much of the Parliament Building. Fortunately, a cartoon of it had been made by Harris. It hangs today in the collection of the Confederation Art Gallery and Museum in Charlottetown. Frederick S. Challenger, RCA painted his first reproduction of *The Fathers of Confederation* in 1914. In 1917, after the original had been destroyed and without consulting Harris, the Ontario Government commissioned Challenger to do another for Queen's Park. Most agree that Challenger was both discourteous and unethical. In addition, an exact replica of the original painting turned up over the big fireplace in the lounge of the Macdonald Hotel in Edmonton on opening day, July 6, 1915. The name of the artist is not known; however, files reveal that it was painted by an Ottawa artist.

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Being used to make two postal issues of Canada also immortalized the Harris painting.

The first was done in 1917 on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of Confederation. The painting is not shown in its entirety. Eight members were omitted from the stamp "for reasons of space and balance in design." The omission was rectified when the painting was again used in 1927, at the time of the 60th Anniversary of Confederation. As an aside, Harris' painting *Meeting of the School Trustees* was also used on a stamp in 1980.

On September 1, 1964 – 100 years after the Charlottetown Conference – The Fathers of Confederation scene began to emerge again. Toronto artist Rex Woods was starting a commission from the Confederation Life Insurance Company, to recreate the painting for presentation to the nation during 1967 Centennial celebrations. Three delegates to the London Conference of 1866, who had been officially recognized during the Diamond Jubilee in 1927, W.P. Howland of Nova Scotia; J.W. Ritchie of Prince Edward Island; and R.D. Wilmot of New Brunswick were added. In 1966, a Canadian five cent commemorative stamp was issued to focus attention on the 100th Anniversary of the London Conference.

While the London Conference in 1866 poured and set Confederation in concrete, it was the Quebec Conference of 1864 where specifics were determined. It was the 34 men in Quebec City who shouldered the weight of the choice for three-and-one-half million people.

Macdonald said: "If we do not represent the people of Canada, we have no right to be here. But if we do represent them, we have a right to see for them, to think for them, to act for them. We have a right to go to the foot of the Throne and declare that we believe it to be for the peace, welfare and good gov-

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ernment of the people of Canada to form of these provinces one empire, presenting an unbroken and undaunted front to every foe."

These 34 Fathers of Confederation had a common purpose and in the end, the compact of Quebec was confirmed.

The Harris painting of the Fathers of Confederation is a composite. He placed 34 individuals in the painting. To honour these men individually, Samuel Bronfman, founder of the House of Seagram, commissioned Juliette de Lavoye, the celebrated Canadian artist, to paint with watercolour on ivory a unique set of miniatures of the Fathers of Confederation who attended the Quebec Conference in 1864.

Following a year long tour of Canada in 1967, these paintings were presented to the people of Canada and have their permanent home in the Parliament Building in Ottawa. They are reproduced here with brief biographical sketches. ✉

Sources:

Collection of Confederation Art Gallery and Museum, Charlottetown

***Robert Harris and Canadian Art* – Frank MacKinnon – 1948**

National Gallery of Canada

Canadian Postal Archives

House of Commons Debates – June 30, 1965

Library and Archives Canada

***The World's Famous Orations* – William Jennings Bryan -- 1906**

House of Commons heritage Collection

George Adams Archibald	1814-1892	Born in Truro, Nova Scotia.	Lawyer
Delegate for Nova Scotia to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London.			
George Brown	1818-1880	Born in Edinburgh, Scotland	Journalist
Delegate for Upper Canada to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
Alexander Campbell	1822-1892	Born in Hedon, Yorkshire	Lawyer
Delegate for Upper Canada to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
Frederick Bowker Carter	1819-1900	Born in St. John's, Newfoundland	Lawyer
Delegate for Newfoundland to the confederation conference at Quebec.			
George Etienne Cartier	1814-1873	Born in Saint Antoine, Lower Canada	Lawyer
Leader of the delegation for Lower Canada to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London.			
Edward Barron Chandler	1800-1880	Born in Amherst, Nova Scotia.	Lawyer
Delegate for New Brunswick to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
Jean Charles Chapais	1811-1885	Born in Riviere Ouelle, Lower Canada	Merchant
Delegate for Lower Canada to the confederation conference at Quebec.			
James Cockburn	1819-1883	Born in Berwick-on-Tweed, England	Lawyer
Delegate for Upper Canada to the confederation conference at Quebec.			
George Coles	1810-1875	Born in Prince Edward Island..	Brewer
Delegate for Prince Edward Island to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
Robert Barry Dickey	1811-1903	Born in Amherst, Nova Scotia.	Lawyer
Delegate for Nova Scotia to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
Charles Fisher	1808-1880	Born in Fredericton, New Brunswick.	Lawyer
Delegate for New Brunswick to the confederation conferences at Quebec and London.			
Alexander Tilloch Galt	1817-1893	Born in London, England.	Financier
Delegate for Lower Canada to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London.			
Colonel John Hamilton Gray	1812-1887	Born in Prince Edward Island.	Soldier
Leader of the delegation for Prince Edward Island to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
John Hamilton Gray	1814-1889	Born in St. George, Bermuda.	Lawyer
Delegate for New Brunswick to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
Thomas Heath Haviland	1822-1895	Born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.	Lawyer
Delegate for Prince Edward Island to the confederation conference at Quebec.			
William Alexander Henry	1816-1888	Born in Halifax, Nova Scotia.	Lawyer
Delegate for Nova Scotia to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London..			
John Mercer Johnson	1818-1868	Born in Liverpool, England.	Lawyer
Delegate for New Brunswick to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London.			

Hector Louis Langevin	1826-1906	Born in Quebec City, Lower Canada.	Lawyer
Delegate for Lower Canada to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London.			
Jonathan McCully	1809-1877	Born in Amherst, Nova Scotia.	Journalist
Delegate for Nova Scotia to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London.			
A. A. Macdonald	1829-1912	Born in Prince Edward Island.	Merchant
Delegate for Prince Edward Island to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
John A. Macdonald	1815-1891	Born in Glasgow, Scotland.	Lawyer
Delegate for Upper Canada to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec. and London.			
William McDougall	1822-1905	Born in Toronto, Upper Canada.	Journalist
Delegate for Upper Canada to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London.			
Thomas D'Arcy McGee	1825-1868	Born in Carlingford, Ireland.	Journalist
Delegate for Lower Canada to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
Peter Mitchell	1824-1899	Born in Newcastle, New Brunswick.	Lawyer
Delegate for New Brunswick to the confederation conferences at Quebec and London.			
Oliver Mowat	1820-1903	Born in Kingston, Upper Canada	Lawyer
Delegate for Upper Canada to the confederation conferences at Quebec.			
Edward Palmer	1809-1889	Born in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	Lawyer
Delegate for Prince Edward Island to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
William Henry Pope	1825-1879	Born in Bedeque, Prince Edward Island	Lawyer
Delegate for Prince Edward Island to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
Ambrose Shea	1818-1905	Born in St. John's, Newfoundland	Merchant
Delegate for Newfoundland to the confederation conference at Quebec.			
William H. Steeves	1814-1873	Born in Hillsborough, New Brunswick	Merchant
Delegate for New Brunswick to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown and Quebec.			
Etienne – Pascal Taché	1795-1865	Born in Montmagny, Lower Canada	Physician
Delegate for Lower Canada to the confederation conference at Quebec. Chairman of the conference.			
Samuel Leonard Tilley	1818-1896	Born in Gagetown, New Brunswick	Druggist
Leader of the New Brunswick delegation to the confederation conferences at Charlottetown, Quebec and London.			
Charles Tupper	1821-1915	Born in Amherst, Nova Scotia	Physician
Head of the delegation for Nova Scotia to the Confederation Conferences, Charlottetown, Quebec and London, England.			
Edward Whelan	1824-1867	Born in County Mayo, Ireland	Journalist
Delegate for Prince Edward Island to the confederation conference at Quebec.			
Hewitt Bernard	1825-1893	Born in Jamaica.	Civil Servant
Secretary to the confederation conferences at Quebec and London.			

Lowe-Martin
SERPENTINE DIE CUTTING

By Robin Harris, FRPSC [1]

Lowe-Martin became a printer of Canadian commemorative stamps in 2002 and definitives in 2004. They have printed hundreds of stamps and other postal related material since that time, both for Canada and 30 other countries around the world.

Their website (http://www.lmgroup.com/services/stamps/) notes:

"Our products include gummed stamp panes, sheetlets and souvenir sheets, as well as self-adhesive sheetlets and folded booklets, which are printed on our sheet-fed 10 colour presses. We recently installed a 7 colour narrow web press, along with converting equipment which enables us to produce stamps in a coil or roll format.

On all of our postal products, we use high-resolution 10-micron stochastic screening. This represents the finest quality being produced for any philatelic community in the world, and is the closest process possible to representing photographic quality."

One of Lowe-Martin's most interesting stamp production items is the coils they produce in rolls of 50 or 100.[2] Since 2004, twenty-two different designs (two Leaf, fifteen Flower and five Olympic) have appeared on Canadian coil stamps printed by Lowe-Martin. Sounds simple enough. However, there are a total of 4,440 unique specimens to collect (or ignore, depending on how smart or crazy you are!). That's right, over 4,000 ... and growing. [3] Before the current Olympic stamps have been replaced, this count could approach 5,000!

This article is limited to the rolls of 50 and 100 stamps, and quarterly pack singles, that Lowe-Martin produces. The goal is to show that all 4,440 unique varieties can be plated and identified.

Coil Production

The printing press used by Lowe-Martin to print their coil stamps was illustrated on page 3 of Canada Post's October-December 2004 *Details* magazine (Figure 1). It shows the printed and die cut $1.40 Leaf stamps (Sc. 2055) coming off the end of the press. It is clear from this image that the stamps are printed in 10 columns across the continuous web roll of paper with a gutter every 10 rows.[4] The issued rolls of 50 (or 100) stamps available at post offices across the country confirms this gutter every 10 stamps.

Figure 1. $1.40 coil production; image from October–December 2004 Details magazine.

The stamps are printed and die cut from one long continuous web. It is not known how many hundreds of thousands (or millions?) of stamps are printed on one of these webs of paper. Based on the illustration in *Details* it can be surmised that the individual rolls of 50 or 100 stamps are separated from the large printed web at a later stage.

The die cuts are produced from "die cutting mats". The mats make the peak and valley configurations (Figure 2), and are *pressed* into rather than *cutting through* the stamps. The mats have nothing to do with the cutting of the web into coil rolls of 50/100. "Slitter wheels" cut the web into the actual coil strips, and have no relation to the die cuts. [5]

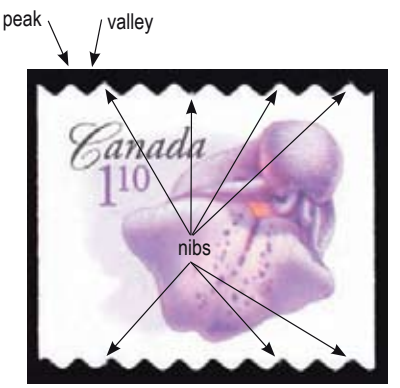


Figure 2. Terminology.

Careful examination and study of the die cutting on the issued rolls shows that the pattern repeats every 10 stamps, or after

Figure 3. Coil boxes of 10 rolls. Left: 50¢ Flower; Right: $1.15 Flower

every gutter. Thus, the full die cutting mat is 10 stamps across by 10 stamps along the web of paper.

As noted earlier, the separation of the stamps into their individual coil strips occurs at a later date. The web of stamps is fed into a machine where the slitter wheels cut the web into coil rolls. The rolls are wound onto a cardboard core. The early coils (Leaf and first Flower series) did not affix the roll to this core; starting in late 2005 or early 2006, the end of the roll was affixed to this inner core with a spot of glue.

After separation and rolling (with a clear self-adhesive label wrapped partially around the roll), ten individual rolls are placed into a cardboard box which then has a white label affixed to one end. This label includes a barcode, production date and time, and roll number (the early coils — Leaf, first Flower series, and the early printings of the second Flower series — only had a barcode printed, or stamped directly onto the box). More recent boxes have included hand written or rubber stamped 3-digit numbers (presumably an "inspector's mark"). The production dates can be important when watching for new die cutting mats. See Figure 3.

Die Cutting

How is the die cutting mat of 10x10 stamps assembled? I don't have a definitive answer to this, but, based on the study and careful alignment of 10 complete strips of 10 stamps each (aligned perfectly from one coil strip to the next one adjacent to it) it shows that the peaks and valleys are, in most cases, very inconsistent.

From analyzing these inconsistent peaks and valleys, it would seem that a narrow strip of flat metal (which must be extremely sharp on one edge to produce the necessary cutting into the stamps) is bent over and over into itself, like an accordion (a somewhat irregular sinusoidal, or wavy pattern). The strip is then pulled apart and attached to some underlying structure. Except for the very first die cutting mat produced for the Leaf stamps, small "nibs" are created every few peaks/valleys, likely by punching into the metal strip. When the stamps are die cut, the spots where these "nibs" have been punched are not cut through, allowing individual stamps to stay joined to the stamp above or below it. This keeps the stamps "together" when they are rolled and wound onto the inner cardboard core. The first Leaf printing (80¢ and $1.40) did not have these "nibs"; viewing rolls of these stamps shows how easy it is for individual stamps to lift from the backing paper.

Historical Perspective

The first postage stamp in the world, Great Britain's Penny Black, has 240 unique stamps from each of its eleven different plates (a total of 2,640 different stamps to collect).

