CANADA'S NATIONAL STAMP CLUB - LE CLUB NATIONAL DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST
Le PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN

May/June 2014 mai/juin - VOL. 65 • NO.3

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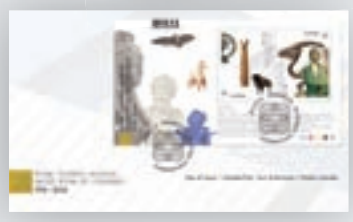
Journal of **THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA**
Revue de **LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA**

FROM THE ROM'S COLLECTION TO YOURS

LA COLLECTION DU ROM À VOTRE PORTÉE

Royal Ontario Museum Booklet of 10/
Musée royal de l'Ontario Carnet de 10
413928111 $ **8**^{50}

2014 $20 Pure Silver Coin – 100th Anniversary of the Royal Ontario Museum/
Pièce de 20 $ en argent pur 2014 – 100e anniversaire du Musée royal de l'Ontario
244265 $ **114**^{95}



Royal Ontario Museum SS OFDC/
Musée royal de l'Ontario - PPJO BF
403928144
$ **2**^{70}

Royal Ontario Museum Souvenir Sheet/ Musée royal de l'Ontario - Bloc-feuillet
403928145
$ **1**^{70}

ROYAL ONTARIO MUSEUM | MUSÉE ROYAL DE L'ONTARIO

100TH Anniversary Stamps & Collectibles

Canada Post is proud to mark the 100TH Anniversary of the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) with new stamps and collectibles. Each features notable pieces from ROM's collection of artifacts and specimens, reflecting the extraordinary experiences in which the Museum has immersed visitors for the past century.

Timbres et articles de collection du 100e anniversaire

Postes Canada est fière de souligner le 100e anniversaire du Musée royal de l'Ontario (ROM) avec de nouveaux timbres et articles de collection. Ces derniers mettent en valeur des pièces remarquables de la collection d'artéfacts et de spécimens du ROM que les visiteurs du musée ont pu apprécier au cours des cent dernières années.

Available at participating post offices or / Disponibles dans les bureaux de poste participants ou :
From Canada and the U.S. / du Canada et des États-Unis : **1 800 565-4362**
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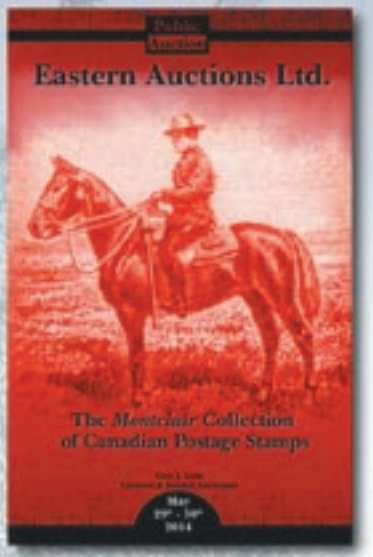
canadapost.ca/**ROM** / postescanada.ca/**ROM**

CANADA POST | POSTES CANADA

May 29th - 30th, 2014
The *Montclair* Collection of Canadian Postage Stamps



Our May 2014 auction will feature this outstanding collection of Canadian singles. The owner made a serious attempt to acquire every Unitrade listed variety in mint condition. Rare and elusive stamps from the first pence issue to back of the book abound.

1851 3p red on laid paper
sound mint OG; 2001 PF cert.

1851 12p black on laid paper
sound unused; 2001 Greene cert.

1868 ½c black watermarked
unused; 1998 Greene cert.

1933 20c Grain Exhibition
overprint imperforate
NH block, Broken X variety
on top right stamp.
2004 Greene cert.

1929 50c Bluenose, mint NH imperforate pair
with "Man on the Mast" plate variety; 2000 Greene cert.

85th Convention of The RPSC
ROYAL "2014" ROYALE

May 30 - June 1, 2014
Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

We hope that you will be able to attend this auction, which will be held in conjunction with the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada annual exhibition.

Eastern Auctions Ltd.

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An invitation to join...
Joignez-vous à...

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

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

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

PERSONAL COLLECTION 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.

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.

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.

RPSC WEBSITE - 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 Website 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 CORPORATION - The Society maintains a Canada Post Liaison Officer to represent the Society, its members and chapters. Members may raise issues of mutual interest with Canada Post Corporation through the National Office.

- **ADVICE ON DISPOSAL OF COLLECTIONS**
- **THEFT PROTECTION NETWORK**
- **LIVE TELEPHONE CONTACT WITH NATIONAL OFFICE**
- **OPPORTUNITIES TO EXHIBIT AT OUR ANNUAL CONVENTION AND INTERNATIONALLY**
- **ACCESS TO THE V. G. GREENE PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION LIBRARY IN TORONTO**
- **THE RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE AND VOTE AT OUR AGM, AND TO HOLD ELECTED OFFICE**

Join The RPSC!

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

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

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

RÉUNION ANNUELLE - Un congrès annuel se tient dans différentes parties du pays. Une exposition de niveau national fait partie intégrante du congrès 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.

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

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

SITE WEB DE LA SRPC - La SRPC a un site 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. Vous pouvez, en tant que membre, y ajouter vos adresses courriel et site web.

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).

SOCIÉTÉ CANADIENNE DES POSTES - La SRPC a un agent de liaison pour représenter La Société, ses Chapitres et ses members. Les members peuvent soumettre des questions d'intérêt commun aux deux Sociétés. Vous pouvez également obtenir des renseignements auprès du Bureau national.

- **CONSEILS SUR LA FAÇON DE DISPOSER D'UNE COLLECTION**
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- **DROIT DE PARTICIPER, DE VOTER À NOTRE AGA ET DE REMPLIR UN MANDAT ÉLECTIF**

Devenez membre La SRPC

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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Please check one: ❑ Individual ❑ Family ❑ Youth ❑ Chapter ❑ Affiliate ❑ TCP subscription

Veuillez cocher une case ❑ Individuelle ❑ Familiale ❑ Jeunesse ❑ Section de clubs ❑ Club affilié ❑ Abonnement LPC

For information on a Life Membership, please contact the National Office.
Pour obtenir des renseignements sur l'adhésion à vie, veuillez prendre contact avec le Bureau national

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The information on this form will only be used for communication purposes from The RPSC National Office and the executive and its officers. The Society publishes the name of each applicant in *The Canadian Philatelist*, to seek any objections from the membership. Your membership information will never be sold or traded to advertisers. If you have any questions, please contact the National Office at 1-888-285-4143.

Les renseignements contenus dans le présent formulaire seront utilisés à seule fin de communication par le Bureau national de la SRPC, les directeurs de la Société et ses représentants. La Société publie le nom de chaque personne qui fait une demande d'adhésion dans *Le Philatéliste canadien* afin que les membres puissent exprimer leur objection, le cas échéant. Ces renseignements ne seront jamais vendus ou transmis à des publicitaires. Si vous avez des questions, veuillez vous adresser au Bureau national au 1-888-285-4143

I will act in accordance with The RPSC Code of Ethics (The Code of Ethics can be found on the website: www.rpsc.org)

Je m'engage à adhérer au Code d'éthique de la SRPC (publié dans le site Web de La SRPC : www.rpsc.org)

_____ _____
Signature Date

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Family Membership / Adhésion familiale	$11.30 CAD	$10.50 CAD	US $10.00	US $10.00
Youth Membership / Adhésion jeunesse	$19.90 CAD	$18.50 CAD	US $22.25	US $25.00
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The Canadian Philatelist only / *Le philatéliste canadien* seulement	$34.00 CAD	$31.50 CAD	US $40.00	US $45.00
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*For each additional Member / Pour chaque membre additionel
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All fees cover a 12-month period from date of initial publication and/or include 6 issues of *The Canadian Philatelist*. The RPSC reserves the right to adjust the terms. Payable in Canadian Funds if resident in Canada, otherwise payable in US Dollars or its Canadian equivalent. Life memberships with payment options are available. Please contact the National Office.

Toutes les cotisations couvrent une période de 12 mois à partir de la date de publication initiale et donnent droit à 6 numéros *du Philatéliste canadien*. La SRPC se réserve le droit de modifier les conditions d'adhésion. Les résidents du Canada doivent effectuer leur paiement en devises canadiennes et les non résidents, en devises américaines ou l'équivalent en devises canadiennes. Diverses modalités de paiement sont offertes pour les adhésions à vie. Veuillez vous adresser au Bureau national.

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Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE COVER / PAGE COUVERTURE:

It is self-evident in philately that there are as many ways of collecting stamps as there are collectors. An example of that truism is the collecting interest of Ron Tabbert. Unlike philatelists who chase cancels, watermarks, print errors, or the many other collecting specialties, Tabbert collects stamps that he finds visually pleasing. If a stamp's composition, colour, design or graphics appeal to him, it will likely find its way into his collection.

To learn a little more about how this somewhat unusual collector pursues philately, see his article "What Colour is the Sky?" beginning on page 157.

Il va de soi qu'en philatélie, il y a autant de façon de collectionner les timbres qu'il y a de collectionneurs. L'intérêt philatélique de Ron Tabbert offre un exemple de cette lapalissade. Contrairement aux philatélistes qui débusquent des oblitérations, des filigranes, des erreurs d'impression ou l'une des nombreuses autres spécialités, Ron Tabbert collectionne les timbres qu'il trouve agréables à regarder. Si la composition, la couleur, le dessin ou le graphisme d'un timbre lui plaisent, ce dernier trouvera vraisemblablement place dans sa collection.

Pour apprendre de quelle façon ce collectionneur quelque peu hors de l'ordinaire pratique la philatélie, lisez l'article « What Coulour is the Sky? », en page 157.

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EDITOR'S notes

notes du RÉDACTEUR

RPSC news *by / par Tony Shaman, FRPSC* **nouvelles SRPC**

With record-high snowfalls and record-low temperatures across Canada and in much of the United States this past winter, it is hard to take global warming seriously. But, how else does one explain what is referred to as the "Sinking Islands?" Papua New Guinea's offshore islands, threatened by high sea levels, are not really sinking; it is the record high tides that have caused serious hardships for their residents, including famine.

The inhabitants of Carteret Island are the first climate change refugees. Salt water is seeping from underground as the sea levels have risen 10 cm - close to 4 inches - in the past 20 years. Residents of Fanning Island, a coral atoll in the middle of the Pacific Ocean situated just north of the equator, are also concerned about rising sea levels. Jim Measures writes about his trip to this remote island and his visit to the local post office.

Another group of people also feel inconvenienced, although for a much different reason and to a much lesser extent than the threatened islanders in the South Pacific. They are the "lefties" living in a "righties" world.

Ray Ireson writes about southpaws who need to adapt to a world organized for right-handed individuals. Until readers look at this informative piece, most will not likely have been aware of the many world-renowned and world-famous people who were forced to come to grips with a world organized for its right-handed inhabitants. Ireson's southpaws, all of them household names, are depicted on postage stamps accompanying his article that add visual appeal to his entertaining read.

Traffic gridlock is a fact of life in the 21st century for many people, but it consists of cars and trucks. One hundred and fifty years ago, mail in London, England was transported in underground tunnels to avoid the gridlock on the streets above, much of it caused by horse-drawn vehicles.

Michael Peach looks at London's underground mail rail, the tube, built in the 1860s and how it was used to save time and speed up the mail. Learn what happened to this 19th century technology designed to move ever-increasing volumes of mail at a faster pace.

Les records de chutes de neige et de basses températures que nous avons connus l'hiver dernier partout au Canada et dans une bonne partie des États-Unis ne nous aident pas à prendre le réchauffement climatique au sérieux. Mais est-il possible d'expliquer autrement ce qu'on appelle les « îles qui sombrent »? Ces îles au large de la Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, menacées par le niveau élevé de la mer, ne sont pas vraiment en train de sombrer; ce sont plutôt les marées qui, atteignant des hauteurs jamais vues, ont causé de sérieuses difficultés aux résidents, notamment la famine.

Les habitants de l'île Carteret sont les premiers réfugiés du changement climatique. L'eau salée exsude du sous-sol, le niveau de la mer ayant monté de dix centimètres, soit près de quatre pouces, au cours des vingt dernières années. En outre, les résidents de l'île Fanning, un atoll de corail au milieu de l'océan Pacifique situé juste au nord de l'équateur, sont aussi inquiets de l'élévation du niveau de la mer. Jim Measures nous raconte son voyage dans cette île éloignée et sa visite au bureau de poste local.

Un autre groupe de gens se sent aussi incommodé, mais beaucoup moins que les insulaires menacés du Pacifique Sud et pour une raison bien différente. Ce sont les « gauchers » qui vivent dans un monde de « droitiers ».

Ray Ireson nous parle de gauchers qui doivent s'adapter à un monde aménagé pour les droitiers. Avant de lire cet article instructif, la plupart des lecteurs n'étaient vraisemblablement pas au courant qu'autant de personnes renommées et célèbres avaient été forcées de s'adapter à un monde façonné pour ses habitants droitiers. Les gauchers de Ray Ireson, tous des noms bien connus, figurent sur les timbres-poste qui accompagnent son article et ajoutent un attrait visuel à cette lecture distrayante.

Dans un autre ordre d'idée, en ce 21e siècle, les embouteillages font partie de la vie de bien des gens, mais des autos et des camions en sont la cause. Par contre, il y a cent cinquante ans, à Londres, la poste était transportée dans des tunnels souterrains pour éviter les embouteillages qui se formaient dans les rues à la surface et qui étaient provoqués en grande partie par des voitures à cheval.

The inhabitants of Carteret Island are the first climate change refugees. Salt water is seeping from underground as the sea levels have risen 10 cm - close to 4 inches - in the past 20 years.

With a stable political system, such as we enjoy in Canada, we are not accustomed to seeing short-lived postage stamp issues as a result of a change in governments due to an invasion by a foreign power. But, foreign invasions do occur and conquerors, more often than not, issue their own stamps for use in the subjugated lands.

The Black Flag Republic of Formosa postage stamps are a good example of the conquerors issuing postage stamps to help raise money for the new regime. Never heard of these stamps? You are not alone. Bill Pekonen's article tells the story of this little known and short-lived stamp issue beginning on page 165.

As usual, we invite you to share your story about your favourite stamp, cover, or collecting specialty with fellow readers of The Canadian Philatelist. ✉

Micheal Peach jette un coup d'oeil au réseau postal ferroviaire souterrain de Londres, « le tube », construit dans les années 1860, ainsi qu'à la façon dont il était utilisé pour économiser du temps et accélérer le service postal. Vous apprendrez ce qui est advenu de cette technologie du 19e siècle conçue pour hâter le déplacement de volumes toujours croissants de courrier.

Sous un régime politique stable, comme celui dont nous jouissons au Canada, nous ne sommes pas habitués à voir des émissions de timbres-poste qui ne durent pas longtemps en raison d'un changement de gouvernement provoqué par l'invasion d'une puissance étrangère. Mais, les invasions étrangères sont des choses qui arrivent et les conquérants, la plupart du temps, émettent leurs propres timbres dans les pays asservis.

Les timbres au drapeau noir de la république de Formose sont un bon exemple du fait que les conquérants émettent des timbres pour garnir les coffres du nouveau régime. Vous n'avez jamais entendu parler de ces timbres? Vous n'êtes pas les seuls. L'article de Bill Pekonen raconte l'histoire de cette émission de timbre peu connue et de courte durée, à la page 165

Comme d'habitude, nous vous invitons à raconter vos histoires de timbres, de plis favoris ou de spécialités de collection à vos compagnons lecteurs du Philatéliste canadien. ✉

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MEETING OFFERS SCHOLARSHIP AND ENTERTAINMENT

'What scholarship! What knowledge! What entertainment!' Thus David Beech, proposing the vote of thanks, described the presentation to The Royal Philatelic Society London on 16 January. The display, 'Romania and its Foreign Post Offices 1811-1903', was given by Heinz Glättli of Switzerland.

The collection on display was extensive, including the stamp issues with essays and proofs, revenues and postal stationery, plus cancellations and forgeries.

Foreign post offices played an important role in Moldavia and Walachia, with material shown from those of Austria, Russia, Greece, France, and of the Ottoman Empire. Naturally much mail was transported by ship, covers in the collection having been carried by the Danube Steam Navigation Company, Austrian Lloyd and The Russian Steam Navigation and Trading Company.

Chris King (right), President of The Royal Philatelic Society London, presents Heinz Glättli with a memento of his display to the society.

With so much incredible material on display, Heinz was only able to detail a small selection in his presentation, focusing on the stamp issues, the foreign post offices and the shipping companies.

Those wishing to visit The Royal Philatelic Society London at 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY, or be a guest at one of its meetings, are asked to contact in advance the Administrative Office on 020 7486 1044.

NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM ANNOUNCES NEW EXHIBIT "PACIFIC EXCHANGE: CHINA & U.S. MAIL

"Pacific Exchange: China & U.S. Mail," a new exhibit opening March 6 at the Smithsonian's National Postal Museum, will showcase the National Philatelic Collection's outstanding Chinese and U.S. postage stamps and mail, most of which have never been on display. The exhibit tells the story of the Chinese and U.S. relationship through the unique lens of stamps and mail. It taps into America's strong interest in China and promotes a richer understanding of the two countries.

Today, China and the U.S. are the world's two largest economies, major powers that often cooperate strategically. They also share a complicated history. The two have been World War II allies and Cold War enemies, partners and rivals. Using mail and stamps, the exhibit brings a human scale to Chinese–U.S. relations, and also explores Chinese immigration to the U.S., now home to four million Chinese Americans.

Located in the Postmasters Gallery within the museum's new William H. Gross Stamp Gallery, the exhibit features outstanding U.S. artwork and die proofs related to China and the Lunar New Year and is organized into three thematic areas: commerce, culture and community. The sections about commerce and culture focus on the decades between 1860 and 1980, including very rare proofs of stamps from the Chinese Bureau of Engraving and Printing (1912–1928). The section on community tells the story of Chinese Americans from the Gold Rush to today's celebration of the Lunar New Year.

"We are excited about publicly displaying some of this beautiful artwork for the very first time," said Allen Kane, director of the museum.

"Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping told an American audience that 'Our two countries are neighbors on opposite sides of an ocean,'" said Cheryl R. Ganz, museum curator. "This exhibit illustrates how we communicated as neighbors from mail by ship in 1849 to President Richard Nixon's visit to Mao Zedong in 1972."

The National Postal Museum is devoted to presenting the colourful and engaging history of the nation's mail service and showcasing one of the largest and most comprehensive collections of stamps and philatelic material in the world. It is located at 2 Massachusetts Avenue N.E., Washington, D.C., across from Union Station. The museum is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. (closed Dec. 25). For more information about the Smithsonian, call (202) 633-1000 or visit the museum website at www.postalmuseum.si.edu.

CONFEDERATE STAMP ALLIANCE AT LONDON 2015

The Organisers of London 2015 EUROPHILEX are pleased to advise that the Confederate Stamp Alliance will be holding its annual convention for 2015 at the exhibition.

It will be the first time the Alliance has held its convention outside the United States.

The Alliance caters for the needs of collectors of Confederate stamps and postal history, and was founded in 1934. It publishes its own quarterly magazine, The Confederate Philatelist, offers an authentication service and publishes several essential books.

Bill Hedley, leading the organisation of London 2015 EUROPHILEX, commented: 'It is a great honour for us that this long-established society should choose to hold its convention at our exhibition. We look forward to welcoming many of its members to London.'

For further details about LONDON 2015, go to www.london2015.net

PhilaJournal

Interested in what is going on in the Greater Toronto philatelic world? The spring issue of PhilaJournal, the official journal of the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance (GTAPA), is chock full of happenings in the region, including area show listings, a GTAPA directory listing meeting dates, times, venues, etc., enticing dealer ads, an array of articles by local authors and more.

Peter Butler, FRPSC, for example, wonders if our time could be spent more advantageously trying to attract older adults to our great hobby rather than youngsters who appear to be more occupied with the latest technical gizmos than with pursuing a hobby such as stamp collecting. But, Butler is not quite ready to give up on youngsters totally. He opines that if we could look beyond kids' involvement with today's technology, we might be able to show them how stamps can be used to expand their intellect and how they can learn about geography, history and, yes, philately in an enjoyable way.

Pop-up? Never heard of a pop-up stamp? I certainly had not, until I read Jerry Piotrowski's illustrated article in PhilaJournal. How about a stamp that can be picked up with a magnet? The author explains how it works.

Mosaic is not a word that usually comes to mind when we think about stamp collecting. Frank Alusio, FRPSC, begs to differ. He explains how a mosaic block or strip of stamps can be used to illustrate specific topics or subjects.

Ten authors write about their favourite topics in the 52-page journal, published four times a year.

PLAN NOW TO EXHIBIT AT APS STAMPSHOW 2014 IN HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

Prospectus and entry forms are now available for the Philatelic and Literature exhibit competitions at APS StampShow 2014 (www.stamps.org/StampShow) August 21–24, 2014. Co-sponsored by the U.S. Postal Service and the American Stamp Dealers Association, the 128th annual American Philatelic Society convention, exhibition, and bourse will take place at the Connecticut Convention Center, 100 Columbus Blvd., in Hartford, Connecticut.

The deadline for the receipt of completed entry forms and fees is May 2 for philatelic exhibits, and May 9 for philatelic literature. As there is a limited number of frames for the Philatelic Exhibition prompt submission is highly recommended to avoid disappointment.