The pane consisted of 240 stamps, arranged in 20 horizontal rows of 12 stamps each. Each stamp on the pane was assigned an alphabetical sequence of capital letters in the lower corners of the design.

The corner letters served to identify the location of every stamp on the plate, or printed sheet. The first stamp in the top row was lettered AA, the last in the first row, AL; the first in the second row as BA, progressing to BL; and so on down the sheet to TA and TL at the beginning and end of row 20.

The letters were hand-punched in the corner squares of the design in the final stages of plate-making. As such, each 'AA' from the eleven different plates are unique.

A 224-page book, the *Guide Lines to the Penny Black*, by P.C. Litchfield, provides information on plating the thousands of different Penny Blacks.

This process of taking a flat strip of metal and bending it like an accordion is repeated for the 11 strips of die cutting required to produce a 10x10 die cutting mat. From a philatelist's viewpoint, there appears to be no concern given to any exact care in this process, although I am sure the skilled technician who is creating the die cutting mat thinks otherwise.

It is the lack of perfect repeatability of the bends in the wavy die cutting metal strips during manufacture that results in a unique signature, like individual fingerprints, on each and every stamp in the 10x10 die cutting mat matrix.

After some length of usage (i.e. the die cutting of tens or hundreds of thousands of stamps), the sharp edge used to cut into the stamps becomes dull. Due to the curved, accordion-looking nature of the strip of metal die cutting, it is likely *not* possible to re-sharpen this edge. As such, a new die cutting mat must be made. Again, due to the "inconsistent" manufacturing process, each new strip of die cutting metal is different from any other that has been made.

Since the first Leaf coils were printed by Lowe-Martin in 2004, thirteen different die cutting mats of 10x10 stamps each have been identified — all but one of these have been fully plated! A new die cutting mat has appeared about every 5 or 6 months. In two cases, the die cutting mat has been *inverted* in relation to itself to print other stamps! In at least one other case, a previously used and "discarded" die cutting mat has been re-employed for a short time.

Purchasing, and studying mint sets, of 10 strips (or full rolls) from a post office-fresh box is the easiest way to get a full 10x10 die cutting mat pattern ... and then produce a chart that can be used for plating purposes. Be forewarned that it is possible to have a box of 10 rolls which has a duplicate roll(s). It takes several minutes to attempt to align all 10 rolls in a box; what a sight that must be to other postal customers when they watch me (I make sure I have a complete set of rolls that align correctly before buying).

Die Cutting Mats

As noted earlier, a specific die cutting mat is used until it becomes too "dull" to provide the necessary quality required in the production of stamps. The replacement of a die cutting mat occurs at a random point in time, not at the precise time that a new stamp design is in production. As such, stamps from *different series* have employed the same die cutting mat.

The 13 (so far) different die cutting mats used by Lowe-Martin have each (except for one) been studied and "perfed" by myself. Individual "perforation" charts of each die cutting mat are included in this article. Following are specific highlights from various die cutting mats:

Pattern #1: Lowe-Martin's first die cutting mat was used only on the 80¢ and $1.40 Leaf stamps. It did not contain any "nibs". The proof material in the Library and Archives Canada[6] includes die cut "sheets" of 100 stamps (gutter to gutter) of the first three Flower stamps (50¢, 85¢, $1.45). Each of these "press sheets" shows the "nibless" first die cutting mat, however I have not seen issued rolls of these Flower stamps without nibs.

Pattern #2: Lowe-Martin must have identified early on that "nibless" die cutting resulted in stamps accidently peeling from rolled stamps. Their second die cutting mat, introduced very shortly after the first Leaf stamps were printed, has "nibs", which are still found today. The 80¢ Leaf exists with this second die cutting mat, but not the $1.40 Leaf. There must not have been enough demand for more printings of this higher value before the rate increased to $1.45. This mat though was also used on the first three Flower coils. It is this die cutting mat that has the so-called "ski slope" constant variety, found in the left most roll between stamps 3 and 4 above the gutter (Figure 4).[7]

Pattern #4: While creating the charts that follow I came across two strips of the 50¢ Flower that had

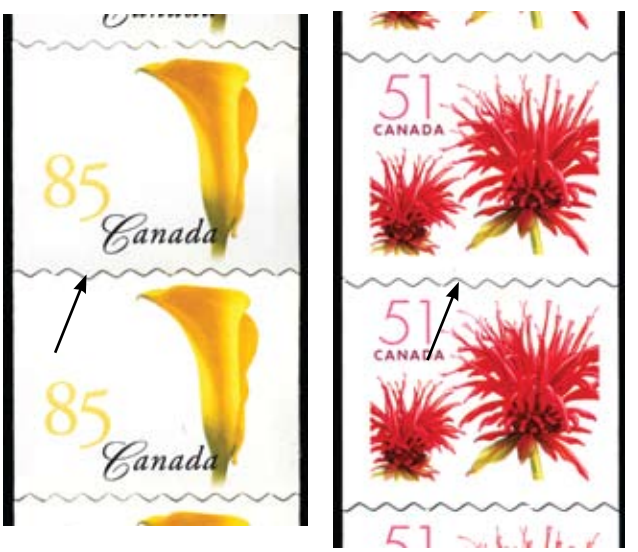


Figure 4. Ski jump variety on 85¢ Flower. Ski bump variety on 51¢ Flower.

Figure 5. Quarterly Packs (Quarter 1 in each of 2005 – 2008).

measurements not found from any of the other two patterns used on the 50¢ value. I have placed these into a "pattern 4". Your help is requested to find the other eight strips that must exist from this pattern. Only the 50¢ value appears to have been produced using this die-cut mat.

Pattern # 5 – Quarterly Pack Singles: The single Flower coil stamps supplied in the 2005–2008 quarterly packs (quarter 1 in all cases) are *specially cut* stamps, in that they are die cut entirely through the stamp and backing paper. In order for this to happen a different cutting mat would have had to be prepared. As such, the die cutting measurements found on the single stamps supplied in these quarterly packs are different from any of the corresponding stamps issued in rolls of 50 (or 100).

This was a particularly challenging pattern to reproduce a full plating chart. Since only single stamps are supplied in the quarterly packs, a large number of packs must be purchased to get enough samples to start putting the "puzzle" back together again (a puzzle that has no picture, until now, to compare against!).

My first thoughts were that this die cutting mat produced 100 different single stamps, just like that found on the rolls supplied to post offices. I had a considerable personal "stock", purchased from dozens of packs purchased over the years. I didn't have 100 stamps (or more) at my disposal so I contacted a couple of "stamp" friends, Andrew Chung and Mirko Zatka, who promptly passed along their supply. In addition, I heard that Rick Day of Medallion Stamps had a considerable stock of these. A phone call to him resulted in his stock arriving in the mail a couple of days later.

After 18 hours of studying some 400+ stamps, the pieces finally fell into place. Very surprisingly, there are only 36 different stamps (6 columns by 6 rows each) that comprise the die cutting mat for quarterly pack singles. The first three Flower series (2005, 2006, 2007) all matched into this mat of 36 stamps. The 2008 Flower series had similar perforations as the other quarterly pack singles but the stamps didn't match the pattern. An accidental read of a perforation provided the clue ... the die cutting mat used on the 2008 Flower quarterly pack singles was *inverted* in relation to that used on the previous stamps! Wow! A second surprise.

What happened to the other 64 stamps in the "sheet" of 100 stamps (10x10 = 100 - 36 identifiable positions = 64)? Since the continuous web of paper is "pulled" through the printer and the quarterly pack singles are removed during this process, it would not be possible to remove all 100 stamps as there would not be enough paper remaining to provide the necessary tension on the paper. This is a guess on my part, but it makes sense to me.

Illustrated in Figure 6 is a completed 6x6 "puzzle", comprised of single stamps from several issues. The perforation chart I created has placed this 6x6 pattern in the *middle* of the 10x10 grid — this is an assumption on my part.

By the way, the stamps in the third column of stamps in Pattern # 5 (the fourth column in the inverted pattern) have one "nib" between each stamp (near one edge); the other five columns of stamps are "nibless".

What about the stamps supplied in the Annual collections? The 2004 Annual collection does not include either of the 80¢ or $1.40 Leaf stamps printed by Lowe-Martin. The 2005 and 2006 Annual

Figure 6. Die Cut Pattern 5: Quarterly Pack singles (2005, 2006, 2007 Flowers) at actual size. The 2008 Flowers also have a 6x6 matrix but is inverted compared to this illustration (simply rotate this image 180º).

Figure 7. "Compound" perf between rows 6 and 7 (Pattern 7, Column 6).

collections *do include* the respective Flower singles that match exactly to those found in Pattern # 5. The 2007 and 2008 Annual collection have gummed souvenir sheets as representatives of the Flower stamps, not single stamps from coils.

Pattern #7: This pattern includes a "ski bump" constant variety (Figure 4). This is similar to, but smaller than the "ski slope" found in pattern # 2.

As noted earlier, all 100 positions on each die cutting mat are unique. The vast majority (perhaps 99%?) all look similar. However, there are some instances where there is a kink or some other flaw in a peak or valley that provides a distinctive feature. The "ski slope" and "ski bump" are two of these (Figure 4).

This pattern (like a couple of others) has a very distinctive "compound" perf. That is, one row of measurements varies from an adjacent row by as much as a full 1½ perf measurement! See Figure 7.

Pattern # 7 can be found on the 51¢ and $1.05 Flowers. It was seen again on two other values (89¢ and the first Permanent™ [51¢] Flower), but this time inverted!

Pattern #9: Many of the stamps found in column 5 from Pattern # 9 provide some very distinctive characteristics (Figure 8). There

Figure 8. Pattern 9, column 5.

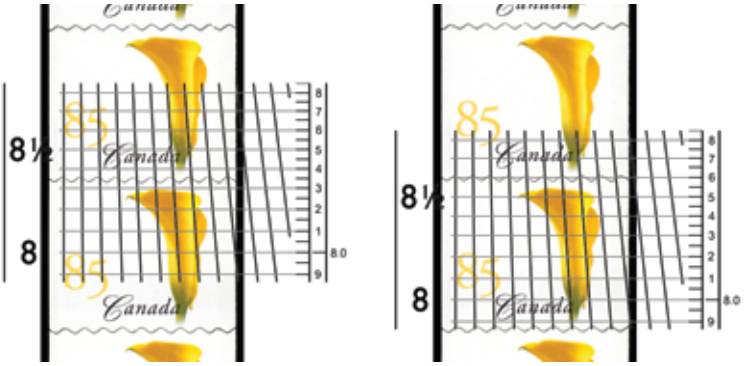


Figure 9. Variable perforation measurement across a stamp. Left: perf 8.35 from left-most peak to right-most peak. Right: perf 8.65 across left portion of stamp, then "widens".

are several instances where the metal die cutting must have become broken, as evidenced on the printed rolls. These result in "split" die cutting.

Measuring Die Cutting

As you study all of the Lowe-Martin produced coil stamps you will find that the die cutting is very, very inconsistent. This is true from one row to the next (i.e. the top of a stamp measures noticeably different from the bottom of the stamp), from one stamp to another, and even across the same stamp!

With this very inconsistent nature, the measurements you will find in the following charts are based on a simple rule: I have measured from the middle of the first peak at the upper *left* of the stamp to the right most peak at the upper *right* of the stamp. Yes, there are (many) cases where the perf gauge did not align across every peak, but the first and last peak were used to provide the measurement.

As noted earlier and illustrated in Figure 1, the Lowe-Martin coils are printed and serpentine die cut on the same continuous press. If the moving paper in the press shifts even slightly between the time the stamps are printed and before they enter into the die cutting mat area, a minor shift in the die cutting in relation to the stamp design will occur. When the roll of paper then goes to the slitting process, a visual alignment with the slitting wheels and the stamp design will be made to slit the paper into individual rolls. Be aware that the end result will be an apparent shift in the serpentine die cutting (i.e. peaks and valleys) by as much as one or even two peaks across the die cutting. Measuring the perforation of these stamps can result in a gauge reading that is 0.05 or even 0.10 different from what is shown in the accompanying charts.

Figure 10 shows four examples of the "ski slope" variety on the 50¢ Flower. Notice that the stamp designs are still centered relatively nicely but that the "ski slope" appears to have shifted left/right across the stamp.

Plating a Single Stamp

With 13 different die cutting mats, plus 2 inverted mats, and more to come, what do we do with the 4,000+ possible stamps? Start plating, of course.

I am using the word "plate" or "plating" in its historical sense. That is, identifying a specific location of a stamp on a plate. Of course, "plates" were not used in the conventional sense to either print or "perf" these coil stamps, but the end result is the same — identify the one specific location in the die cutting mat of 100 possible locations from a specific pattern.

Figure 10. "Ski slope" variety (indicated by pink dot) showing various shifts in relation to left side of stamp.

You will need to study three features of a single stamp in order to "plate" it: the perforation measurement (easy-ish), match the "nibs", and match the unique alignment of the peaks and valleys to an illustration (more difficult).

Plating a single stamp starts by first "perfing" it. Ok, again we are using the term "perfing" in a historical sense; there are no perforations to measure but we are using a perforation gauge to measure the serpentine die cutting.

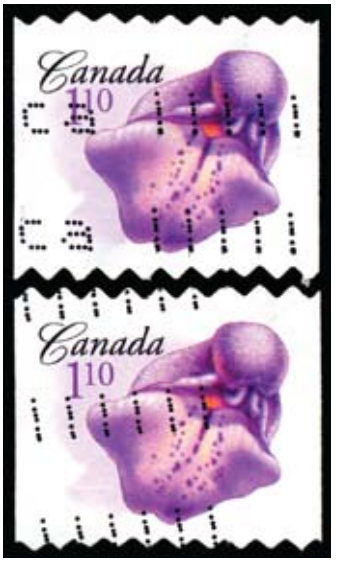


Figure 11. $1.10 Flower: two adjacent stamps from Pattern 9, column 5, rows 2–3.