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PREPARING A SYNOPSIS

In addition to a Title Page, most exhibitions now expect exhibitors to also submit a Synopsis when applying to show their exhibit. A Synopsis consists of no more than two additional pages, but is not shown with the exhibit on the floor. Instead, they are "notes" that the exhibitor prepares to educate the judges about what the exhibit contains.

Synopses are sent by the show committee a few weeks in advance to the judges, and are meant to aid them in their preparation for judging your exhibit. It can be used to great effect to guide them in their understanding of your intent, developing an "expectancy set" for what they should expect to see when they finally view it in the frames at the show.

A well-crafted Synopsis is meant to engage the judges in understanding exactly what you are intending to show. It is different than a Title Page, as you have much greater scope to convince the judges from what you are showing merits their greatest consideration. Its impact can be measured by how well you make them aware of your intent and of exactly what the story of your exhibit entails.

Your Synopsis should "look and feel" different than your Title Page. Whereas the audience for your Title Page is both the interested viewer and the judges, the audience for the Synopsis is exclusively the judges. Consequently, you may wish to write the two quite differently, and emphasize different things in the Synopsis than you have in the Title Page.

One way to slant your writing for the Synopsis is to include titles and sections that correspond to the criteria by which exhibits are judged. That is, the Judging Exhibit Evaluation Form (commonly called the "Universal Exhibit Evaluation Form" (UEEF) in the United States) is organized into major areas of Treatment, Importance, Philatelic/Subject Knowledge, Personal Study and Research, Rarity, and Condition. By explicitly writing sections of your Synopsis to correspond to these judging criteria you are demonstrating how your exhibit should be considered against each of these criteria.

The Synopsis is the place to "toot your own horn" and impress the judges. Don't be afraid to state in your Synopsis why your exhibit material is important. If you have been studying the area for many years, say so. If you are using primary research well outside the normal philatelic literature for your topic, say so (and indicate a few references). If you have only the finest known material, say so. If you have particularly scarce or important material, include a short list of your most important pieces. If you have material that, even of moderate value, is most difficult to acquire, say so. In these ways, the emphasis is on the philatelic importance of what you are showing, foreshadowing what the judges will see, and demonstrating you know your stuff.

MOVING THE MAILS

POSTAL ROUTES IN THE EARLY DECIMAL PERIOD OF NEWFOUNDLAND 1865-1918

SYNOPSIS OF THE EXHIBIT

PURPOSE

SCOPE

ORGANIZATION AND TREATMENT

CHALLENGE

SIGNIFICANT ITEMS

Your Synopsis should also clearly state what TYPE of exhibit you are showing (i.e., traditional, postal history, thematic, revenue, etc.), how it is organized, and why you have organized it the way you have. In most cases, you probably know your area better than most judges. Don't expect them to be the experts; instead, write the Synopsis in order to give them a reasonable background with which to form initial impressions of your exhibit.

Finally, if you want your Synopsis to stand out, consider formatting it in any way that you feel may make it more visually attractive. Too often Synopses consist of long paragraphs of closely spaced text, with little use of white space or of colour. Try instead to break up your text into more manageable paragraphs, add the odd section title, or use font sizes to effect. The most visually effective Synopses I have seen all look more like small specialized brochures than pages otherwise from a manuscript. If you feel comfortable with the principles of desk top publishing or of graphic design, here is your chance to experiment, use some of the templates that often come with our software, get creative, and have some fun.

The small Synopsis illustrated with this article shows one approach to creating a Synopsis. Note that it has several sections each with a title (i.e., "Purpose", "Scope", "Organization and Treatment", "Challenge", "Significant Items", "Knowledge, Personal Study and Research", "Condition", "Presentation", etc.), and the use of columnar format to increase readability. Other example Synopsis pages may be found at http://www.aape.org/title___synopsis_pages.asp on the AAPE website. ✉

MAIL RAIL

London

By Michael Peach, FRPSC

One of the usual methods of transport in London is the underground, the tube. Did you know that the Post Office in London has an underground railway linking some of the main sorting offices and railway stations that is now mothballed? Chaotic congestion on the streets due to horse drawn vehicles (fig. 1) towards the end of the Victorian era and the early years of the last century slowed the transfer of mail bags between the railway stations and the various post offices. This was, of course, the situation in all major cities. Various methods were considered to facilitate the flow of the mail.

Fig. 1 Fleet Street around 1900.

In several cities a pneumatic tube system, tube post, was developed. A tight-fitting cylindrical container is moved through a tube by a difference in pressures: a small

Fig. 2 First mail bags being loaded.

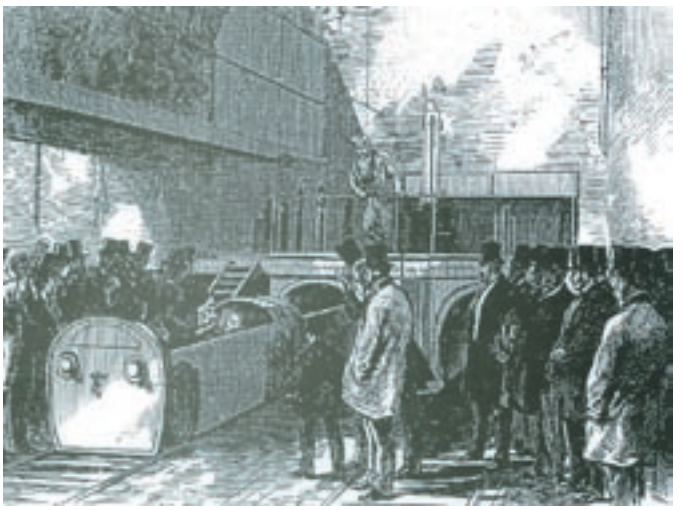

Fig. 3 Opening day of the Holborn to Euston.

increase in air pressure on one side and a partial vacuum on the other. This system can still be seen in some stores. It was also the basis of the atmospheric (pneumatic) railway in south England, a grandiose idea of Isambard Kingdom Brunel.

In London, a pneumatic system was built in the early 1860s by the Pneumatic Dispatch Company, linking their offices adjacent to the Post Office's North Western District Office and Euston Railway Station, a distance of 550 m (fig. 2). A second line with a broader gauge, 3ft 8½in, was built from Euston to Holborn, and opened in 1865 (fig. 3). An extension to the London Chief Office at St. Martin le Grand was opened in 1869. The Post Office, however, saw little advantage in using this system, as it only saved four minutes compared to the over ground transport. The system generated little income, and was closed in 1874. The problem, the transport of mail in congested London, was becoming worse.

The opening of the first underground railway, the Metropolitan Railway, in January 1863 connecting Paddington in the west and Farringdon Street in the east, would have relieved some of the congestion. The 150th anniversary of the opening was marked by a set of stamps issued by the British Post Office in January 2013. The railway was rapidly extended. A parcels service started in 1882 and from 1892 parcels were carried under contract for the Post Office.

Fig. 4 Map.

Fig. 5 Main tunnel dividing.

Chicago had a freight subway system, the Chicago Tunnel Company, which had opened in 1906 and operated until 1959. Post Office Engineers visited this in 1908 and a similar installation in Berlin. In 1911 a plan was prepared for a 6.44-mile (10.36 Km) underground railway at a depth of about 6.5 meter, from the Eastern District Sorting Office at Whitechapel in the east to Paddington Station, Head District Sorting Office, in the west, and serving the main sorting offices along the route as well as Liverpool Street Railway Station (fig. 4). The main line was a single tunnel, diameter 9 feet (275 cm). Near the stations it split into two tunnels of diameter 7 feet (215 cm) (Fig. 5). The stations were in 25 feet (7.50 m) diameter tunnels. The tunnels were lined in sections with cylindrical steel bolted together. The gauge was 2 feet (61 cm).

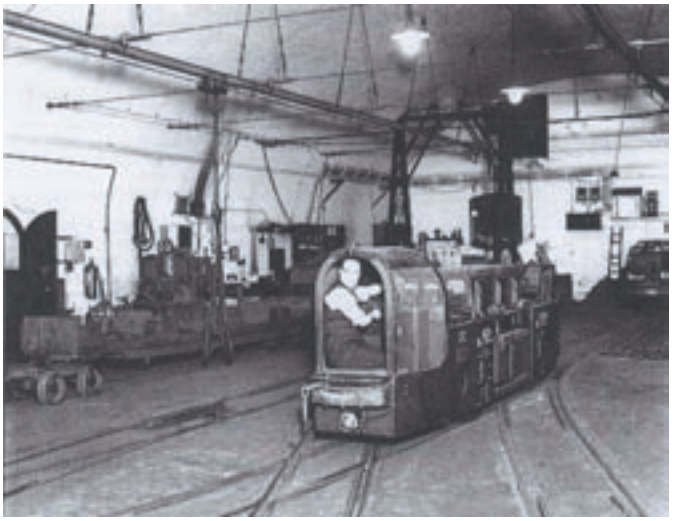

Fig. 6 Car Depot.

Construction started in November 1913 with a completion date of February 1915. There were, of course, numerous delays and the tunnels were finished by the end of 1917. Work on the electrical systems was suspended until after the end of the war, and the empty tunnels were used for safe-keeping of London's art treasures. Construction resumed in December 1920, and track laying started in June 1924. Progress was again slow, but by February 1927 the first section was available for training. The line was used for the 1927 Christmas parcel post, and the first letter post traveled on the system in February 1928. During the Second World War the railway continued operating. The railway was totally self-sufficient with a maintenance depot under Mount Pleasant (Fig. 6). Access to the surface for large equipment at the depot was provided by a hoist system.

The railway had driverless electric trucks with motors at each end and space for four containers (fig. 7). It was the first driverless electric railway in the world. Initially each unit had four wheels, causing considerable wear to the curved track. These were soon replaced by units with bogies trucks at each end, as seen in the diagram. The mail sacks were sent to the platform by chutes and up to the offices either by elevators or conveyers. The sacks were

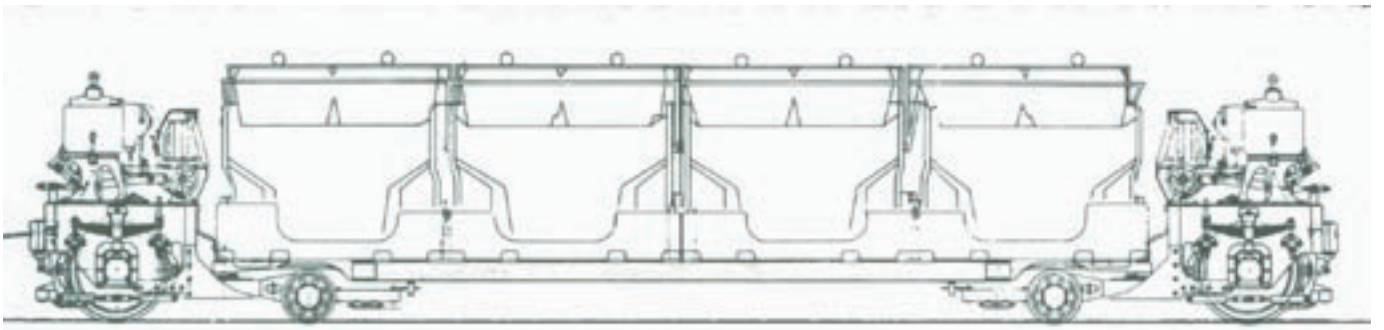

Fig. 7 Diagram of unit.