There are about a dozen of the 4,440 unique positions that can be spotted just by looking at a single stamp. Why? These particular stamps have some kind of abnormality in the die cutting (such as the "ski jump" or certain stamps from Pattern 9, column 5 which has several odd shaped peaks/valleys). The two used stamps from Figure 11 were spotted in an accumulation of about 560 used $1.10 Flower coil stamps simply by looking at odd shapes in the peaks and valleys.

In some rare cases the perforation measurement of the top and bottom of a single stamp may narrow the possible plate position down to a handful of possible locations. In most cases though, there will still be dozens (or more) possible plate positions. After the "perfing" process, you can either attempt to match the stamp against one you know falls above or below it, match the stamp against mint strips that you have in your collection, or you can match it against an illustration (such as those found in Figures 6 and 8).

Figure 12. $1.10 Flower: used single with attached gutter. Plate position is Pattern 8, column 10, row 10.

Matching a stamp to identify its plate position requires an *exact* match, not one that is "close". I repeat, an *exact* match is required. Sliding one stamp into another (peaks into valleys and valleys into peaks) will help in the process. Trust me, many times you will think the stamp belongs in a certain position but it may not be an exact match at first glance. You will also need to match any "nibs" (if present) to help in identifying the plate position. "Nibs" *will* remain after a stamp is separated from its neighbour (see Figure 2) but may not be readily apparent depending on the handling of the used stamp.

Matching to an illustration would require detailed scans of all 13 die cutting mats ... a project that is still in progress by myself. Most of the patterns (and strips of 10 stamps) have been scanned but they need to be "tweaked" to enhance the die cutting in order to make them useful for publication.

Plating Example # 1

The used $1.10 Flower coil illustrated in Figure 12 has, by chance, a portion of the gutter still attached to the bottom (based on the wavy cut at the very bottom it can be discerned that this is actually the first stamp in the roll, or last depending on how you look at it, rather than being cut from a gutter every 10 stamps).

A check of the charts that follow shows that the $1.10 Flower coil had two different die cut mat patterns (8 and 9), not counting pattern 5 which is the quarterly pack singles. Having the attached gutter narrows down the possible plate positions from 200 to just 20 — a far easier task. The perf measurement is 8.35 on the top and 8.05 on the bottom. A check of the perforation charts (that follow) shows that one position matches this perf exactly (pattern 8, col. 10, row 10) and a couple of others are close (pattern 8, col. 3 or 4, row 10). A check of the "nibs", and comparing them with mint strips of 10 that comprise my original plating guide, shows that the stamp must come from col. 10, row 10 of pattern 8.

Plating Example # 2

The first example was made easier because it was a positional piece (had an attached gutter) and the denomination only came from two patterns. How about the 2008 Permanent™ stamp, which had three different patterns, all of which are relatively similar in gauge?

The stamp illustrated in Figure 13 (picked completely at random from an accumulation) is from Pattern 10, col. 9, row 2. It only took 10 minutes to plate it: perf (8.75 at top and 8.80 at bottom), find possible matches from all three patterns and compare the "nibs" against mint strips. Who would take

Figure 13. Permanent™ Flower: used single on piece. Plate position is Pattern 10, column 9, row 2.

that much time to plate each and every one of their used accumulation? Who would be dumb enough to waste their time? I refuse to answer that question on account that it will get me into trouble!

Who Cares?

Ok, lets be realistic. For the general collector who has a few used stamps lying around, do they care that they are all different based on the die cutting, and then want to find the specific printing and plate position? Probably not.

Do *you*, as a reader of *The Canadian Philatelist*, and perhaps a more specialized collector, want to plate your single stamps? Personally, I find this facet of Canadian philately extremely fascinating. I'll keep standing on my "soap box" and try to convert all collectors into wanting to specialize to the n^{th} degree.

Other Areas of Study

In this article we did not discuss tagging. Based on a study at the 561 $1.10 Flower coil stamps alluded to earlier, there were two different types of tagging used on this stamp. Is it possible that the two different die cut mats, combined with the two different types of tagging, resulted in more possible combinations of varieties? Quite likely, but that will have to wait for another day.

Another area of study, which can help to fill in some of the details of these die cut mats, is the coil boxes that have production dates (Figure 3). If you have been saving any of these boxes I would welcome an e-mail from you with the details (product number, production date and time, roll number, etc.) so that I can add it/them to my database.

Three other areas of study of these Lowe-Martin produced stamps (but not affecting the serpentine die cutting) include: roll separation at start and end, self-adhesive "wrappers" (three different were used on the 50c stamps), and different types of inscriptions found on certain Flower stamps.

On-going study

Study of these stamps is ongoing. The 2010 Unitrade catalogue will contain the fifth incarnation of listings on these stamps — each year the listings and accompanying information have evolved

The Elizabethan II Study Group has been publishing on-going information on all of the flower stamps as soon as, and typically before any other source reports. I strongly encourage collectors of modern Canadian material to join BNAPS and get a free one-year membership in the ESG (most of the past journals are available for free on-line, at www.adminware.ca/esg).

My own website contains on-going updates to all Elizabethan definitives. I am hoping to provide a searchable database of all flower coils where one can enter the "perforation" of a single stamp and the database will illustrate and plate the stamp for you. This is not going to happen overnight, and may not happen in the next year, but it is a lofty goal to achieve (www.adminware.ca).

Wow. Have fun collecting these 4,000+ varieties!

References:

1 **I will be wearing three different "hats" in this article: Editor of the *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps*, Editor of the *Corgi Times*, the bi-monthly newsletter of The Elizabethan II Study Group (of BNAPS) where this article first appeared (and updated here), and a collector who enjoys studying all Canadian stamps, particularly the definitives (that is where the most fun is)**

2 **The domestic-rate stamps are distributed in rolls of 100; the USA, International and domestic over-size stamps are distributed in rolls of 50.**

3 **As of mid August 2009 (when this was updated), the author has seen the Permanent™ Olympic rolls dated Apr 8/09, and 98¢ Olympic rolls dated Apr 17/09. These stamps have a new die cutting (Pattern #13) compared to their original release (Pattern #12).**

4 **Two previous articles on the 50¢ Calla Lily Flower coil in *The Canadian Philatelist* (Sep/Oct 2007, pg 274-283 and Nov/Dec 2007, pg 358-367) stated that the "sheet" was 1,000 subjects. This is incorrect; both the printing cylinders and die cutting mat are 100 subjects each (10x10).**

5 **Terminology from the December 2006 *Coil Line*, journal of the Plate Number Coil Collectors Club.**

6 **Library and Archives Canada, reference R169 Vol 471, box # 2001524355. Viewed by author Novevember 2008.**

7 **As with all die cut varieties from Lowe-Martin produced coils, the occurrence of a die cutting variety is 1 per 100 stamps from that particular die cutting mat.**

Leaf
Sep 2004

2054

2055

Flower: 2005 Series
Dec 20, 2004

2072
Red Calla Lily

2073
Yellow Calla Lily

2074
Blue Iris

Flower: 2006 Series
Dec 19, 2005

2128
Red Bergamot Blossom

2129
Yellow Lady's Slipper

2130
Pink Fairy Slipper

2131
Himalayan Blue Poppy

Pattern # 1 (8.00–8.85)
no nibs (also Archive)

Pattern # 2 (7.75–8.90)
Ski slope

Pattern # 3 (6.85–7.50) [2005.02]

Pattern # 4 (6.65–7.00) ????

Pattern # 5 (6.45–7.05, from quarterly packs)

Pattern # 6 (7.00–7.70)

Pattern # 7 (7.20–9.30) [2006.07]
Ski bump, compound (51¢, $1.05)

Pattern # 7i (7.20–9.30) [2006.09]
Ski bump, compound (89¢, P-218

			Leaf (2004)		Flower (2005)			Flower (2006)				
Pattern	Perf		80¢ 2054	$1.40 2055	50¢ 2072	85¢ 2073	$1.45 2074	51¢ 2128	89¢ 2129	$1.05 2130	$1.49 2131	
1	8.00–8.85	no nibs	√	√								1
2	7.75–8.90	ski slope	√		√	√	√					2
3	6.85–7.50				√	√						3
4	6.65–7.00				√							4
5	6.45–7.05				√	√	√	√	√	√	√	5
5inv	qtr pack	invert #5										5inv
6	7.00–7.70							√	√	√	√	6
7	7.20–9.30	bump, compound						√		√		7
7inv		invert #7							√			7inv
8	7.80–8.75											8
9	7.85–9.40	splits										9
10	8.35–9.10											10
11	7.90–8.80											11
12	8.10–9.60	4 nibs										12
13	7.85–8.85	3 nibs										

Flower: 2007 Series

Nov 16, 2006 (P)
Dec 19, 2006

2187
Spotted Coralroot

2195
Flat-leaved Bladderwort

2196
The Marsh Skullcap

2197
The Little Larkspur

Flower: 2008 Series

Dec 27, 2007

2244
Island Red flowers

2245
Janet Elizabeth 'Fire Dancer'

2246
Memoria Evelyn Light

2247
Kaleidoscope 'Conni'

Olympics

Jan 15, 2009
Feb 15, 2009 (98¢)

2307A
Vancouver 2010 emblem

2307B
Vancouver 2010 emblem

2308
Miga

2309
Sumi

2310
Quatchi

Pattern # 8 (7.80–8.75) [2006.10]
P-$1.55

Pattern # 13 (7.85–8.85) [2009.04]
Olympic P, 98¢

Pattern # 9 (7.85–9.40) [2007.02]
Split mat (P-2187, 93, $1.10)

Pattern # 10 (8.35–9.10) [2007.07]
P-2187, P-$1.60 [height of peaks 0.8mm]

Pattern # 11 (7.90–8.80) [2008.04]
P-2244, 96¢ [height of peaks 1.0mm]

Pattern # 5i (qtr pack)

Pattern # 12 (8.10–9.60) [2008.07]
P, $1.15, $1.60, Olympics

Flower (2007)				Flower (2008)				Olympic (2009)				
P (51¢) 2187	93¢ 2195	$1.10 2196	$1.55 2197	P (52¢) 2244	96¢ 2245	$1.15 2246	$1.60 2247	P (54¢) 2307A, B	98¢ 2308	$1.18 2309	$1.65 2310	
												1
												2
												3
												4
√	√	√	√									5
				√	√	√	√					5inv
												6
												7
√												7inv
√	√	√	√									8
√	√	√										9
√				√	√	√	√					10
				√	√							11
				√		√	√	√	√	√	√	12
								√	√			13

1 2004 Leaf (no nibs)

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.60	8.20	8.10	8.00	8.10	8.25	8.30	8.30	8.05	8.20
R2	8.45	8.30	8.20	8.15	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.30
R3	8.80	8.65	8.70	8.85	8.70	8.55	8.65	8.50	8.55	8.65
R4	8.55	8.50	8.45	8.65	8.60	8.65	8.55	8.55	8.70	8.90
R5	8.50	8.35	8.20	8.30	8.15	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.30
R6	8.40	8.30	8.10	8.20	8.15	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.35	8.55
R7	8.40	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.40	8.55	8.55	8.75	8.55	8.70
R8	8.50	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.30	8.50	8.50	8.65
R9	8.55	8.50	8.20	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.40	8.45
R10	8.45	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.30	8.20	8.35
	8.50	8.40	8.40	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.35	8.30	8.10	8.10

no nibs; (die cutting also viewed at Archives on 2005 Flower coils)

2 2004 Leaf/2005 Flower

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.20	8.15	8.15	8.35	7.75	8.15	8.25	8.50	8.00	8.60
R2	8.30	8.65	8.45	8.15	8.05	8.35	8.75	8.50	8.20	8.55
R3	8.50	8.50	8.55	8.40	7.85	8.20	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.00
R4	8.45	8.65	8.45	8.20	8.50	8.50	8.40	8.60	8.25	8.45
R5	8.45	8.75	8.60	8.60	8.05	8.10	8.30	8.10	7.90	8.25
R6	8.50	8.60	8.40	8.40	7.90	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.20	8.50
R7	8.55	8.70	8.20	8.50	8.40	8.50	8.45	8.00	7.90	8.25
R8	ski	8.80	8.55	8.40	8.15	8.25	8.20	8.15	7.75	8.45
R9	8.55	8.65	8.00	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.50	8.30	8.45	8.50
R10	8.50	8.80	8.25	8.65	8.90	8.75	8.80	8.60	8.35	8.80
	8.35	8.60	8.30	8.25	8.50	8.75	8.10	7.90	8.20	8.90

"ski jump" at C1/R8

3 2005 Flower

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	7.05	7.20	7.30	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.35	7.35	7.35
R2	7.30	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.20	7.30	7.30	7.40
R3	7.15	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.30	7.30
R4	6.95	7.25	7.35	7.45	7.40	7.40	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.40
R5	7.15	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.50
R6	7.10	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.35	7.40	7.40
R7	6.85	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.30	7.25	7.20	7.25	7.30	7.25
R8	7.10	7.30	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.20	7.20	7.25	7.35	7.35
R9	6.95	7.25	7.30	7.30	7.20	7.30	7.20	7.20	7.35	7.30
R10	7.05	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.20	7.30	7.30	7.35	7.30	7.35
	7.15	7.30	7.40	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.25	7.30	7.40	7.35

4 2005 Flower

R1		6.85		7.35						
R2		7.00		6.90						
R3		6.90		7.00						
R4		6.80		6.80						
R5		6.80		6.80						
R6		6.90		6.80						
R7		6.80		6.95						
R8		6.65		6.85						
R9		6.55		7.00						
R10		6.60		6.90						
		7.40		6.95						

Further study required for this pattern

5 2005/2006/2007 Flower (Quarterly Packs)

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1										
R2										
R3			6.75	6.75	6.75	6.70	6.65	6.65		
R4			6.75	6.85	6.80	6.90	6.85	7.05		
R5			6.55	6.70	6.85	6.75	6.80	6.70		
R6			6.60	6.90	6.70	6.75	6.80	6.75		
R7			6.75	6.70	6.90	7.00	6.85	6.75		
R8			6.50	6.85	6.65	7.05	6.85	6.55		
R9			6.95	6.85	6.85	6.80	6.85	6.45		
R10										

"nibs" in C5

5i 2008 Flower (Quarterly Packs) (#5 inverted)

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1										
R2										
R3			6.50	6.80	6.85	6.85	6.85	6.90		
R4			6.55	6.85	7.05	6.70	6.85	6.55		
R5			6.75	6.85	7.00	6.95	6.75	6.80		
R6			6.75	6.80	6.75	6.90	6.75	6.65		
R7			6.70	6.80	6.80	6.90	6.75	6.60		
R8			7.05	6.85	6.90	6.85	6.85	6.85		
R9			6.70	6.65	6.75	6.80	6.80	6.75		
R10										

"nibs" in C6

The location of the 6x6 pattern #5 (quarterly pack singles) has been placed in the middle of the 10x10 grid — this is an assumption on my part.