Fig. 8 Loading on older train.

Fig. 9 Loading a modern train.

loaded into the containers that allowed rapid loading and unloading of the train (figs. 8 & 9). The stations had a passing line, allowing trains to pass other trains being loaded or unloaded. The railway had a third line between the tracks and operated at 440v DC. The maximum speed was 53 Km/hr. The stations were approached up a slight incline and the speed was reduced to 10 Km/hr by lowering the voltage to 150v. Battery driven units were used for maintenance purposes (Fig. 6). At its peak approximately 35,000 bags of mail were handled every day. Over the years improvements were made to both the track and the rolling stock. The line was never extended. In 1965 the Western Parcels and Western District Offices stations closed. A new station cut into the network at Rathbone Place, new Western District Office on map (Fig. 4).

District Modernization and changing methods of handling the mail reduced the viability of the railway. In August 1994 the West Central District Office closed, and early in 1996 the King Edward Building and Liverpool Street also closed. The new Willesden Hub Distribution Centre was opened in October 1996, and a proposal to build a branch was never implemented. All these had an effect on the railway, and the operating day was shortened. By July 1997 only Paddington, Rathbone Place, Mount Pleasant and Whitechapel stations remained in use. In March

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Fig. 10 1967 Anniversary Cover.

Fig. 11 1977 Anniversary Cover.

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Fig. 12 1987 Anniversary Cover.

2003 Whitechapel closed, leaving only three operational stations. The system was closed and mothballed on 31 May 2003. It is still mothballed. Before its closure at least two videos were made of its operation. These can be viewed on youtube.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=bwRBrUwhdio
www.youtube.com/watch?v=Gj0-0q6bQOc&feature=related

The railway has an unofficial website, http://www.mailrail.co.uk/index.html

In retrospect the railway should have been built earlier, particularly for use before the advent of motorised transport.

The railway has not been featured on any British stamps. Commemorative covers were produced for the 40th, 50th, and 60th anniversaries of the railway in 1967, 1977 and 1987 (figs. 10, 11 and 12). All had special cancellations. The cancellation used both in 1967 and 1987 shows the route.

There are ongoing discussions, fall 2013, about opening parts of the system to the public, including short trips. The proposal would open up the tunnel network around the Mount Pleasant mail centre, and develop the workshop and car maintenance depot. A trip of about 1km is planned through the original tunnels. A VIP car was made in 1967 from a 1927 prototype (Fig. 13). ✉

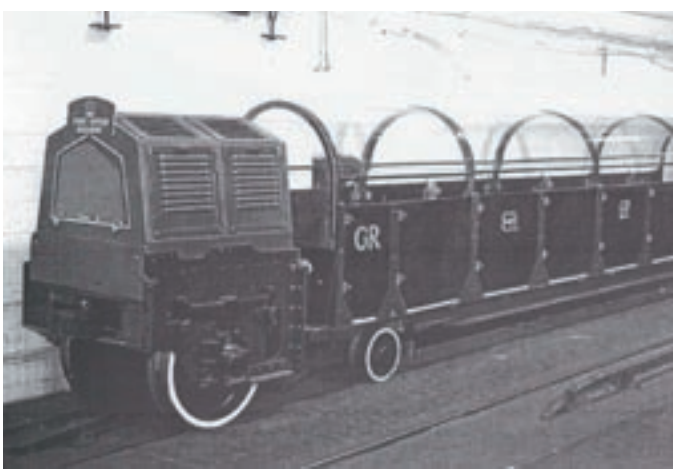


Fig. 13 1967 VIP car.

Getting Reimbursed for a Stolen or Destroyed Collection

By Kimber Wald

"CANADA 202/C3 5c Dark Blue UPU & C3 pair on Air Mail cover from St. Catharines "JUL 21, 33" to St. Vincent B.W.I.. Addressee unknown, returned via Port of Spain, Montreal & Ottawa, with appropriate back stamps. A Rare cover. Ex Arn
133053.0 F on cover $95.00

There may come a time when you are faced with the problem of a stolen or destroyed stamp collection. How do you prove to the insurance company that the stamps, covers, essays, proofs, etc., are gone? For example, you may take a collection to exhibit it at a show and someone steals some of the material. Or, driving to or from the show you wreck your car and the collection is destroyed. Your residence may catch fire and the collection is burned.

Here is how I handle the problem: I make a colour photocopy of each page of the collection. Then on the back of the photocopies I write the date that the item was purchased and how much I paid for it. The invoices are stapled to the back of the colour photocopies so I still have them. A set of each photocopy packet is given to each of my local-area sons so that separate documentation is available. I also keep one set for myself.

Therefore, if something happens to the collection I can show the insurance company the colour copy file I have to document the loss. If my residence is destroyed with the collection and my photocopies, my sons can document the collection by returning to me the colour photocopies they have been given. A summary sheet of the stamps' values is also included to facilitate assessing their value if the entire collection is destroyed or stolen.

Every philatelist should document his or her collections by preparing similar colour photocopy files and providing someone else with copies. If a loss occurs, they can document the collection and be paid by the insurer. ✉

SUMMAY OF PRICES PAID ON BACK OF PHOTOCOPY SHEETS.

	6.00
$49.00	140.00
395.00	69.95
2,325.00	89.95
2,325.00	149.95
1,100.00	79.95
100.00	150.00
82.78	12.00
137.05	5.00
125.00	295.00
29.95	20.00
65.00	150.00
50.29	125.00
120.77	80.00
90.00	7.50
40.00	20.00
45.00	17.50
25.00	35.00
89.95	60.00
149.95	26.00
250.00	35.00
30.00	125.00
179.95	29.95
149.95	100.00
	400.00

Total $10,182.94

Fanning Island

By D.J. (Jim) Measures

Located just above the equator in the centre of the Pacific Ocean is a coral atoll, part of the nation of Kiribati, named "Fanning Island." In the local language it is called "Tabuaeran" or "Tapuaerangi," meaning heavenly footprint as the island is shaped like a giant footprint. It is nine and one-half miles from north to south and six miles east and west with only about 13 square miles of land area. The island's central lagoon is mostly shallow, but with a few areas up to 50 feet deep. No part of the island is more than eight feet above sea level at high tide and with global warming this is becoming a concern.

Captain Edmund Fanning discovered the island on June 11, 1798 while he was on the American ship Betsy although it is believed that people from Tonga lived on Fanning in the 15th century. In the 1850s, Captain Henry English and about 150 Polynesians settled there to produce coconut oil. Shipping records in Honolulu show that they shipped the oil through that port during the 1850s and 1860s.

An early postcard shows the only permanent building with a solid foundation on Fanning and described it as "The Palace of the King, Fanning Island." Was Henry English known as the King? In any case, "The Palace" was still the only permanent building on Fanning Island when I visited there in 2004. At that time it was being used by the cruise line that stops there regularly. It was interesting to see Kiribati customs officers stamping passports in the shade of a tree outside The Palace where they had a bowl set out for the tourists' tips.

The Palace of the King was the only permanent building on Fanning Island in 2004.

Postmaster on Fanning Island showing a sheet of stamps to a potential customer.

When I found my way to the local post office (like all good philatelists on holiday) I found the postmaster, who insisted that she was postmaster and not postmistress, was nursing her baby. When she finished, she had an ample supply of Kiribati stamps to show. The most popular stamps with most of the tourists was a special issue showing our cruise ship (Scott No. 786). Sadly, the covers that I mailed home came through with no postal markings except for a few that were given a Honolulu transit handstamp

When Captain W.H. Morshead of H.M.S. Dido arrived in October 1855, the island was put under British protection and later, in 1888, it was formally annexed to (or by?) Great Britain. It has been part of the British Commonwealth ever since.

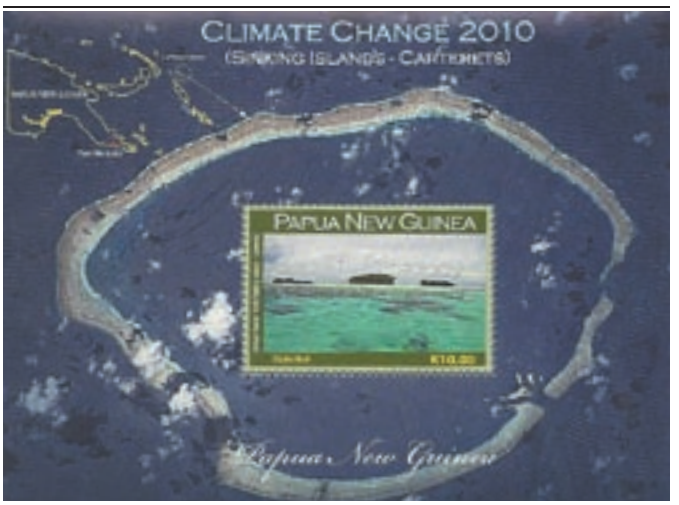
In the early years of the 20th century, Britain was establishing a cable system to connect British possessions around the world and a cable station was established on Fanning Island in 1902. Depending on the report, either 20 or 35 New Zealanders were sent to Fanning to operate the relay station and, therefore, New Zealand stamps were provided for their use. As I am interested in New Zealand stamps, it was natural that Fanning Island covers and postcards would find their way into my collection. Since 1903, residents had requested distinctive postage stamps and although proofs were prepared, no stamps were ever issued. Instead, New Zealand stamps were used until the administration of Fanning Island was transferred to the Gilbert & Ellis Islands in 1939.

Proofs such as the one pictured here were prepared for Fanning Island, but were never issued.

On November 7, 1914, the German cruiser Nurnberg raided Fanning Island to cut the cable. They also made off with £33 6s 8d worth of postage stamps. These stamps were never used as the Nurnberg was sunk shortly after in the Battle of the Falkland Islands. After the Nurnberg had left Fanning, Hugh Greig, a descendent of an early settler and his Polynesian wife, dove for the cable ends and communications were reestablished within two weeks.

I am praying that the people of Fanning Island and other low-lying islands will be able to remain on their tropical islands, or if the sea levels do in fact rise as predicted, will find new safe homes where they can live and prosper. ✉

Papua New Guinea souvenir sheet issued to draw attention to climate change. Salt water seeping up through the soil of the coral atoll is slowly killing the island's vegetation, putting inhabitants at risk of starvation.