6

2006 Flower

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	7.70	7.45	7.40	7.50	7.55	7.40	7.55	7.50	7.45	7.25
R2	7.50	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.50	7.50	7.55	7.55	7.35	7.35
R3	7.60	7.45	7.55	7.45	7.40	7.50	7.50	7.45	7.40	7.40
R4	7.50	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.35
R5	7.55	7.60	7.40	7.70	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.40	7.25	7.45
R6	7.60	7.40	7.25	7.20	7.35	7.45	7.50	7.45	7.55	7.25
R7	7.70	7.40	7.35	7.40	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.50	7.45	7.00
R8	7.50	7.30	7.25	7.40	7.50	7.60	7.65	7.50	7.35	7.25
R9	7.15	7.30	7.55	7.70	7.40	7.30	7.50	7.35	7.35	7.40
R10	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.55	7.35	7.60	7.50	7.45	7.70	7.10
	7.35	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.50	7.30	7.40	7.60

7

2006 Flower (ski bump, compound)

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	9.10	8.80	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.75	8.70	8.75	8.85	8.65
R2	8.20	8.50	8.30	8.10	8.45	8.60	8.50	8.40	8.00	8.20
R3	7.55	7.50	7.65	7.80	7.80	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.30
R4	8.10	7.95	8.00	7.95	8.10	8.20	8.15	8.10	8.05	7.85
R5	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.90	7.70	7.90	8.05	7.90	7.85	8.00
R6	8.60	9.25	9.25	8.90	8.75	9.30	8.90	8.65	8.40	8.70
R7	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.50	7.45	7.40	7.20
R8	8.60	8.65	8.90	9.30	9.20	8.95	8.95	9.05	9.20	8.90
R9	8.10s	8.50	8.00	8.10	7.80	8.30	8.30	8.10	8.10	8.55
R10	8.45	8.20	8.05	8.20	8.00	8.10	7.95	7.90	7.90	7.90
	8.35	8.15	8.25	8.40	8.25	8.00	8.10	8.15	7.95	8.05

"ski bump" at C1/R9

7i

2006 Flower (#7 inverted) (ski bump, compound)

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.05	8.00	8.20	8.10	8.00	8.25	8.45	8.25	8.15	8.30
R2	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	8.05	8.00	8.20	8.10	8.25	8.45
R3	8.55	8.10	8.10	8.25	8.35	7.80	8.10	7.90	8.40	8.10s
R4	8.95	9.20	9.05	8.95	9.00	9.20	9.30	8.90	8.60	8.55
R5	7.20	7.40	7.45	7.50	7.35	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40
R6	8.75	8.45	8.70	8.85	9.30	8.70	8.85	9.30	9.30	8.65
R7	8.00	7.85	7.95	8.10	7.90	7.70	7.95	7.95	8.00	8.00
R8	7.80	8.00	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.10	7.95	7.95	7.95	8.10
R9	8.25	8.20	8.25	8.10	7.95	7.80	7.80	7.65	7.50	7.50
R10	8.15	8.05	8.40	8.55	8.60	8.40	8.15	8.30	8.50	8.15
	8.65	8.80	8.75	8.65	8.65	8.55	8.70	8.70	8.80	9.15

"ski bump" at C10/R3

8

2007 Flower

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.55	8.00	7.90	8.20	8.30	8.50	8.35	8.15	8.45	8.05
R2	8.45	8.05	8.50	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.20	8.20
R3	8.15	8.25	8.20	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.30	8.20	8.30	8.15
R4	8.40	7.85	7.80	8.15	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.20	8.30	8.20
R5	8.35	8.10	8.00	7.90	8.30	8.20	8.55	8.55	8.40	8.25
R6	8.50	8.45	8.55	8.45	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.35	8.05	7.85
R7	8.00	8.05	7.90	8.25	8.20	8.55	8.50	8.45	8.40	8.70
R8	8.40	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.20	8.25	8.50	8.45	8.25	8.20
R9	8.30	8.35	8.45	8.35	8.00	8.40	8.50	8.30	8.05	8.25
R10	8.50	8.35	8.30	8.35	8.75	8.65	8.20	8.15	8.20	8.35
	8.40	7.95	8.00	8.10	7.90	7.95	8.10	8.30	8.00	8.05

9

2007 Flower ("split cuts")

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.90	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.15	8.40	8.50	8.55	8.40	8.60
R2	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.60	8.20	8.55	8.80	8.90	9.10	8.80
R3	8.25	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.85	8.00	8.25	8.10	8.25	8.15
R4	8.60	8.55	8.50	8.45	8.70	8.80	8.85	9.00	9.10	8.85
R5	8.50	8.35	8.45	8.60	8.80	9.00	8.80	8.65	8.90	8.70
R6	8.60	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.55	8.80	8.90	9.00	8.90	8.65
R7	9.40	9.20	8.90	8.90	8.65	8.80	8.45	8.45	8.30	8.50
R8	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.30	8.80	9.05	9.05	9.05	8.95	8.85
R9	8.60	8.55	8.35	8.65	8.50	9.20	9.40	9.20	9.05	9.10
R10	8.15	8.20	8.20	8.05	8.00	8.20	8.20	7.95	8.15	8.15
	8.60	8.50	8.40	8.60	8.35	8.65	8.80	9.05	8.90	8.85

A few stamps from column 5 have "split" die cuts.

10 2007/2008 Flower (0.8mm peaks)

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.50	8.45	8.50	8.50	8.60	8.55
R2	8.85	8.90	8.90	8.95	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.05	9.05
R3	8.65	8.70	8.65	8.55	8.55	8.75	8.80	8.70	8.75	8.95
R4	8.60	8.90	8.90	8.60	8.75	8.75	8.60	8.70	8.80	8.90
R5	8.75	8.75	8.65	8.55	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.65	8.70	8.70
R6	8.75	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.90	9.00	8.90	8.95	9.00	9.00
R7	8.70	8.70	8.65	8.65	8.65	8.90	8.85	8.70	8.70	8.80
R8	8.90	8.90	9.00	8.95	8.85	8.90	8.70	8.80	8.90	8.65
R9	8.70	8.80	8.85	8.75	8.70	8.70	8.80	8.85	8.75	8.80
R10	8.70	9.00	8.95	8.95	8.80	9.00	9.00	8.95	9.00	8.95
	8.85	9.00	8.90	9.05	9.00	9.05	9.05	9.10	9.05	9.10

11 2008 Flower (1.0mm peaks)

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.20	8.20	8.25	8.20	8.15	8.10	8.20	8.20	8.10	8.10
R2	8.70	8.75	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.55	8.50	8.65	8.50
R3	8.80	8.45	8.50	8.45	8.40	8.50	8.45	8.55	8.50	8.45
R4	8.40	8.35	8.40	8.45	8.30	8.30	8.20	8.35	8.35	8.60
R5	8.65	8.75	8.65	8.60	8.55	8.65	8.65	8.70	8.60	8.50
R6	8.45	8.45	8.40	8.40	8.35	8.30	8.30	8.25	8.35	8.35
R7	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.55	8.65	8.60	8.70	8.75	8.80	8.75
R8	8.15	8.45	8.45	8.35	8.20	8.25	8.45	8.35	8.35	8.55
R9	8.80	8.70	8.70	8.75	8.70	8.60	8.70	8.60	8.65	8.75
R10	7.95	8.15	8.10	8.05	7.95	7.95	8.10	8.05	8.00	7.90
	8.20	8.40	8.35	8.30	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.45	8.45	8.50

12 2008 Flower/2009 Olympic (4 nibs)

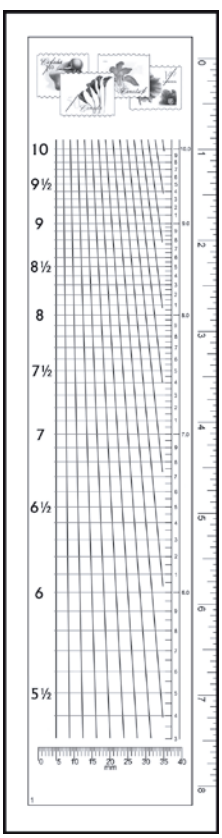
	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.10	8.10	8.25	8.20	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.30
R2	9.20	9.35	9.25	9.20	9.15	9.20	9.25	9.30	9.30	9.35
R3	8.65	8.55	8.65	8.70	8.70	8.60	8.70	8.65	8.70	8.65
R4	8.15	8.10	8.15	8.15	8.20	8.35	8.25	8.20	8.15	8.15
R5	9.00	8.90	8.80	8.80	8.90	9.05	9.10	9.05	9.00	9.00
R6	8.80	8.70	8.50	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.60	8.65	8.55	8.60
R7	9.40	9.35	9.40	9.35	9.25	9.35	9.30	9.25	9.40	9.50
R8	9.20	9.00	9.05	8.90	9.05	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.00
R9	9.35	9.35	9.35	9.30	9.40	9.45	9.50	9.40	9.45	9.60
R10	8.80	9.00	8.80	8.80	8.95	8.90	8.90	8.95	8.80	9.00
	9.20	9.30	9.00	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.15	9.10	9.20	9.25

13 2009 Olympic (3 nibs)

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10
R1	8.65	8.80	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.75	8.85	8.80	8.80	8.80
R2	8.80	8.85	8.80	8.80	8.70	8.70	8.80	8.85	8.85	8.70
R3	8.55	8.50	8.50	8.45	8.50	8.65	8.55	8.60	8.60	8.65
R4	8.55	8.50	8.40	8.55	8.60	8.50	8.60	8.65	8.50	8.60
R5	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.10	8.15	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.25
R6	8.15	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.15	8.15	8.20	8.20	8.15	8.20
R7	8.05	8.0	7.85	8.10	8.10	8.15	8.15	8.15	8.25	8.30
R8	8.20	8.15	8.10	8.05	8.10	8.15	8.10	8.05	8.10	8.15
R9	8.00	8.05	7.85	8.00	8.10	8.10	8.25	8.20	8.20	8.15
R10	8.05	8.05	7.85	7.90	7.95	8.05	7.95	8.10	8.20	8.10
	8.15	8.15	8.05	8.00	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.00	8.05	8.05

All measurements are from the left-most peak to the right-most peak across a single stamp. A shift in the die cutting can result in a difference of measurement to those listed here by as much as 0.05, 0.10 or even 0.15.

The measurements are rounded to the nearest 0.05, which is easy to discern on the gauge I produced, printed by Mirko Zatka, and distributed via the Elizabethan II Study Group for a small donation.



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AUSTRALIA POST
Celebrates 200 Years
Part I

By Joseph Monteiro

I. Introduction

The year 2009 was a special year for Australia Post as it marked and celebrated 200 years of postal services in Australia.

To commemorate this event, Australia Post began by first issuing a set of ten stamps indicating various milestones in its services. Subsequently, it issued several other philatelic products and sponsored a number of events to commemorate the historic event. Incidentally, 2009 also marked a number of other historic events for Australia, such as the anniversary of the first European sighting of the Cocos (Keeling) Islands in 1609 by Captain William Keeling of the East India Company and the 150th anniversary of the founding of the state of Queensland on June 6, 1859.

One of the major special events celebrated in 2009 was a re-enactment of the first mail delivery in Sydney on June 26, 2009 with the departure of the ship James Craig from Wharf 7, Plymouth and its arrival at Circular Quay.

Australia Post also hosted a concert and an exhibition at Darling Harbour on June 27th and 28th and made available for sale a number of philatelic products.

In this article, only those stamps that bear the special cancellation celebrating Australia's 200 years will be described in detail; other stamps issued by Australia Post will be mentioned only briefly.

II. Stamps Celebrating 200 Years

Australia Post: On March 25, 2009, Australia Post kicked off its Anniversary by issuing ten stamps. Each stamp bears a denomination of 55 cents, the domestic mail rate. The stamps depict various milestones: First Postmaster; Early Post Office; Early Post Box; News From Home; Early Airmail; Home Delivery; Post-War Immigration; Retail PostShop; Express Post; and Part of Every Day. Before commenting on each of these milestones, a brief description is provided of the history of Australia Post.

The story of postal services in Australia begins in Sydney on 25 April 1809 with the appointment of Sydney's first postmaster, the former convict Isaac Nichols. Services continued with the appointments of postmasters in Hobart (1812), Fremantle (1829), Brisbane (1830), Adelaide (1837) and Melbourne (1837). The resulting six colonial postal systems operated independently of each other until 1901, when they merged to become the Postmaster-General's Department with responsibility for postal, telegraphic, telephonic and other like services throughout Australia. This was easier said than done and in 1908 a royal commission was established to investigate all aspects of the postal service, including the administration and financial reporting.

In 1975, the Postmaster-General's Department was divided into two entities: the Australian Postal Commission (trading as Australia Post) and the Australian Telecommunications Commission (trading as Telecom Australia, now as Telstra). These changes gave Australia Post greater flexibility to manage its affairs, including appointing members of its Board of Commissioners from outside the organisation. In 1989, the Australian Postal Commission became the Australian Postal Corporation, a government business enterprise with the Commonwealth Government as its sole shareholder.[1]

First Postmaster - The design on the first stamp depicts the first postmaster of 1809, Isaac Nichols of New South Wales, boarding a ship. Prior to 1809 there were no formal arrangements for handling mail in the colony. When ships arrived from overseas, people boarded them for their mail. In 1810, Nichols was given the authority to accept mail for lodgement on ships leaving Sydney. To meet his expenses, charges were fixed at 4 pence (4d) for letters from within New South Wales and eight pence (8d) for letters from overseas. Nichols retained the complete revenue he received from the public. He remained Sydney's Postmaster until his death in 1819 and was a zealous, active and productive man.[2]

Early Post Office - The design of the second stamp depicts the post office at Menzies Creek, Victoria, with its postmaster and family. The local post offices from the earliest colonial days were the focal point of community life. Postal services were especially important for isolated bush communities without any other form of communication. Not surprisingly, recognizing the importance of post offices to local communities, colonial governments often invested large sums of money in erecting grand buildings in capital cities and bush towns.[3] In those early days, mail was carried on horseback, cart and coach, until the arrival of the railways.

Early Post Box - The design of the third stamp depicts the early posting boxes. In 1856, the first cast-iron street posting boxes were installed on Sydney's streets. Like red sentinels, posting boxes have stood guard on the streets of cities and towns in Australia for over 150 years; if only they could tell their story. Currently, there are nearly 16,000 posting boxes on streets throughout Australia.[4] Some of the early post box models were imported from England and the cast iron boxes were made locally. These cast iron boxes have a very long life. For example, one installed in South Melbourne in 1858 was only removed in 1967.

News From Home - The design of the fourth stamp depicts an Australian soldier in France reading a letter in 1918. During the war, the arrival of news from families, girlfriends and loved ones was always a great morale booster for the Australian troops. Recognizing this, during World War I the government arranged for surface mail written by soldiers to be delivered free of charge. In World War II, troops overseas paid only half the mail rate.[5] War mail, however, was censored for fear that such mail would fall into enemy hands.

Early Airmail - The design on the fifth stamp depicts the air hanger of Queensland and Northern Territories Aerial Services Ltd. Airmail service was born in 1914 in Australia when Maurice Guillaux carried a small quantity of parcels and mail on his historic flight from Melbourne to Sydney. Air mail services gradually grew in Australia from the early 1920s. In 1929, domestic air mail services between Perth and Adelaide were introduced. It reduced its dependence on rail services and also helped to speed up delivery. Finally, with the introduction of new types of aircraft, regular domestic air mail services were introduced between Australia and England in 1934.

Home Delivery - The sixth stamp depicts the postman delivering mail in Melbourne. Home delivery of mail was a feature introduced in 1828. In these early years, postmen had to ring doorbells and wait until the householder accepted the mail. Posties and their fellow mail contractors were an adept lot, riding horses hundreds of kilometres, fording flooded rivers and braving bushrangers who were intent on making off with the mail.[6] Until World War II, only men could be employed as "posties." In 1924, letter boxes were installed by households and businesses and in 1969 deliveries were reduced to one per day from two. Notwithstanding that over the years mail delivery increased from 2.3 billion pieces in 1964 to 5.6 billion in 2009, it was held that the daily volume did not warrant the service.

Post-War Immigration - The seventh stamp depicts the design of a British immigrant receiving mail. Between World War II and 1955 as many as one million new settlers arrived in Australia. As can be expected, overseas air mail in Australia grew from 6.5 million in 1945 to 60 million in 1955. The airmail rate to Europe cost two shillings in 1950 with another two shillings for every additional half-ounce. An alternative, cheaper route was the aerogramme, which cost only one shilling. It was first introduced in 1944 and grew rapidly in the immediate post-war years.

Retail PostShop - The eighth stamp depicts a retail post office in which a woman is shown carrying a child. The PostShop concept was first tried at Brisbane's World Expo in 1988. Within a few years, a national program was launched that converted 1,400 corporate and 3,100 agency post offices. Australia has thus moved away from the old concept of using 100-year-old buildings as post offices. Today, these post offices are located in busy shopping streets and malls where they are highly visible. Australia claims to have 4,453 postal outlets nationwide with 2,561 of these in rural and remote areas.

Express Post - The ninth stamp depicts the express post mail box and the ordinary mail box. In 1991, Express Post was introduced in Australia. It was designed to bridge the gap between normal mail deliveries and door-to-door courier services. Since 1991, Express Post prepaid envelopes and satchels and Express Post posting boxes have become part of everyday life.[7] Since then, other types of expedited mail have been introduced, such as Express Post Platinum and Express Courier International. These services have become very popular among small businesses.

Part of Every Day - The tenth stamp depicts a double trailer postal truck. In 1985, the era of mail by rail came to an end. From then on, road transport carried large letters and parcels between capital cities and regional areas. Road transport offered cost savings, more reliable service and more flexible schedules than rail. To facilitate the change, Australia Post acquired its own line-haul fleet.[8] In keeping with its environmental commitment Australia Post uses trucks that meet the tough Euro 5 emission standard. It has also recently returned to using rail for carriage of mail on very long routes (for example, Adelaide to Perth) as part of its environmental commitment.

The technical details on each of the above stamps are as follows: designed by Lynette Traynor, Australia Post Design Studio and printed by Energi Print. The stamps were printed in sheetlets of ten (146mm x 90mm) on Tullis Russell paper with simulated watermark using the lithographic process. They were printed on gummed, self-adhesive paper and the size of each stamp is 26mm x 37.5mm. The stamps are perforated with a 14.6 x 13.86 perforation gauge.

In addition to the stamps, Australia Post also issued a Prestige Booklet which contains three sheetlets with the above stamps. One of these sheetlets is imperforate. These imperforate stamps are only available in this booklet.

Part II can be found in the March/April 2010 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*

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 ansi 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

BNAPEX 2009 SEAWAYPEX, KINGSTON, ON, SEPTEMBER 11-13 SEPTEMBRE, 2009

Judging panel: Victor Willson (Chair/President), Jack Gordon, Harry Machum, Gary Steele (apprentice).

Horace W. Harrison Grand Award & Order of the Beaver Novice Award for the first time BNAPEX exhibitor
- *J. Edward Nixon, Canada 1870-1897: Small Queen Issue*

Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand Award & Ed and Mickey Richardson Award for Best Research, Innovation or Presentation
- *Hank Narbonne, Postal Service in the Bathurst District of Upper Canada*

Daniel Meyerson Award for Best Material from the Pre-confederation Colonies
- *David Bartlett, Savings Booklets, Certificates and Stamps of Newfoundland and Ration Booklets of Newfoundland*

Sam Nickle Award for Best Canadian Military Postal History
- *Hendrik Burgers, Canadians in Russia:The Last Contingent of WWI*

The Elizabethan Award for Best Material of the Queen Elizabeth Era
- *Earle Covert, Canadian Postal Stationery Using the Karsh Portrait of Queen Elizabeth*

The Wilmer Rockett Award for Best Revenue Exhibit and Felicitations of the Jury
- *Peter de Groot, 'Til Death Do Us Part" Usages of the Caribou Revenues in the Lives of Newfoundlanders*

Gold / Or
- *Colin Banfield , The Lot Number Postmarks of Prince Edward Island*
- *David Bartlett, Ration Booklets of Newfoundland*
- *David Bartlett, Savings Booklets, Certificates and Stamps of Newfoundland and Ration Booklets of Newfoundland*
- *Hendrik Burgers, Canadians in Russia: The Last Contingent of WWI*
- *John Cooper, The 1928-1929 Scroll Issue*
- *Earle Covert, Canadian Postal Stationery Using the Karsh Portrait of Queen Elizabeth*
- *Jack Forbes, Shades of Canada's Eight-Cent Small Queen*
- *Peter McCarthy, Mail by Rail 1853-1923*
- *Hank Narbonne, Postal Service in the Bathurst District of Upper Canada*
- *J. Edward Nixon, Canada 1870-1897: Small Queen Issue*
- *Brian Stalker, Newfoundland. Fortune Bay Mail Services and Routes 1873-1968 and Placentia Bay Mail Services and Routes 1888-1968*
- *Richard Thompson, The First Decimal Issue of Canada*

Vermeil
- *Peter de Groot, 'Til Death Do Us Part" Usages of the Caribou Revenues in the Lives of Newfoundlanders*
- *Brian Murphy, Routes, Rates and Regulations: Canada's International Airmail From 1924 Until October 3rd, 1946*
- *Joseph Smith, The Jubilee Postcards*
- *John Walsh, Newfoundland 1898 Queen Victoria Issue First Revenue Series Used on Documents*

Silver / Argent
- *Jeffrey Arndt, The Canadian Five-Cent Blue Wilding Queen*
- *Madhukar Belkhode, The Admiral Issue of Canada 1911-1931*
- *Earle Covert, Canada Electronic Mail Services with the Felicitations of the Jury*
- *David Crotty, Canadian Meter Postage Stamps*
- *Norris R. (Bob) Dyer, Newfoundland's 1897 One-Cent Red Queen Victoria Stamp*
- *Chris Hargreaves, The Aerial Mail To and From Kingston, Ontario*
- *Peter Jacobi, "A Free Press" The Story of British Columbia Newspapers*
- *John Munro-Cape, The One-Cent Canadian War Issue*
- *Colin Pomfret, Soldier's Letters and Related Items from the First Contingent CEF*
- *Mike Powell, The Jacques Cartier Commemorative Issue of 1931*
- *Joseph Smith, Jubilee Junque Jewels*
- *Robert Toombs, Royal Air Force Transport Command (RAFTC) Mails During WWII – Canadian Perspective*

Bronze
- *Marc Eisenberg, Newfoundland Postage Meter 1921-1949*
- *Matthew Gaiser, The 1982 Canadian Youth Issue*
- *Shirley Griff, Mourning Covers, "Messengers of Death"*
- *John McEntyre, The Electricity and Gas Inspection Document Stamp Issue of Canada*
- *Gus Quattrocchi, Bulk Mailing Permits*

Certificate of Participation
- *Gus Quattrocchi, Canadian Postal Markings – Unusual and Different*

Fred Fawn recipient of the AAPE "RUBY AWARD" - Congratulations!

The American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors reported that Fred Fawn has been awarded the 'AAPE Ruby Award' for one-frame exhibiting excellence.

Fred is the only Canadian to have qualified for this award which requires one to have won minimally 12 Gold Level awards at FIP International or WSP shows with two or more one-frame exhibits.

INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF PHILATELY "ITALIA 2009" ROME, ITALY OCTOBER 21-25 OCTOBRE, 2009

Grand Prix Italia 2009
- *Giorgio Bizarri (Italy), Stato Pontificio*

National Grand Prix
- *Francesco Lombardo (Italy), Sicilia 1859-1860 lettere dirette fuori dell'isola*

International Grand Prix
- *Douglas Storckenfeldt (Sweden), Iceland until 1901 – skilding and original aur*

Best in Classes:

- *Traditional Philately: Bernardo Naddei (Italy), I Matraire d'Italia regno*
- *Postal History: Gerald Heschl (Austria), Von, nach und űber Ősterreich – Vorphila*
- *Aerophilately: Ferdinando Guidici (Italy), Souvenir du siège de Paris*
- *Thematic Philately: Lutz König (Germany), Pigeons – Great Diversity in the Wild: Domesticated and Admired by Man*
- *Maximaphily: George Constatourakis (Canada), Greco-Roman Sculpture*
- *One Frame Class: Christian Springer (Germany), Sächsische Briefe aus der Zeit des Dreissigjährigen Krieges 1618-1648*
- *Literature: Nino Aquila & Francesco Orlando (Italy), Sicilia.I timbre del nuovo Re*

Gold / Or
- *J. Edward Nixon, Canada 1870-1897: Small Queen Issue (93)*
- *Fred Fawn, The Dominion of Canada: The 15 cent Large Queen 1868 (90) OFE*

Large Vermeil / Grand Vermeil
- *George Constatourakis, Greco-Roman Sculpture (87)*

Vermeil
- *JJ Danielski, Internment of Polish Servicemen in Latvia & the Soviet Union 1939-1941 (88) OFE*
- *Joseph Monteiro, Canadian Postage Stamp Errors of the Queen Elizabeth Era (82) LIT*
- *Frank Alusio, Giovanni Caboto and his discovery of Canada (80) OFE*

Large Silver / Grand Argent
- *Orville Osborne, Zemstvo: An Introduction to the Russian Rural Post (77)*
- *Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, The Canadian Philatelist/Le philatéliste canadien 2008 (76)*
- *Istvan Kecsedy, A New Look at the Printing Elements Production of the 1850 Kreuzer and Centes Stamp Issue (76)*
- *Istvan Kecsedy, Hungarian Stamp Issues 1871-1898 (75)*

Silver / Argent
- *Jean-Jacques Tillard, St. Pierre et Miquelon: la tete de pecheur, premier timbre proper aux iles (75) OFE*
- *JJ Danielski, WWII Internment of Polish Servicemen in Latvia & Postal History Aspects of the Internment of Polish Servicemen in Lithuania 1939-1940 (72)*

Silver Bronze / Bronze Argenté
- *Joseph Monteiro, Articles in the EFO Collector 2006-2008 (68)*
- *Andrew Chung, The national Christmas seals of Canada 1927-2008*

Varieties

by "Napoleon"

Saar 1950 Europa

The Saar, as a stamp-issuing country, was a creation of the two World Wars. Both times it existed as a buffer between long-time rivals Germany to the east and north and France to the west and south. The Saar first issued stamps from 1920 through 1935. After WW II, it produced stamps from 1947 through 1956 as an independent country, then through 1959 as a state in West Germany.