The souvenir sheet shows an outline of Carterets Island, Papua New Guinea. Rising sea levels due to climate change is a great concern to its inhabitants.

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Perspectives on Social History:

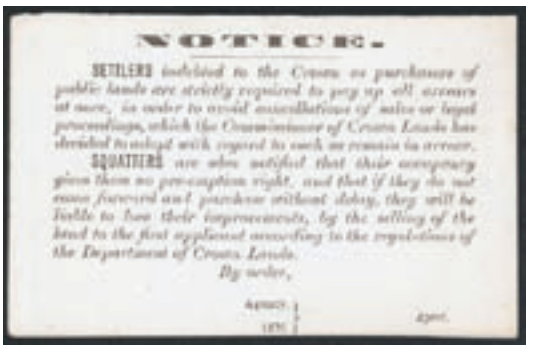
THREE EARLY CANADA POST CARDS

By Mervyn Wood, FRPSL

CANADA'S FIRST POST CARD

On 1st October 1869 Austria became the first country to issue postal cards. On 1st June 1871, Canada introduced a pre-stamped plain post card for domestic use printed by the "British American Bank Note Company. Montreal & Ottawa". The one cent payment for the card included the cost of the post card and delivery to any address in the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian government held a monopoly on the creation of postcards until 1897.

H&G 1 - 1 cent blue Queen Victoria - pre-UPU period.



Reverse of card – pre-printed for Government Agent.

Government Agent Notice dated 1876.

Intended for personal messages and social usage, the new Post Cards were soon used for business purposes - to make appointments, confirm orders and arrange deliveries. This announcement dated 1876 addressed to Settlers and Squatters was printed for use by Government Agents at a time when villages and towns were trying to raise revenue from the influx of new settlers during a period of economic depression. (1) Despite much searching, it has not been possible to locate a second copy, used or unused, nor to obtain any information from Canadian archivists.

TO UNITED KINGDOM

On 1st January 1877 when postcards were first permitted to be sent across the seas, a special Two Cents card printed by the "British American Bank Note Co. Montreal" - changed imprint - was made available for mail to the United Kingdom. Mail for Europe went either by ship from Montreal/Halifax or to New York. The imprint on the reverse indicates that this card was privately overprinted during November 1878, maybe a reprint – only 100 postcards for official use by Mr. J. George Hodgins, Ontario Province's Deputy Minister of Education. This used postcard, presumably hand-written by his assistant, postmarked "Toronto, 21 November 1878", was recorded as received in London on the 9th of December 1878. It may have been returned with the invoices requested. To have survived two ocean crossings would make it an unusual and rare social and postal history item.

H&G 3 - 2 cents green Queen Victoria
– early use in UPU period.
(Canada was admitted to the Universal Postal Union on 1st July 1878)

Reverse of card – pre-printed for Deputy Minister of Education

CP 5c - 1882 – 1887 - 1 cent grey/lilac Queen Victoria postmarked ST. CHARLES. RIVER. BOYER / OC 31 / 84 / QUE.

SISTER STE. COLOMBE, SUPERIOR

This is a UPU period used post card written in French in 1884 by a busy Sister Ste. Colombe, Superior, to a Mr. Ovide Picard, plumber / Rue et Faubourgh, St. Jean / Quebec. Translated (2), the housekeeping message advises –

"St. Charles, 31 October 1884
Sir, You will find at the loading dock the lead which
we are sending today by train.
Sincerely, etc., Sister Ste. Colombe, superior"

The Convent of St. Charles, Bellechasse Co.- Sister Ste. Colombe, Superior - 5 Sisters – 57 girls and 52 boys.(3) Saint-Charles-de-Bellechasse is a village in the province of Quebec. Both Conventual and Cloistered postulants ensure their future anonymous identity by selecting canonized saints' names, both male and female. Their choice is submitted to the Mother Superior. At the time of final vows the Mother Superior assigns the name the Postulant is expected to accept out of Obedience. Colombe in French and Columba in Latin translate as "dove". The third Divine person of the Holy Trinity, the Holy Spirit, is often depicted in art as a dove. The Irish Saint Columba (in Gaelic, Colm Cille, 'dove of the church'), the Patron Saint of Derry, was a 6th-century Irish abbot and missionary credited with spreading Christianity in Scotland. (3) He is thought to have been declared a saint by popular acclamation to a Bishop. It may be assumed that Sister Ste. Columbe wished to emulate him. ✉

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND REFERENCES

1. **Dr. J. R. Frank RDPSA, FRPSL.**
2. **Translated by Michel Houde.**
3. ***Sadliers' Catholic directory 1884* - Diocese of Quebec.**
4. ***Wikipedia Encyclopedia*.**

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STAMPS OF RHODESIA

As a British Colony or Protectorate

By Joseph Monteiro

INTRODUCTION

Collecting stamps of Rhodesia can be quite intriguing. There are stamps named Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Nyasaland and Rhodesia. How do the stamps of these countries fit together? Are they the stamps of different countries? We see the name Rhodesia appearing on stamps until the end of the First World War, then they disappear and reappear with the same name in the 1960s. After these countries gained their independence, their names changed to Zimbabwe, Zambia and Malawi to create further confusion for stamp collectors. Since the stamps of these countries are quite colourful, with interesting designs, many collectors find them attractive and fascinating. In this article, we hope to remove some of the confusion and explain how the stamps of these countries can be integrated. The emphasis will be on stamps inscribed with the name of Southern Rhodesia.

A bit of the geography of these countries should enable us to get a better grasp of how these stamps have become related to each other. The territories of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are located in central South Africa and form a contiguous landmass. Southern Rhodesia is south of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland is east of Northern Rhodesia though it does not touch the borders of Southern Rhodesia. These three territories are bordered on the left by Angola and Botswana and by Mozambique on the right. Located on its northern frontier are Zaire and Tanzania and its southern neighbour is South Africa.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Cecil Rhodes received a Royal Charter for the British South Africa Company in 1889. The company issued its first stamp in

1890 for use in its territory and depicted the Arms of the British South African Company. On May 3, 1895, the company's territories were named Rhodesia. It was not until 1898 that the first stamps inscribed "RHODESIA," overprinted on the British South Africa Company stamps of 1898-1908, made their appearance. Rhodesia issued its first commemorative stamp in 1905 depicting Victoria Falls. In 1923, the Royal Charter was not renewed, therefore the final stamps bearing the company's name were those of 1913-1919. They depicted King George V and Queen Mary. When the company lost administrative control over its territories, they became the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia became a British colony in 1924 and it issued its first stamps inscribed "SOUTHERN RHODESIA." Before that date, it used the stamps of Rhodesia. The first set of Southern Rhodesia stamps depicts the profile of King George V in Admiral attire. Its first two commemorative stamps, issued in 1932, depict Victoria Falls. In total, Southern Rhodesia issued 108 stamps between 1924-1964: (Scott 1-108; SG 1-105 as three stamps, 23A, 25A and 37A, have different perforations); seven postage due stamps (D1-D7 - six values - two stamps of 4d) and two booklets.

Southern Rhodesia did not issue any stamps between 1954 and 1963 as it joined the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1953 and Southern Rhodesia used the Federation's stamps until the Federation was dissolved in 1963. In 1964, Southern Rhodesia issued a definitive set of fourteen stamps. On 11 November 1965, it proclaimed its unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) from Great Britain and overprinted the last definitive set of Southern Rhodesia issued in 1964 in two lines: INDEPENDENCE 11th November 1965. The administration of Ian Smith felt it was too soon to return majority rule to the black majority and the British government, the Commonwealth, and the United

Nations condemned the move as illegal. Rhodesia reverted to British control as "the British Dependency of Southern Rhodesia" for a brief period in 1979 to 1980, before regaining its independence as Zimbabwe in 1980. From 1965 to 1980, Southern Rhodesia issued stamps under the name Rhodesia, thereby often confusing philatelists because the original stamps of Rhodesia whose title is the same, but the stamps are not for the same total geographic area. The first stamps of Zimbabwe were issued on 18 April 1980.

I will briefly review the stamps of the major series issued by Southern Rhodesia hereafter with greater emphasis on the colourful attractive series. My treatment of these series may give it the appearance of being simple, but this is terribly deceptive as some of these series are quite complex and need a great deal of study. The definitive stamps will be examined first, followed by the commemoratives. I will avoid mentioning errors and varieties of specific stamps.

DEFINITIVES

King George V - Admiral Definitives (1924) - Scott 1-14 - SG 1-14: The first definitive set consisted of fourteen values. The stamps each with the same portrait of King George V (Admiral) range from values of ½ d (pence or penny ?) to 5s (shillings). The five low value stamps are printed in monocolour and the remainder are printed in two colours. The colours are as follows: ½ d – green, 1d – red, 1½ d – brown, 2d – black, 3d – blue, 4d – red and black, 6d – mauve and black, 8d – light green and black, 10d – pink and black, 1s – light blue and black, 1s 6d – yellow and black, 2s – brown and black, 2s 6d – beige and black, and 5s – blue green and black. They were printed by "Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C." This series is quite complex and it is reported that there have been more than sixty-six printings of some of the stamps in the series. Various shades of these stamps have been recorded. In addition, numerous errors have been reported, especially all types of part imperforates.

King George V - Field Marshall Definitives (1931) – Scott 16-30 - SG 15-27: The second definitive set consisted of 15 values. The stamps, other than the 2d and 3d, have the same portrait of King George V (Field Marshall) and range from values of ½ d to 5s. The three low value stamps are printed in monocolour and the remainder are printed in two colours. The colours are as follows: ½ d – green, 1d – red, 1½ d – brown, 4d – orange and black, 6d – mauve and black, 8d – light green and black, 9d – light green and orange, 10d – pink and blue, 1s – light blue and black, 1s 6d – yellow and black, 2s – brown and black, 2s 6d – beige and blue, and 5s – blue green and blue. The 2d – brown and black and the 3d – blue, depict an image of Victoria Falls (often referred to as small image). The stamps were printed by "BRADBURY, WILKINSON & Co Ltd., ENGRAVERS, NEW MALDEN, SURREY, ENGLAND." Stamps with three different perforations (12, 11.5 and 14) have been recorded for some values.

King George VI - Definitives (1937) -- Scott 42-54 - SG 40-52: The third definitive set consisted of 13 values. The stamps have the same portrait of King George VI ranging from values of ½ d to 5s. The eight lowest value stamps are printed in monocolour and the remainder are printed in two colours. The colours are as follows: ½ d – green, 1d – red, 1½ d – brown, 4d – orange, 6d – black, 8d – light green, 9d – blue, 10d – purple, 1s – green and black, 1s 6d – yellow and black, 2s – brown and black, 2s 6d – purple and black, and 5s – blue green and blue. There are at least three types of gum or paper: mottled gum, smooth gum and thin paper. The stamps were printed by "Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C." Some of the stamps were also overprinted as specimens.

Queen Elizabeth II – Definitives (1953)- Scott 81-94 - SG 78-91: The fourth definitive set consists of 14 values. The stamps are picturesque, colourful and eye-catching. The colours are as follows: ½ d – violet-pink and black, 1d – brown and green, 2d – violet and reddish brown, 3d – pink and brown, 4d – bluish-green, green and red, 4½ d – blue and black, 6d – blue and green-grey, 9d – brown and blue, 1s – blue and violet, 2s – red and violet, 2s 6d – orange and yellow-green, 5s – green and yellow-orange, 10s – brown and yellow-green, and L1 – black and red.

One source states that a collector began collecting these stamps because of their attractive designs. The design on the stamps have a small portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth

II together with designs native to that country; namely: ½ d – sable antelope, 1d – tobacco planter, 2d – Rhodes grave, 3d – farm worker, 4d – Flame lily, 4½d – Victoria Falls, 6d – Baobab tree, 9d – Lion, 1s – Zimbabwe ruins, 2s – Birchenough bridge, 2/6s – Kariba gorge, 5s – Basket maker, 10s – Balancing rocks and L1 – Rhodesian Coat of Arms. The stamps were printed by "BRADBURY, WILKINSON & Co LD., ENGRAVERS, NEW MALDEN, SURREY, ENGLAND." using the recess or intaglio printing process. The stamps were printed on unwatermarked plain paper. The stamps have four sizes (horizontal x vertical): two (21mm x 25mm); two (25mm x 30mm), six (30mm x 25mm) and two (40mm x 30mm). The higher value stamps have larger sizes.

Queen Elizabeth II – Definitives (1964) -- Scott 95-108 - SG 92-105: The fifth definitive set consists of 14 values. The stamps are even more colourful. The colours are as follows: ½ d – blue, yellow and green, 1d – yellow, brown and black, 2d – yellow and dark blue, 3d – light blue and grey, 4d – green, yellow, green and red, 6d – green, red and yellow, 9d – green and yellow, 1s – yellow and green, 1s 3d - green and red, 2s – blue, green and yellow, 2s 6d –blue and brown-red, 5s – blue, green, yellow and brown, 10s – multicolour, and L1 – multicolour.

Like the previous definitive series the design on the stamps are quite novel and picturesque. The design on the stamps have a small portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II together with designs native to that country: ½ d – Maize, 1d – Buffalo, 2d – Tobacco leaf, 3d – Kudu (antelope), 4d – Citrus, 6d – Flame green, 9d – Ansellia orchid, 1s – Emeralds, 1s 3d – Aloe, 2s – Lake Kyle, 2/6s – Tiger fish, 5s – Cattle, 10s – Guineafowl and £1 – Rhodesian Coat of Arms. The stamps were printed on unwatermarked coated paper by "HARRISON AND SONS LTD LONDON" using the lithographic printing process. The stamps have three sizes (horizontal x vertical): five (25.5mm x 21mm); six (30mm x 25.5mm) and three (35mm x 29.5mm). The higher value stamps have larger sizes. It has been reported that these stamps were printed in haste, resulting in a number of colour and design flaws.

COMMEMORATIVES

The first commemorative stamps (two) were issued in 1932 depicting Victoria Falls (large image). This was followed by several other issues such as: the Silver Jubilee (four stamps) in 1935, the Golden Jubilee (eight stamps) in 1940, Matabeleland Occupation (one stamp) in 1943, the Royal Visit (two stamps) in 1947, the Peace or Victory (four stamps) in 1947, the UPU (two stamps) in 1949, Southern Rhodesia Jubilee (one stamp) in 1950, Rhodes Centenary (five stamps) in 1953, Rhodes Exhibition (one stamp) in 1953, Coronation (one stamp) in 1953, etc. Let us examine the two major commemorative issues: the Golden Jubilee; and the Rhodes Centenary.

Golden Jubilee (1940) - Scott 56-63 - SG 53-60:

The Golden Jubilee set commemorates 50 years of the founding of Rhodesia in 1890. This set consists of eight values. The stamps are quite colourful. The colours are as follows: ½ d – slate violet and green, 1d – violet blue and scarlet, 1½ d – black and red-brown, 2d – green and bright violet, 3d – black and blue, 4d – green and brown, 6d – chocolate and green and 1s – blue and green.

The design on the stamps recalls its history over the past 50 years with the year 1890-1940 inscribed on each. More specifically, the design on each of the eight stamps are

as follows: ½ d – South Africa Company 1890-1923 (Coat of Arms), 1d – Hoisting the Flag: Fort Salisbury, 1890, 1½ d – Cecil John Rhodes – The Founder, 2d – Pioneer Fort and Mail Coach Fort Victoria, 3d – Rhodes Makes Peace 1896, 4d – Victoria Falls Bridge, 4½d – Victoria Falls, 6d – Sir Charles Coghlan 1923, and 1s – Lobengulas Kraal – Government House, Salisbury. The stamps were printed on unwatermarked plain paper by "Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C." using the recess or intaglio printing process. The stamps have two sizes (horizontal x vertical): three measure 28.5mm x 39mm; and five measure 39mm x 28.5mm.

Rhodes Centenary (1953) - Scott 74-78 - SG 71-75:

The Rhodes Centenary stamps were issued to celebrate the 100th year of that country since it was initially taken by British South Africa Company. The Royals visited the country in that historic and memorable year. The stamps (five) are eye-catching and very colourful, capturing the past and contemporary moments in time. The colours are as follows: ½ d – pale blue and sepia, 1d – chestnut and blue green, 2d – grey green and violet, 4½ d – deep blue green and deep ultramarine, and 1s – black and red brown.

The interesting designs on the stamps depict the transformation of Southern Rhodesia from its past. The design on each of the five stamps are as follows: ½ d – a sick native and other natives near a village hut with a hospital in the background, 1d – country side and forest with antelopes and a stalking leopard, 2d – village and Salisbury City in sunrise, 4½ d – Water Dam and natives - Matabeleland Diamond Jubilee, and 1s – transportation modes – cattle drawn cart, train and plane. With the exception of the 4½ d stamps, all of them have the years 1853-1953 inscribed on them. The stamps were printed on un-watermarked plain paper by "Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C." using the recess or intaglio printing process.

CONCLUSION

For those who find collecting stamps of this country a bit confusing, let me reiterate that before Southern Rhodesia received its Royal Charter in 1923, stamps with the name British South Africa Company were initially used (i.e., beginning in 1898) followed by the same stamps overprinted with the name "RHODESIA." In 1924, the stamps with the name of Southern Rhodesia were issued. In 1953, after the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia was formed, it used the Federation's stamps until it was dissolved in 1963. Thereafter, in 1964 Southern Rhodesia issued a final definitive set under the name Southern Rhodesia. For the period after 1964, which is not covered in this article, it continued to issue stamps. Briefly, on 11 November 1965, Southern Rhodesia proclaimed its unilateral declaration of independence (UDI) from Great Britain and overprinted the last definitive set of Southern Rhodesia issued in 1964 ("INDEPENDENCE 11th November 1965" in two lines). From 1965 to 1980, Southern Rhodesia issued stamps under the name Rhodesia. This often confuses collectors with the name of the stamps issued long ago that were used for a much larger land mass. It is also worthwhile noting that Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, and Rhodesia and Nyasaland issued their own stamps. The former two, until they became independent and the latter until the federation was dissolved.

Many of the stamps of Southern Rhodesia are picturesque, eye-catching and extremely colourful. Some of their designs are quite revealing, depicting life in that country. Over the period examined, it issued 108 stamps, seven postage dues and two stamp booklets. Although this article is only an overview, it is the basis for philatelists who want to study these stamps. For those who wish to go further, there are many varieties involving different shades, perforations and design flaws. For the specialists and discriminating collectors, there are the usual major errors such as, for example, part-imperforate stamps. There are also specimens, plate proofs and similar material. This makes collecting these stamps quite challenging and worthy of analysis. It also enables collectors who do not wish to go up and down the web of history to restrict themselves to shorter periods, thereby providing them with a greater opportunity to achieve a complete collection. ✉

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The Luxembourg set that led to examination of backgrounds on stamp designs.

What COLOUR is the SKY?

By Ron Tabbert

Often the background of a stamp design is not the first thing one notices and the designer probably intends it so. However, the first thing I noticed when I saw Liechtenstein Scott #1104-6 was that the colour of the sky was the same as the colour of the locomotive in the design. A yellow or tan station sits between the two, yet the common hue is unmistakable.

What to do with the background is more an issue with pictorial stamps than graphic ones, I suspect. Did the United States Postal Service consider realistic backgrounds for the Fifty State Birds stamps of 1982 (Scott #1953-2002)? As it turned out, all are on white background, except that they had to provide a bit of blue sky to offset the white gull on the Utah stamp.

Canada Post Corporation (CPC) has used several formats. The 45-, 46- and 47-cent bird sets (Scott No.1591-4, 1631-4, 1710-13, 1770-3, 1839-46, 1886-93) are placed in realistic natural settings, but the birds' colours are bold enough that they stand out.

One block of Canada's bird series showing full-colour realistic settings for the birds.

For the medium-value definitive of 2000 (Scott #1879-81), darker coloured backgrounds were used, which may be meant to simulate forest or prairie bush environments. The effect does not highlight the animals well and is close to overwhelming them on such a small stamp.

Three values from the Mammals definitives showing the best and the wanna-be fox.

On the 1987-1992 Mammal definitive stamps (Scott #1155-61, 1170-1180) 80% of the stamp is one colour complementary or contrasting to the animal shown. The top fifth is a different colour. Some included little half-moons or dashes texturing which on some distracted from the featured creature. In the case of the sea mammals, shades of blue were obvious references to water. Tan for the antelope, reddish brown for the prairies, and if we stretch, possibly the yellow-green shades of the 74-cent Wapiti reflect forest habitat.

The 6-cent fox design is the most odd, with beady eyes and messy, scratchy background. Though I can't quite reference the purple background with the musk ox (tundra?), the 59-cent (Scott #1174) is the best for my money, and maybe the 76-cent grizzly bear on Scott #1178.

A most effective format was used for the 2006-2008 Endangered Species series (Scott 2174-7, 2229-33, 2285-9) the

Two Endangered Species topicals exemplify a subdued setting, highlighting only the main subject.

environmental setting for the featured fauna is distinguishable, yet muted so as to almost leave the subject alone on a white background. A similar approach was taken with the Adopt A Pet set of 2013.

Placing a subject on a totally white background reminds me of quiet on the radio. How can this be? There's space there. Shouldn't something be in it? I suspect graphic artists are quite aware that white space can serve a definite purpose.