Two 1950 Saar stamps are viewed as some of the earliest stamps in popular Europa series. Even without the two printing varieties on the 200 franc airmail, the set is somewhat pricey–220 Euros mint-never-hinged and 320 Euros used in Michel ($152.50 and $261 in Scott). Most of the catalogue value lies in the airmail (180 Euros/$110 MNH and 310 Euros/$250 used). But that stamp also exists with two printing flaws. Both flaws have the same price in Michel, 900 Euros MNH or used. Thus applying a multiple of about four to the price of the unflawed MNH stamp and 2.8 to that of the used stamp will give an approximation of the value of the printing flaws.

Both flaws are shown in the image. The stamp on the left has a white dot after the "F" of "200 F" while the one on the right has a coloured scratch across the left page of the book, over the word ANNO. Both flaws have white circles around them to help readers identify them. ✉

As usual, colour images are available to those who e-mail me with requests (napoleon3rd@sbcglobal.net).

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 adhérants seront acceptés comme membres.

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

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I-29034 • Mr. Barry Aldred
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I-11453 • Mr. James Ronald Saint

L-12452 •Mr. G.L. Swain

in the MAILBOX dans la boîte aux LETTRES

Dear Mr Shaman:

I rarely read *The Canadian Philatelist*, but happened to browse through a couple of recent issues and was a little disconcerted by what I saw.

In this year's January/February issue (I think it was) I encountered an editorial denouncing stamp investing, apparently because of the bad experience here in Canada in the 1980s. And now, in the November/December issue, I find an opinion piece in which Richard Logan similarly denounces local stamp clubs for being self-centred (and ignorant), and castigates non-members for their "flagrant excuses" for not joining "The Royal." Wow! What's going on here?

What is wrong with stamp investing, for goodness sake? The fracas of 30 years ago did not invalidate the concept, any more than Bernie Madoff's activities have invalidated the stock market. Stamp investing is widespread, supported by some of the world's most respected dealers, and probably actively (if not always consciously) indulged in by any collector who spends more than $100 a month on his or her hobby. Isn't one of the pleasures of the hobby the very fact that you can spend money on it without losing that money? I can see no material difference between philately and art collecting in this respect: In both, there is a wide range of material available, you can buy what you like, and you can develop expertise along the way, but if you're going to spend a significant amount of money on a hobby then it's good to know that the money need not be lost. I suspect that many – if not most – collectors are, at minimum, closet investors. If they aren't, why the inordinate amount of interest in price changes when new issues of catalogues are published?

Rather than registering disapproval, why not promote the hobby in a more positive light? Art collecting is generally viewed as sophisticated, but stamp collecting's widespread image is still that of a rather juvenile activity (recent auctions notwithstanding). I've encountered this attitude often in my 50-plus years as a collector, sometimes even within the philatelic fraternity itself. So why not promote philately for what it is, a challenging and highly sophisticated area of study in which money carefully spent stands a good chance of being recouped, and which can also involve building an investment if a collector is so inclined?

If, as Richard Logan implies, our hobby is in decline, then I would have expected much more positive thinking in the magazine. As to excuses for not joining "The Royal", well, if I were not a member (I am) I certainly wouldn't be inclined to join on the basis of his arguments. I do not know why local stamp clubs are accused of ignorance and self-centredness, but I doubt the accusation will cause those clubs to feel any better about the society. And among those ornery non-members, not everyone is comfortably off today: some people have indeed been hurt by the poor economy and really are forced to tighten their belts. In these circumstances I can well imagine that the annual membership fee would have to be considered a frill. There are people out there who have difficulty putting bread and butter on the table. Believe me: I know a few. Is it fair to characterise their economic difficulties as a "flagrant excuse" for not joining?

I would like to think "The Royal" is neither elitist nor arrogant; but to me, as a relative outsider, it is starting to sound that way.

Peter Greenhill

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

JANUARY 9 JANVIER, 2010:
BRANTFORD STAMP SHOW will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St., Brantford, ON. Philatelic exhibits, 15 dealers, club circuit books, silent auctions, draw prizes, wheelchair accessible. Free admission and parking. More Information at www.brantfordstamp.org.

FEBRUARY 13 FEVRIER, 2010:
BurlPEX 2010 sponsored by the Burlington Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm at the Burlington Central Arena, Drury Lane, Burlington, ON. Draw prizes, 13 dealers, club books, lunch counter, free parking. For more information contact Arnie Janson at (905) 637-0545 or at arnie.janson@ge.com.

FEBRUARY 20 FEVRIER, 2010:
NIPEX 2010 Stamp Exhibition and Bourse sponsored by the Niagara Philatelic Society will be held from 10 am to 5 pm at the Stamford Lions Club Hall, 3846 Portage Rd., Niagara Falls, Ontario. Free admission. Further information from Ed Yonelinas at (905) 262-5127.

MARCH 20 MARS, 2010:
OXPEX/OTEX 2010 will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at the John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive, Woodstock, Ontario. Exhibits, dealers, youth area, prize draws, Canada Post counter, refreshments. Free admission and parking. For further information, please contact David Ward, Chair, at (519) 539-2221 or at ward2221@rogers.com.

MARCH 26-28 MARS, 2010:
LAKESHORE 2010, The Lakeshore Stamp Club's annual exhibition will be held at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, QC. Free admission and parking. Snack bar on premises. Door prizes. Competitive exhibition, dealers from Canada and USA, bourses, show covers, picture-postage and commemorative postmarks, youth activity center. Hours: Friday and Saturday: 10 am to 6 pm; Sunday: 10 am to 4 pm. Information from François Brisse, P.O. Box # 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. Email: gmisener@sympatico.ca. / LAKESHORE 2010 l'exposition philatélique annuelle du Club philatélique Lakeshore se tiendra du 26 au 28 mars 2010 au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Promenade Lakeshore, Dorval, QC. Entrée et stationnement gratuit. Service de sandwichs et de boissons. Nombreux prix de présence. Exposition compétitive, négociants du Canada et des États-Unis, bourses, plis souvenirs, timbres- photos 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: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca.

MARCH 27 MARS, 2010:
KAPEX 2010, the 54th Annual Stamp Show and Bourse of the Kawartha Stamp Club, will be held at the Evinrude Centre, 911 Monaghan Road South (just north of Lansdowne Place Mall), from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm. Stamp exhibits, 12 dealers, Canada Post, silent auctions, show cover, club sales table, 5 and 10 cent table, draw and door prizes. Free admission and parking, wheelchair accessible, refreshments. More info from Ted Lichacz at (705) 277-3095 or Mark Armstrong at (705) 357-3487 or visit www.rpsc.org/chapters/kawartha.

APRIL 17 AVRIL, 2010:
Stampfest, the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society annual show and bourse will be held at the Community Christian Reformed Church 1275 Bleams Road, at Fischer-Hallman Road, Kitchener, Ontario. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Featuring an exciting dealer bourse, competitive exhibits, including one-page entries, free parking, free admission, hourly and special draws, stamp pull, lunch counter, and other surprises. For additional information call Jim Oliver at 1-519-893-4092 or e-mail:jimoliver10@hotmail.com

OCTOBER 23 OCTOBRE, 2010:
The Barrie District Stamp Club's 49th Annual Show and Dealer Bourse will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the Army, Navy & Air Force Veterans in Canada Club, 7 George Street, Barrie, ON. Fee admisison. Further information from Dave Hanes at dhanes@sympatico.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MARCH 12-14 MARS, 2010:
The Edmonton Spring National Stamp Show 2010 will be held in the West Edmonton Mall Fantasyland Conference Centre, 3rd floor, Europa Boulevard. Hours: Friday Noon - 6 pm, Saturday 10 am - 6 pm, Sunday 10 am - 4 pm. Dealers from across Canada, exhibits, major estate auction, seminars, youth area, awards banquet. Information from Keith Spencer at (780) 437-1787 or Edmonton Stamp Club at www.edmontonstampclub.com.

MAY 1-2 MAI, 2010:
ORAPEX 2010, Ottawa's National Stamp Show, the 49th Annual Stamp Exhibition and Bourse with over 40 dealers and 150 frames of exhibits, will be held from 10 am to 6 pm on Saturday and from 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday, at the RA Centre Curling Rink, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON. Free admisison and parking. Exhibitors should contact Tom Hare at thare@sutton.com, dealers should contact Stéphane Cloutier at cloutier1967@sympatico.ca. General Information is available from Robert Pinet, Publicity Coordinator at (613) 745-2788 or Pinet.Robert@gmail.com.

MAY 28-30 MAI, 2010:
ROYAL *2010* ROYALE, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 82nd Annual Exhibition and Convention will be held at the St. Clair Centre for the Arts, 201 Riverside Drive West, Windsor, ON from 10 am to 6 pm on Friday, from 10 am to 5 pm on Saturday and from 10 am to 4 pm on Sunday. Daily admission $2 or $5 for a 3 day pass. Over 200 frames of competitive exhibits, 40+ dealers, seminars, youth program and Canada Post. Show information from Brian Cutler at (519) 966-2276 or cutler@mnsi.net and bourse information from Frank Hoyles at (519) 676-8925 or fhoyles@southkent.net. Also, more info on the website at www.royal2010.com.
Dates and locations for forthcoming years:
2011, Dorval, Québec.
2012, Edmonton, Alberta (For info contact Christopher Miller, President, Edmonton Stamp Club at no.113@shaw.ca)

MARCH 25-27 MARS, 2011:
The Edmonton Spring National Stamp Show 2011. Details to follow at a later date.

APRIL 30-1 MAY, 2011 / AVRIL 30-1 MAI, 2011:
ORAPEX 2011, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

JUNE 2-4 JUIN, 2011
SPM EXPO 2011, la première exposition de niveau national à St-Pierre et Miquelon. St-Pierre & Miquelon's first national level exhibition. Inscriptions/Registrations : www.clubphilatelique.com Renseignements/Information : Jean-Jacques Tillard texspm@cheznoo.net

MARCH 30 - 1 APRIL, 2012 / MARS 30 - 1 AVRIL, 2012:
The Edmonton Spring National Stamp Show 2012 / ROYAL *2012* ROYALE. Details to follow at a later date.

MAY 5-6 MAI, 2012:
ORAPEX 2012, Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

MAY 8-15 MAI, 2010:
London 2010 Festival of Stamps will be held at the Business Design Centre, Upper Street, Islington, London N1. Details at www.london2010.org.uk. Canadian commissioner: Dr. Jan J. Danielski, 71 Gennela Square, Toronto, ON M1B 5M7. Tel: (416) 283-2047, e-mail: jjad@rogers.com.

OCTOBER 1-10 OCTOBRE, 2010:
PORTUGAL 2010, Parque das Nações, Lisbon, Portugal. Commissioner Charles J. G. Verge FRPSC, FRPSL, PO Box 66, Stn "Q", Toronto, ON M4T 2L7. Tel: (613) 851-2770 and E-mail cjgverge@rogers.com.

FEBRUARY 18-28 FÉVRIER, 2011
India 2011, New Delhi, India. Commissioner to be appointed.

AUGUST / AOÛT, 2011
PHILANIPPON 2011, Tokyo, Japan. Commissioner to be appointed.

chapter MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS des clubs membres

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE L'OUTAOUAIS (APO)

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

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND

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

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

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

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

BURLINGTON STAMP CLUB

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

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 4 - Meets on the first Thursday and 3rd Monday of each month (September to June), on the second floor of the Allan Reuter Center, 507 King St., Cambridge. Visitors welcome. Information: Joseph Sieber, 20-2 Isherwood Ave, Cambridge, ON N1R 8P9, 519-621-8745.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY

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

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY (CFPS)

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

COBOURG STAMP CLUB

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

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

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

COLLINGWOOD - GEORGIAN BAY COIN & STAMP CLUB

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

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA

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

DELTA STAMP CLUB

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

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 12 meets on the first and third Tuesdays of the month, October to May, at Stan Wadlow Senior's Action Centre on Cedarvale Ave. (Woodbine & Cosburn area), October to May, 9:30 to 11:00 am. Contact: Doug Cockburn 416-757-4072 or e-mail: dclc@rogers.com.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

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

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 154 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December), at 7:00 p.m. at 5050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON. Contact: Brian Cutler, President 2370 Rankin Ave, Windsor, ON N9E 3X6. Tel: 519-966-2276 or e-mail cutler@mnsi.net.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

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

FRASER VALLEY PHILATELIC CLUB

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

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTORS CLUB

Meets the 1st Thursday, except July and August, at 7 pm at the CN Pensioners Centre, 1 Curry Street, Moncton, NB. Contact TFSCC, c/o 37 Saunders Street, Riverview, NB E1B 4N8, or visit website www.fundystampclub.ca.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Mon., Sept. to June except holidays, and 2nd Mon. of July, at Bishop Ryan secondary school, Quigley Rd. and Albright St. Contact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; www.hamiltonstampclub.com

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - CANADIAN BRANCH

Chapter 82. Meetings are usually held at 5 pm on the third Thursday of each month at the premises of Hampton Securities Limited, 141 Adelaide St W, 18th Floor, Toronto, ON. Contact either Joe Janthur (President) 416-364-4112 or Herb Kucera (Secretary) at 416-494-1428 prior to meeting date to confirm time and date. Some meetings could be held at other locations.