With the flowers series begun in 2004 (Scott # 2072-4), it was thought best to highlight them with little else in the design. And with the denomination in a complimentary colour and "Canada" in a gentle script or small type, the designs were varied yet neat and fresh. A total of 19 blossoms were featured until Scott #2362-4 were released in 2010.

Three of Canada's eighteen colourful floral definitives on totally white background.

Flowers being a popular topic, especially with women, it was a good choice for a definitive set.

More and more definitive stamps, especially in Canada, are using topical and pictorial subjects, which makes them more interesting and collectible. Rather than recycling another bag of 1000 Queens or flags, I can find uses for historical and topical definitives with school clubs and youth. We hope that the World Heritage issues of 2014 will not be disappointing and will be useful in teaching about our great country.

Solid backgrounds generally seem to be of contrasting colours, mostly because they highlight the main subject. However, a good many of these are done with silhouettes, white or black. This then becomes simply a play on colour and any hue works with white or black.

Examples of Mexico's black sports silhouettes on over-all coloured stamps.

Quick examples are Mexico's sets for the 1968 Olympics (Scott #981-985, 990-995, C328-331) black sport shapes on coloured backgrounds, and Poland's 1960 blocks showing a track oval covering a block of four. Each quadrant is a different bright colour and a white silhouette sport figure in each (Scott #914-921). Russia did something similar in 1980, but the sportsmen were not in silhouette (Scott #62-66, B67-71, B72, B73-77).

Poland used white silhouettes to illustrate the topic on this colourful Olympic block.

Now imagine, if you will, the delicate beauty of flowers presented on a black background. It makes one think of Elvis paintings on velvet! But Russia did just that with a set of five in 1965 (Scott #3025-9). The backgrounds are all dark, ranging from dark plum, green and brown to black. Yet, to be presented well, the flowers had to be surrounded with a jagged white space. The effect is bold and surprisingly colourful in spite of the dark surround.

Flowers with dark, even black settings from a Russian set.

And finally, to the best of the pack.

Many of the newly independent countries of Eastern Europe, especially in the Balkans, are issuing very attractive stamps. The realistic photos of parks and scenery have enticed me to put them on my bucket list. Slovenia commemorated the legend of the Goldenhorn with its Europa issue of 1997 (Scott #285). (The story is online.) A chamois rises on Mt. Triglav in white silhouette against a bright golden yellow-orange background. His horns in a brown-gold with a halo effect behind. Slim letters give the country name below in a maroon colour, and a maroon box with Europa

The Legend of the Goldenhorn is brightly featured on Slovenia's EUROPA stamp.

Vibrant colours and contrasts highlight these fauna from Jersey.

in white letters is vertical at right. The yellow-orange anchors the theme well and would even highlight the horns without the white halo.

From 1971 to 1979, Jersey issued several topical sets of birds and animals for the Jersey Wildlife Preservation Trust (Scott #49-52, 65-68, 217-221). The birds and mammals are simply set against plain, rich-coloured backgrounds. One of the best is Scott #50, with two thick-billed parrots in full colour. Their bright green with red shoulder and eye patches stand out against a rich grey background, light at bottom, gradually darkening to the top. Lettering is small, or fades darkly into the background. Even the gold cameo of Queen Elizabeth melds neatly in the upper right corner.

In the midst of a long series of definitives (Scott #465-481), Jamaica included several bird stamps. The birds are in full colour with a portion of a tree branch from their habitat. Beyond that, they are set on a light brown-grey background. And the stamp is given an all-around brown-grey frame, which matches the country name in thin letters at the bottom, the denomination at upper right, and the bird's title in small print at upper left. The effect of the background is open space – for flying away, maybe – and it accents and complements the birds' colours as well.

My stamp of the day? Probably any one of these depicting birds. ✉

A balance of realistic leaves and yet a plain background and solid frame accent Jamaica's bird definitives.

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"Lefties" in a "Rightie's" World

by Raymond W. Ireson, FRPSC

Recently I read about the trials and tribulations which a left-handed person encounters in a mostly right-handed world and how a gentleman, Gordon McGregor, of Nelson, B.C., has set up a business dealing in left-handed appliances such as scissors, can openers, measuring tapes and so on. He is apparently doing a roaring trade. He exports his wares to Australia, Switzerland and different places; but his main market is the United States.

Seeing that my son and my wife's niece are left-handed, I found the story most interesting and decided to share the gist of it with you.

To begin with, it was news to me that August 13 is designated as International Left-Handers Day. Did you know that?

According to University of British Columbia psychology professor Stanley Coren, who has studied left-handedness for more than 30 years, while some may see lefties as artistic or unique, history has not always seen left-handedness in a positive light. "Southpaws" have been stigmatized since ancient times when they were thought to be in league with the devil.

The Latin word for 'left' is 'sinister'. The Celtic word translates into 'weak' or 'worthless'. And the French word for 'left' is 'gauche,' which now means 'socially awkward' in English.

And despite the achievements of lefties such as Canadian golfer Mike Weir; former U.S. President Bill Clinton, Rock legend Jimi Hendrix, TV host Oprah Winfrey and Albert Einstein, there is a real danger in living life left. "Left-handers are five times more likely to die from accidental injuries, and that's because the world is set up for the safety and convenience of right-handers." said Coren, author of The Left-Hander Syndrome. "And left-handers have a 140% higher rate of accidents when it comes to driving, " Coren is quoted as saying.

Sports is the great equalizer for lefties. Boxing, fencing, bowling and tennis offer lefties an innate advantage."

Other sports like golf are tougher for left-handers, making Mike Weir's Masters win that much more impressive. And then there is polo: "There are some sports that simply will not allow you to play left-handed and polo is an example," Coren said.

Prince Charles, who is an avid polo player, and is also left-handed, has been forced to play right-handed. Field hockey players who are left-handed face the same disadvantage as polo players.

For stamp collectors it doesn't matter a fig whether they are right- or left-handed, the stamp tongs can be handled with dexterity in either hand. Deo Gratia!

Professor Coren noted that lefties seem to perform better in spatial visualization, meaning they often end up working as architects, graphic artists, chess masters, and painters – examples of the latter are:

How many of you knew the following (next page) well-known luminaries were left-handed?

And there are many, many more philatelic examples. ✉

Unique Cancel For LESTOCK, SASKATCHEWAN

By Ernie Wlock

The 12 names in the circular position in the centre of the stamp are original school districts in the Lestock area. This cancel was unveiled at Lestock's 100th celebration on September 3, 2012. The 12 districts are; Arpad, Marlow, George's, Bimbo, Granater, Touchwood Hills, Millersdale, Virage, Marr-Half, Poplar Peak, Muskowekwan, Westmoor.

The town of Lestock is located on the main rail line between Saskatoon and Melville.

It is named for John Lestock Reid, who came from Bowman, Ontario to Winnipeg in 1870. He was employed by the dominion government as a land survyor. ✉

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The 8 Cent RLS and Postal Regulations

George B. Arfken, FRPSC

Some Postal Regulations. The October 1875 Postal Guide announced that registered letter stamps (RLS) would be issued to pay the various registry fees. This was followed up by Dept. Order No. 17, 8th Nov. 1875 that stated:

> *Registration Stamps of a conspicuous shape and color have been prepared, to be affixed upon letters intended for registration.*

Actually the government printers were busy with other government orders and the first registered letter stamp, the 2¢ value, didn't appear until December. The 5-cent RLS for registering letters to the United States followed a bit later.

Then, a sticky point. Dept. Order No. 17 had the words "to be affixed upon letters intended for registration" but not one word about whether the new registered letter stamps (RLS) could pay for the postage. One might guess that the senior postal officials never thought of that possibility. So, here was a question. Could the new RLS pay for regular postage? One answer appears in Figure 1. Yes, the RLS could and did pay the regular postage.

Figure 1. Mailed at Lachute, January 12, 1876 and addressed to Kingston. Both the 2¢ registry fee and the 3¢ postage were paid by the 5¢ RLS. This is the next to the earliest recorded use of the 5¢ RLS. Courtesy of Jean and Bill Walton, A Reconstruction of the Horace Harrison Exhibits.[1]

The Post Office's answer came from Ottawa in Dept. Order No. 18, dated 7th January 1876. The Order stated:

> *With respect to the use of the Registration Stamps recently issued, Postmasters are warned that these stamps should be used exclusively in prepayment of the Registration charges, and are not intended to be used under any circumstances for prepaying any ordinary postage rate.*

The Post Office's wishes are stated here in fairly polite, moderate form. The orders could have said "must not be used" instead of "not intended to be used" but the Post Office was not a dictatorship with tight control over all postmasters and all postal clerks. The Post Office generally liked to use the word "should" and avoid "must." One gets the feeling that the Post Office of 1876 depended heavily on voluntary compliance.

The ruling of Order No. 18, that registered letter stamps could not be used to pay postage, was picked up promptly by the Canadian Postal Guides. In the April Postal Guide, p,xvii, there is the wording:

> *"Registration Stamps are only to be used in the payment of Registration Fees, and not to be used in the prepayment of postages."*

This statement was repeated in the July 1876 Postal Guide and on through the January 1890 Postal Guide. In January 1877 (at the front of the Guide) under "Principal Alterations During the Quarter" was the no-nonsense statement:

> *"Registration stamps cannot be accepted in payment of postage."*

This was repeated in the April, July and October 1877 Postal Guides.

A Notice to the Public dated May 8, 1889 announced a change in the registry fee for domestic letters and a change in the method of payment. The registry fee for a domestic letter was raised to 5¢. This left the 2¢ RLS with no rate to pay. Unfortunately the Post Office had a very large number of 2¢ RLS on hand, all now useless. So the Post Office authorized the use of the 2¢ RLS (along with regular postage stamps) to pay the 5¢ registry fee. A reproduction of this Notice to the Public is included in reference.[2]

Some people took this newly permitted use of the 2¢ RLS to an extreme. Figure 2 shows an 1889 registered domestic letter paid entirely with four 2¢ RLS. Using 2¢ RLS to help pay the 5¢ registry fee was permissible. Using the 2¢ RLS to pay the 3¢ postage was not. There was nothing in the Notice to allow registered letter stamps to pay regular postage.

Figure 2. A registered domestic letter posted in Rodney, Ont., December 1?, 1889, addressed to St. Thomas, Ont. All charges were paid with four 2¢ registered letter stamps. Courtesy of Jean and Bill Walton.[1]

Figure 4. Posted in Hamilton, August 8, 1876 and addressed to France. The 8¢ RLS was recognized as not valid for postage and the cover was stamped INSUFFICIENTLY PAID. Final result: 9 decimes due. Courtesy of Firby Auctions / Arfken collection.

The 8¢ Registered Letter Stamp. The 8¢ RLS was issued to pay the 8¢ registry fee for letters to the U.K. Sixteen 8¢ registered covers to the U.K. showing the required and intended use have been reported [Ref. 3, p.295]. The cover shown in Figure 3 is the earliest of the 16.