KAWARTHA STAMP CLUB

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

KELOWNA AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets on the 1st Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at the Odd Fellows Hall, 2597 Richter St., Kelowna, BC. Contact: Kelowna and District Stamp Club, c/o The Secretary and Treasurer, 4740 Parkridge Drive, Kelowna, BC V1W 3A5.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

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

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB

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

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

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

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: Craig Pinchen, PO Box 904, Station C, Kitchener, ON N2G 4C5. Phone: 519-578-3094.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

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

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE

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

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

chapter MEETINGS
RÉUNIONS des clubs membres

MEDICINE HAT COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 146 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7:30 p.m. at the Earl Kitchener School, 211-4th St SE, Medicine Hat. Contact: c/o Ron Schmidt, #324 2800 13th Ave SE, Medicine Hat, AB T1A 3P9.

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

MILTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 180 meets on the last Mon., except Dec. at 7 p.m. at Hugh Foster Hall (beside Town Hall) in Milton, ON. Silent auction every meeting. Contact: Milton Stamp Club, 256 Laurier Ave., Milton, ON L9T 3V6; (905) 864-6140, or e-mail: miltonstampclub@gmail.com

MONTREAL PHILATELIC CLUB
Chapter 122 meets monthly from September to June, at 7:30 p.m. at the Westmount Library, 4574 Sherbrooke St. W, Westmount. Contact: 25 Levasseur, St. Constant, QC J5A 1M9. Telephone: 514-735-3941; E-mail: lslaven@sympatico.ca.

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

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

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

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

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

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

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 135 meets on the 4th Tuesday of the month at 7 p.m. in the staff room, T.A. Blakelock High School, 1160 Rebecca St. Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, c/o Roy Honess, Tel 905-822-8450, E-mail royhoness@hotmail.com.

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

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB
Chapter 191 meets the 3rd Wed. at 7 p.m. at St. George's Anglican Church, 149 4th Ave. E. Trading, auctions, circuit books. Contact Robert J. Ford, 721 8th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3A5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
Saint John Stamp Club meets at 7:00 pm the fourth Wednesday of each month, except July and August, at the Atlantic Superstore, Rothesay Avenue (upstairs). Visitors and new members welcome. Please call 849-2250 for more information

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

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

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

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

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB
Meets on the 1st Tues.at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: Bill Findlay, President, PO Box l5l8, Durham, ON N0G 1R0, E-mail billfindlay@bmts.com, or Joanne Vogel, Vice-president, Box 663, Chesley, ON N0G 1L0, E-mail jimmyjo@bmts.com.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 223 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Doug Cockburn, 38 Singleton Rd, Scarborough, ON M1R 1H9. 416-757-4072.

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

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

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

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 92 meets on the 4th Thursday of the month except for July and August in the Kiwanis Community Centre, 111 Lakeside Dr., Stratford, ON. Doors open at 6:30 and meeting starts at 7:45. Sales Circuit, Dealers, Auctions, Regular Meeting Program. Contact William Gard 519-272-2842; e-mail gard2842@rogers.com.

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

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

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

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

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

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

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 14, meets on the 2nd Tuesday at 1:30 and 6:30 pm, and 4th Tuesday at 6:30 pm, except July and August, in Eatonville Library, 430 Burnhamthorpe Road, Etobicoke. Auctions, Dealers, Speakers, Work Shops, Exhibitions (3). Contact: Frank Alusio (416-621-8232) or falusio@sympatico.ca.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets at 6:30 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug. The Scandinavian Centre, 764 Erin Street, Winnipeg. Contact: Rick Penko, 3793 Vialoux Dr., Winnipeg, MB R3R 0A5, e-mail: rpenko@shaw.ca.

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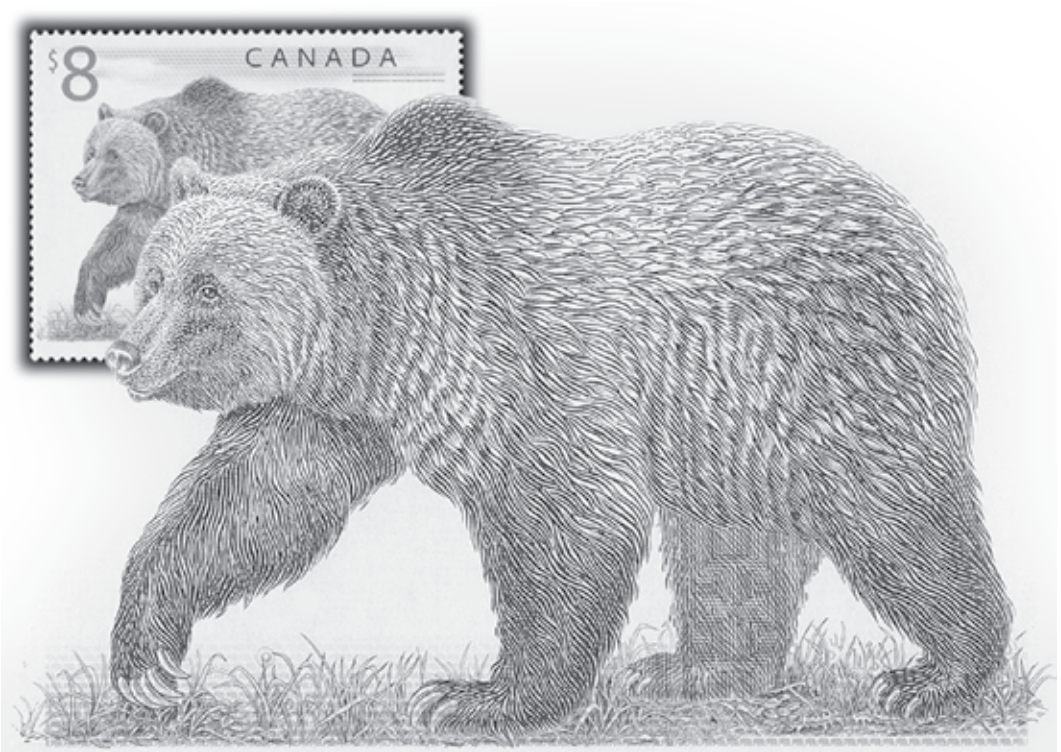

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Christmas 1970 – Children's Paintings

By Tony Edward

Here are four interesting errors, freaks and oddities (EFOs) occurring on the 1970, 5-cent Christmas issues. Although several EFOs have been reported and recorded on both the 5¢ and 6¢ Christmas 1970 stamp series, these particular EFOs appear not to be reported in current stamp catalogues.

The first stamp (Unitrade 522, Darnell 583) shows a bar through the bulb of the number 5, which I call the "Bar-5" variety. This could be interpreted as a stray cancellation spill, or faulty cancellation marking, except that I have nine stamps showing this identical oddity.

The next stamp (Unitrade 521, Darnell 585) shows a small blue dot below the figure's hands. I have five stamps displaying this same oddity that I have dubbed the "Let's Play Ball" variety.

A third example, again on Unitrade 521, Darnell 585, has a small blue mark slightly above and to the left of the figure's head. I call this the "Bird in the Barn" variety. There are eight stamps showing this oddity in my collection. Three of these have a narrow selvedge still attached to the right side of the stamp.

Both of these marks show up blue under scanned, high magnification and appear to be about the same size as similar flaws on other Christmas 1970 stamp varieties.

The bottom-scanned picture (Unitrade 523, Darnell 586) shows a stamp with a distinctly flattened top on the last "S" in CHRISTMAS. This may appear as an ink lift except that I have three stamps with the identical freak in my hoard.

Not having access to mint counter panes, I am unable to determine the location of these EFOs on the original counter panes or printed sheets. Can anyone locate these errors on a mint sheet? ✉

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Prepared and Edited by Ross Gray

CATALOGUE OF CANADIAN RAILWAY CANCELLATIONS AND RELATED RAILWAY POSTMARKS INCLUDING SELECTED WATERWAY POSTMARKS

Edited by Ross Gray. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2009. Spiral Bound, 330 pages, 8.5 x 11 inches. ISBN: 978-1-897391-54-9; $67.75. Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 62 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1P 5A8, Canada. Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed at www.iankimmerly.com/books/

Railway post office (RPO) devotees have waited a long time for a current listing of RPO postmarks. But the wait has been worth it. Ross Gray's update of the 27-year-old Lew Ludlow catalogue is everything that railroad cancellation enthusiasts could have hoped for. The 330-page catalogue is packed with the latest available information covering Canada's railway cancellations and related postmarks.

Prepared and edited by one of Canada's foremost railway postmark collectors, the main body of the work is divided into the RPO markings of Newfoundland and Labrador, the Maritime provinces, Quebec, Ontario, the Western provinces, Railway Routes, Station Offices, Ticket Stamps, Emergency strikes, Royal Train cancels and Postmark Types.

Complementing these listings is the author's introduction, a preface by William G. Robinson, OTB, Chairman of the Canadian RPO Study Group, an acknowledgement citing the assistance of some of Canada's leading RPO experts, and a two-page listing of definitions relevant in RPO collecting.

The work is dedicated to three giants of RPO postmarks: Lionel F. Gillam, Lewis M. Ludlow, and William G. Robinson. Each of these individuals has left an indelible mark on RPO collecting and philately in general.

Introduced in this recently released publication is a new rarity factor (RF) system, to replace the current numeric system, by computer guru and an expert on the RPO strikes of Manitoba, Dr. Robert Lane. The main difference between the two is that the numeric system has one RF common to all strikes, whereas the new alpha scheme makes use of a RF rating for the individual hammers.

A brief outline of chordal measurements explains the most reliable way of identifying hammers that may otherwise be difficult to differentiate. According to the author, "three or four chords are sufficient to identify one hammer from another, but more may be needed where there are many (hammers that are) nearly identical."

To facilitate listing the numerous new strikes reported since the publication of the 1982 Ludlow catalogue, the editor has renumbered the previous listings although they continue to be shown in the new catalogue. This cross-reference capability will be of immeasurable help to current users of the Ludlow catalogue. A further improvement of the new catalogue is the reorganization of each railway run in chronological order.

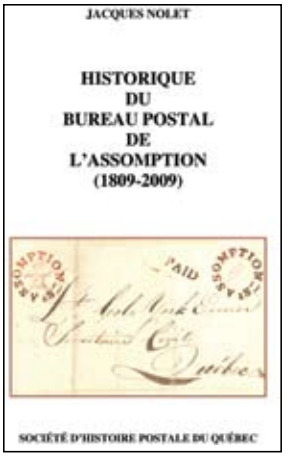
Another innovation introduced by the editor is the placement of headings identifying the various train runs. These headings will assist catalogue users to find a specific cancellation in sections consisting of extensive numbers of postmarks.

Collectors currently using the Ludlow catalogue should be aware that the Steamer listings have not been included in the new catalogue. According to the publisher, this section of the old catalogue is to be printed in a separate publication.

Renumbering the Ludlow catalogue listings and incorporating the many newly reported strikes must have been a labour of love for the editor and he is to be congratulated for undertaking such a near-Herculean task. His efforts will be sure to please the many RPO collectors. Twenty-seven years is a long time to wait for an update of a collecting specialty, particularly when it is one that is as popular as railway post office strikes.

We heartily recommend this work for all collectors with an interest in Canadian postal history but especially for those with a passion for the postmarks and covers from the romantic era of Canada's railway age.

Tony Shaman



HISTORIQUE DU BUREAU POSTAL DE L'ASSOMPTION (1809-2009)

Par Jacques Nolet. La Société d'histoire postale du Québec, 2009. 302 pages. ISBN 978-2-920267-40-4 (édition collée, 35 $), ISBN 978-2-920267-41-1 (édition de prestige, 85 $). Distributeur : Fédération québécoise de philatélie, 4545, avenue Pierre-de-Coubertin, Case postale 1000, Succursale M, Montréal H1V 3R2 ou à fqp@philatelie.qc.ca.

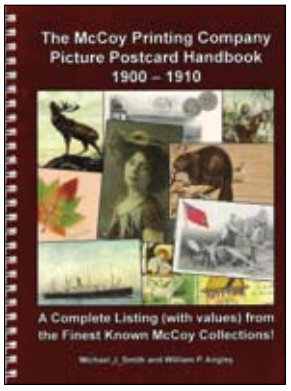
Cette étude comprend un historique des différents maîtres de poste de L'Assomption, la localisation du bureau postal à travers le temps ainsi que les marques postales utilisées au cours des deux siècles de son existence. Avec près de 175 illustrations et de nombreuses références bibliographiques, cette recherche constitue un ouvrage de référence pour les historiens et les amateurs d'histoire postale et de marcophilie. Dans la préface du livre, Cimon Morin, président de la Société d'histoire postale du Québec, mentionne que « ce livre sur le bureau postal de L'Assomption permettra de mieux saisir et apprécier la période héroïque de la poste ancienne et son développement au cours des années à partir d'une localité comme il en existait tant d'autres au Québec, et de mettre en valeur le travail des gens associés à la poste et aux maîtres de poste en particulier ».

Professeur d'histoire maintenant à la retraite, Jacques Nolet se consacre à la recherche historique de la Poste au Québec. Natif de Trois-Rivières, il a publié au cours des dernières années plus d'une centaine d'articles philatéliques tant en histoire postale québécoise que sur la conception des timbres-poste canadiens.

Cette publication est aussi une occasion pour la Société d'histoire postale du Québec d'inaugurer une nouvelle collection qui s'intitule *Collection du bicentenaire*. Plusieurs autres ouvrages sont prévus dont notamment Berthier, Montréal, Trois-Rivières et Québec d'ici 2013, l'année du 250e anniversaire de la création de la première route postale au Canada.

Pour des renseignements additionnels sur la Société d'histoire postale du Québec et ses publications, visitez le site web de la Société à www.shpq.org

Cimon Morin



THE MCCOY PRINTING COMPANY PICTURE POSTCARD HANDBOOK 1900 – 1910

By Michael J. Smith & William P. Angley. 2009, soft cover, coil binding, 222 pages, 6½ by 9 inches. ISBN 978-0-9731924-3-8; Retail price, postpaid $34.95 or $34.95 U.S. to U.S. addresses via PayPal. Available from M. Smith at 10 Inverness St. N. Kincardine, ON N2Z 1J4, by e-mail at: msmith67@rogers.com

Co-authors Michael J. Smith & William P. Angley know how to turn a postcard list into a book that is a joy to read. Smith has published three other books on Canadian postcards, including the magnum opus *The Canadian Patriotic Postcard Checklist 1898-1928*.

With the help of several of Canada's leading McCoy postcard collectors the authors have produced the most comprehensive listing of McCoy cards in existence. No previous attempt at assembling a complete listing of these cards has ever been undertaken. For that reason alone, this work deserves a place on the bookshelves of all serious collectors of Canadian postcards.

Lonzo McCoy, born in Moncton, New Brunswick, on May 24, 1883, left school at a young age to work as a News Agent for the Intercolonial Railway that had its headquarters in Moncton. McCoy, one of eight children, was a natural born entrepreneur, according to the authors. During his short lifetime (he succumbed to the Spanish influenza in 1918 at the age of 35) he launched and ran no fewer than a half dozen successful businesses. Although McCoy operated his printing business for only about a decade, his postcards sold well and he established retail stores selling his cards in Moncton, St. Stephen and Charlottetown. The McCoy Company also had a branch plant in Boston and an office in Glasgow, NS.

The book is divided into four sections. Part 1, the introduction, gives a brief biographical overview of a fascinating young man and his all-too-short-lived postcard printing business. This section also touches on the technical data of McCoy cards, their condition, value, usages, categories, depicted images, grading of postcards and scope of the book.

Part 2 lists the Patriotic, Heraldic and Royalty card series. It runs from numbers 1 to 23. Part 3 lists cards featuring various miscellaneous topics. These are numbered Series 24 through 43. Finally, Part 4 consists of regular view cards divided by province. Each of Canada's four maritime provinces are listed individually with Alberta, Quebec, Ontario and a very small number of U.S.A. cards comprising a fifth group.

Four appendices complement the main body of listings.

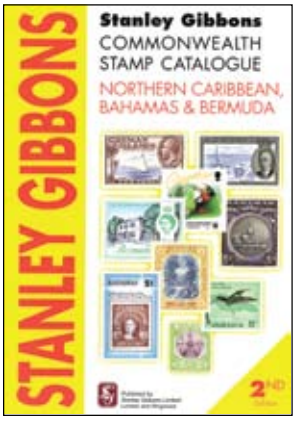
All postcards, pictured in black and white, are reproduced in full size. Also given for cards is a price range based on their scarcity and condition. Earliest dates of use, where known, are given.

Nearly 150 postcards are illustrated although a significantly greater number are listed along with their respective McCoy card numbers. Unnumbered cards are marked as such.

Quite possibly, the majority of McCoy postcard are recorded in this handbook as the authors had access to what may well be the best and most comprehensive collections in existence today. At only 222 pages, *The McCoy Printing Company Picture Postcard Handbook 1900 – 1910* is packed with information, including an index of McCoy cards picturing views of cities and towns.

It is work that we have no hesitation in recommending to all lovers of postcards and collectors thinking about expanding their collecting horizons. And for deltiologists specializing in McCoy cards it is one publication that they cannot afford to be without.

Tony Shaman



STANLEY GIBBONS COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE NORTHERN CARIBBEAN, BAHAMAS & BERMUDA

Published by Stanley Gibbons Limited, 2009 edition. ISBN 10:0-85259-742-8; ISBN 13: 978-0-85259-742-2 Soft cover, 208 pages, 170 X 240 mm. Retail price 19.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: 01425-472363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk Also available from the publisher at 7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, BH24 3SH or from www.stanleygibbons.com

The 2nd edition of this price list continues the firm's One-Country catalogue series. Listed in this revamped edition are the stamps of Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Jamaica and Turks and Caicos Islands. More than 470 stamps and 70 additional illustrations have been added since the publication in 2006 of the first edition of this popular catalogue.

Because this catalogue also doubles as a retail price list for stamps sold by Stanley Gibbons Ltd, it includes a 16-page section of philatelic information and guidelines for the potential benefit of buyers and sellers alike.

Prices for stamps issued up to 1970 are taken from the publisher's 2010 *Commonwealth and Empire Stamp Catalogue;* subsequent issues were specifically priced for this latest publication.

Only mint and used stamps are priced and readers should be aware that prices are subject to change. Furthermore, if the condition of a stamp is not as described the amount paid will be refunded, as outlined in the company's guarantee policy. Essentially, the stamps' list prices are the publisher's estimated selling prices at the time of the catalogue's publication. Prices, as outlined under the publisher's sales terms and conditions, are for stamps "in fine condition for the issue concerned."

Also included in this new price list are the stamps of Jamaica used in the Caymans and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Major plate flaws, watermark varieties, official and postal fiscal stamps of Jamaica, express letter stamps of Bermuda, special delivery stamps for the Bahamas and stamp booklets are also listed. The vast majority of stamp illustrations are reproduced in full colour.

Of interest to collectors specializing in the stamps of Bermuda will be the new listings of the Bermuda SG 69w with watermark crown to the left of CA and SG 74y with its watermark sideways, inverted and reversed. Not inexpensive varieties, they are priced at 550 and 500 British pounds, respectively, for used copies.

The publisher's series of One-Country catalogues, now numbering more than 20, are excellent alternatives to the higher-priced, more comprehensive country catalogues. These soft cover bound price lists are highly recommended for collectors whose philatelic interests are limited to the stamps of a specific country or group of countries. Priced at a reasonable 19.50 British pounds, this most recent listing of the stamps of Bahamas, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Jamaica and Turks and Caicos Islands is a bargain.

Tony Shaman

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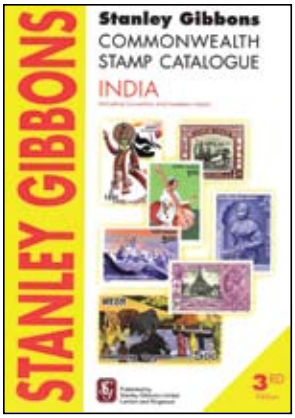

STANLEY GIBBONS COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE INDIA

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 3rd edition, 2009. ISBN 10:0-85259-728-8 and ISBN 13:978-0-85259-728-6. Soft cover, 240 pages, 239 X 170 mm; Retail price 22.50 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)1425-472363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk Also available from the publisher at 7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants, BH24 3SH or from www.stanleygibbons.com

The 3rd edition of the *Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue India*, now produced in smaller, handy-sized pages, is the first reprint since 2004. Considerably expanded from its predecessor edition, it is a virtually full colour publication.

In addition to the listing of mint and used stamps, fully priced, this updated catalogue also lists stamp booklets, shades, official stamps and new major stamp varieties including several never-before-listed watermarks. Listed are the stamps of India starting with the 1852 Sind Province issues and the East India Company issues of 1854-64. Listings include stamps issued to the end of 2008.

The Stamp Design Index comprises all Indian stamps issued since 1947. An index such as this is particularly useful for topical and thematic collectors although the catalogue itself is highly detailed and informative.

Also included in this latest edition is a listing of Indian stamps used in Bahrain, British East Africa, Iran, Iraq, Malaya, Straits Settlements and Zanzibar.

A four-page International Philatelic Glossary provides commonly used philatelic terms in five languages: English, French, German, Spanish and Italian. This feature will undoubtedly appeal to collectors in non-English-speaking countries.

The listings of the Indian Convention States, consisting of Chamba, Faridkot, Gwalior, Jind, Nabha and Patiala are extensive as are the listings of the Indian Feudatory States. The latter, consisting of some 38 States with their own postage stamps, take up no fewer than 64 of the 240-page catalogue.

This newest publication in the One-Country catalogue series includes a generic 12-page outline dealing with philatelic information and guidelines. The section covers topics such as the definition of condition of stamps determined by factors such as margins, centering and cancellations. It also delves into technical aspects of adhesive stamps including printing, paper types, perforating, rouletting, gum, watermarks, luminescence, coils and similar topics.

Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue India is a reasonably priced publication that adequately serves the needs of collectors specializing in the stamps of India and its Convention and Feudatory States. The publication is reasonably priced and offers excellent value for the money.

Tony Shaman

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Membership dues are $25.00 per year in Canada. For a membership application form please visit our website or contact the Secretary, Stéphane Cloutier, 255 Shakespeare St. Ottawa, ON K1L 5M7 Canada. Email: cloutier1967@sympatico.ca

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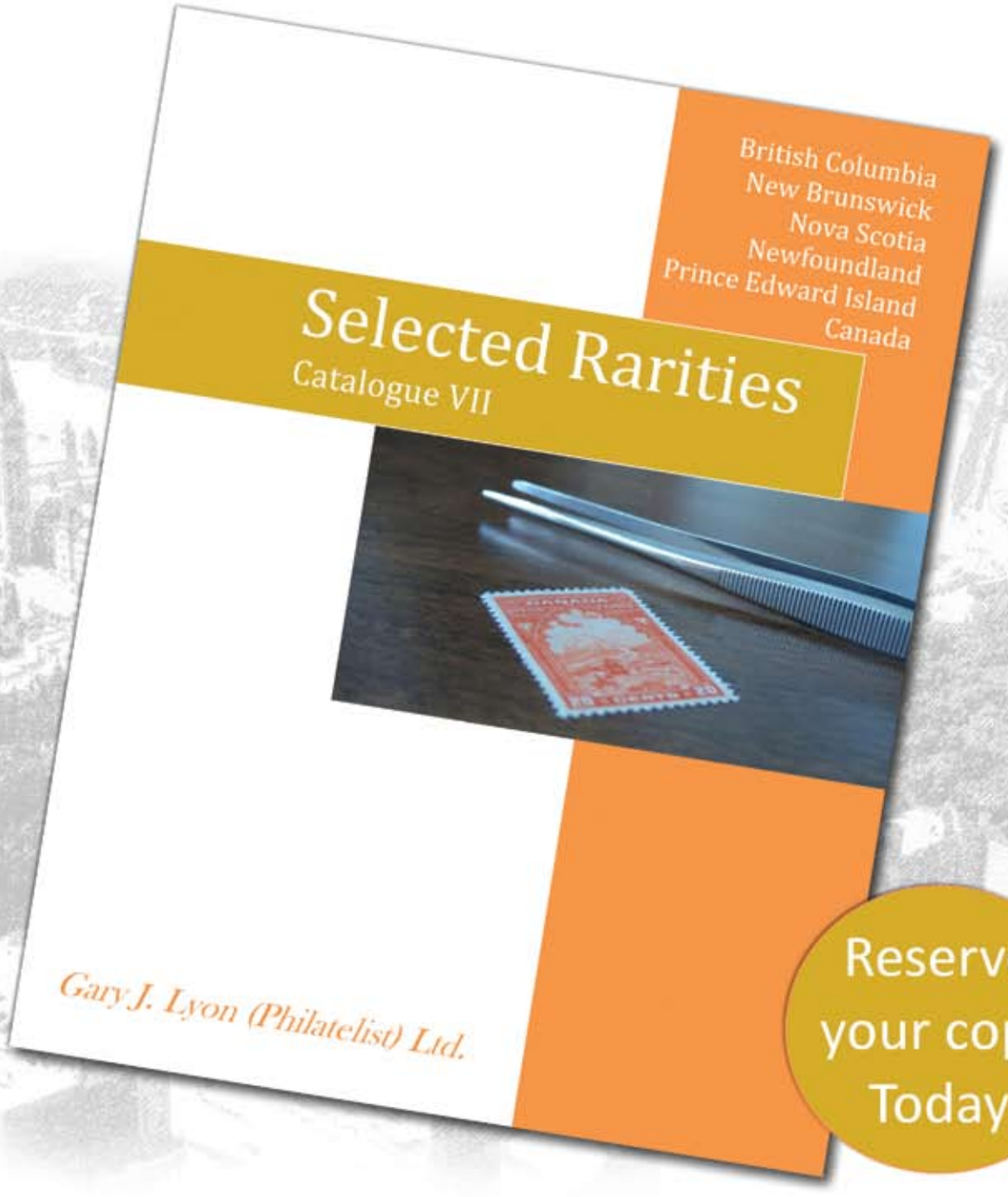

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