Figure 3. A registered double rate cover to London, England from London, Ont., March 2, 1876. Courtesy of Jean and Bill Walton.[1]

Figure 4 shows an 8¢ RLS helping to pay the 12¢ rate to France via New York or Boston. The postal clerk should have known that the 8¢ RLS was not valid for paying postage but perhaps the cover had jut been dropped into a Mail slot. At some stage in Canada the 8¢ RLS was recognized as not valid for paying postage and the cover was stamped INSUFFICIENTLY PAID. Underpaid, the cover was considered unpaid. The British wrote a large blue 30 on the cover for 30 centimes (3 decimes, 6¢), their claim for sea postage. The French charged 3 decimes, their General Postal Union rate, and doubled this as a penalty. The combined British - French charge was 9 decimes so the French wrote a large black 9 for 9 decimes to be collected. This was not a good way to use up unneeded 8¢ RLS.

On January 1, 1878 the 8¢ registry fee for cover to the U.K. was reduced to 5¢. The reason for the creation of the 8¢ RLS was gone. Some people, some businesses may have had one or two 8¢ RLS on hand. What good were these left over stamps now that the rate they paid had disappeared? One legitimate use was helping to pay some of the high registry fees to distant British colonies or to foreign countries. The January 1878 Postal Guide listed 5¢ registry to the U.K. and some 16¢ registry fees to other places offering registration. In August 1878, when Canada adhered to the UPU rate schedule, most registry fees were set at 5¢ but many were set at 10¢. Two years later, for July 1880, the rates to New Zealand via San Francisco were postage 15¢ and registration 15¢. Figure 5 shows a registered cover from the Horace Harrison collection with a 15¢ Large Queen paying the postage and a 2¢ RLS, a 5¢ RLS and an 8¢ RLS, fantastic!

Figure 5. A registered cover from Bradford, Ont., June 26, 1880 to Nelson, New Zealand. 15¢ postage and 15¢ registration. Courtesy of Jean and Bill Walton.[1]

Wait, wait, wait. This cover is also shown as Figure 446 on page 337 of reference [3]. In the text there are two special sentences:"A registered letter from Bradford, Ont. to New Zealand dated June 26, 1880 on which all stamps except the 15 cent Large Queen had been removed by a collector in New Zealand, is shown in Figure 446. An imaginative postal historian replaced the missing stamp (that was probably another 15 cent Large Queen) with the entire set of RLS to make up the requisite 15 cent fee." The caption of Fig. 446 is "There is no telling what this June 26, 1880 cover would realize at auction if the set of RLS had actually been used on this envelope originally." Unfortunately no genuine examples of the 8¢ RLS being used to help pay these high registry fees have been reported.

Figure 6. A double rate cover registered in Ottawa, July 9, 1891 and addressed to Bordeaux, France. The 10 cents double rate postage was paid with two 5-cent Small Queens. The 5¢ registry fee was paid by the 8¢ RLS. And, yes, the cover was overpaid by 3 cents. Courtesy of Firby Auctions / Arfken collection.

A second legitimate use of an 8¢ RLS was using it to pay the 5¢ registry fee for domestic mail, for the 5¢ registry fee for a letter to the U.K. or later, for the 5¢ registry fee for a letter to another UPU member. Figure 6 shows this possibility, a double rate 1891 cover to Bordeaux, France with an 8¢ RLS paying the 5¢ registry fee. Note: Another cover blocked the left edge of the 8¢ RLS cover in the illustration used. The 8¢ RLS cover is complete. The partially obscured rectangular postmark on the left reads "REGISTERED OTTAWA JY 9 91 FREE," free for domestic letters, not for UPU mail. ✉

ENDNOTES

[1] ***Registered Covers: 1875 - 1911. A Reconstruction of the Horace Harrison Exhibits*, Jean and Bill Walton, BNAPS Exhibit Series No. 30, 2003.**

[2] ***Canada's Small Queen Era, 1870 - 1897*, George B. Arfken, Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation, 1989. Appendix B.**

[3] ***Canada's Registered Mail, 1802 - 1909*, Harrison, Arfken and Lussey, edited by Scrimgeour, The Collectors Club of Chicago, 2002.**

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL FOR 70 YEARS

John Lea joined The Royal Philatelic Society London on October 12, 1944. To celebrate being a member for 70 years he provided the afternoon's display at the Christmas meeting on December 19, which attracted no fewer than 135 members. Chris King, President, thanked John for providing 52 frames of material that told 52 stories. It revealed the secret of collecting: 'start young, live long and be lucky'.

John's interest in collecting began when he received letters from his step-brother in Malaya, an interest that was encouraged by a housemaster at his school.

Giving the vote of thanks, Peter Cockburn commented on a life 'ferreting around for stamps', most of which had been obtained when they were simply new issues.

Chris King (right), President of The Royal Philatelic Society London, presents John Lea with a specially engraved decanter to mark 70 years as a member of the Society.

In addition to the plaquette given to all who give a display to the Society, John was presented with a specially engraved decanter to mark his 70 years as a member. In reply, John thanked all for the 'opportunity to show off some of my bits and pieces'.

Those wishing to visit The Royal Philatelic Society London at 41 Devonshire Place, London W1G 6JY, or be a guest at one of its meetings, are asked to contact in advance the Administrative Office on 020 7486 1044. ✉

BLACK FLAG REPUBLIC
of
Formosa Postage Stamps

By Bill Pekonen

It is not often that an important person is the reason why certain postage stamps exist and may be as important as the stamps themselves. James W. Davidson, born in Austin, Minnesota, was a philatelist as well as a journalist and enjoyed an illustrious personal history. He was also the U.S. Consular Agent in Tamsui (Tansui), Formosa, which was a Treaty Port to the northwest of Taipei. Davidson has a Canadian connection.

Davidson immigrated to Canada in 1905 where he became wealthy as a lumber baron in Calgary, Alberta. He travelled to many different countries in South East Asia. He was also called the "Marco Polo of the Rotary Club," a title he earned for being responsible for starting 23 different Rotary clubs.

Republic of Formosa, 1895, First Issue. Imperforate. Red. 50 cash (5¢). Part sheet 13 stamps, 30mm cancels.

The Russian Government requested Davidson to prepare a report on the efficiency of the Trans-Siberian Railroad operations. He was also a member of the original Perry expedition to the North Pole.

Davidson played an important role in the invasion of Formosa by the Japanese Army in 1895. One morning in the early hours he opened the gates to Taipei to allow the invading forces to capture it. In 1905, he was awarded the "Fifth Order of the Rising Sun" by the Japanese Government for his assistance in the invasion of Formosa. This is the highest award in Japan that can be presented to a foreigner.

The Black Flag Republic of Formosa postage stamps were in use for only five months, from May 24, 1895 to October 21, 1895. They were legitimate postage stamps and not Treaty Port stamps. No information about this short-lived postage stamp issue is found in North American stamp catalogues. Davidson's stamp collection was kept for many decades by his family. Amongst his personal collection was a copy of a report, illustrated here, about these stamps. The fact that Davidson was in Formosa when he acquired these stamps makes his collection of more than 300 stamps even more interesting. His reputation adds additional interest.

In one of his reports to the USA he stated: "One of several methods adopted by President Liu to raise money to support the so-called 'Republic' was by forcing all Chinese in his territory to use the Republican Postal Service when carrying on communications between villages or with the mainland." Liu also decreed that all Chinese letters posted through the local post offices should be stamped. The bags were inspected to insure that this practice was carried out. The postage stamps in Davidson's collection are all precancelled. Although these stamps have been referred to as "Revolutionary Stamps," that description does not appear to be appropriate. Instead, they are postage stamps issued by defiant defenders by a government in flight against the invasion by Japan during the Sino-Japanese War. As a philatelist, Davidson would know the difference between legitimate and invalid postage stamps. He had included three single copies of the 100-cash stamp (with the value omitted) in an envelope claiming that they were valuable.

Several precancelled blocks and part sheets from the two stamp issues were also included. Definitive information about how, when and why the part sheets were pre-

Republic of Formosa, 1895, First Issue. Imperforate. Violet. 100 cash (10¢). Part sheet 8 stamps, 30mm cancels.

cancelled has not been determined. Although the blocks and part sheets were obviously not used for postal purposes, they are useful for philatelic references and study purposes. The sheets are roughly perforated – similar in appearance to what might have been created by a sewing machine. On the basis of the fact that the stamps appear to have been removed from a sheet one at a time, it is assumed that the stamps were cancelled before being sold.

One of the questions arising from casual observance is why the random distribution of horizontal and/or vertical pairs includes stamps with both light and dark inking and other value tablet differences. Each stamp die impression was entered individually by hand stamping on a pre-perforated sheet. The colour shade varies from stamp to stamp. It is speculated that the cause for the colour density is related to an inking issue and the strength of the strike.

Numerous stamp imprints show obvious doubling and several varieties existing on the 100-cash second issue sheet. One part sheet also exhibits several varieties. One variety shows only a vertical spur instead of a T crossing in the second value character. Another unlisted variety has neither the vertical spur nor the crossed T.

Other examples of these two varieties are included in single copies of the same stamp. None of the part sheets observed follow a similar printing quality control practice that one can expect on postage stamps issued by other countries during that same time period. Brief Postal History: Formosa, now known as Taiwan, is a large island with an area of 13,850 square miles located north of the Philippines, southeast of China, and southwest of Japan. It was settled by the Portuguese during the 1590s. For a short period afterwards, Dutch and Spanish settlements existed prior to 1683. The island then came a Chinese province known as Manchu. The name Formosa means "beautiful."

During the Sino-Japanese War, Japan invaded Formosa in June, 1895. Formosa was ceded to Japan by the Treaty of Shimonoseki. President Tang refused to acknowledge the Treaty and the Republic of Formosa was formed May 24, 1895 under his leadership. The Black Flag troops were based in Tainanfu, in the southern part of the island, under General Liu Yung-Fu. Liu became the President of the Republic of Formosa. The Republic ceased to exist on Oct. 21, 1895 after Liu and his officers fled to China.

Postage stamps were printed to raise operating funds. All mail originating within the Republic was required to use postage stamps. Postal Agencies were set up in Amoy, Swatow and Hong Kong to handle letters bearing the Republican stamps. The mail was delivered to China in bags.

This writer has not yet seen envelopes mailed during that period. It is unclear how the un-gummed stamps were affixed to an envelope, or if that actually occurred. One collector suggested that some form of homemade glue made by mixing rice flour and water might have been used. Counterfeits and forgeries do exist, raising cautionary concerns about authenticity.

Formosa was part of the Japanese Empire for 50 years until Oct. 25, 1945. Formosa then came under China's rule. Chiang Kai-Shek retained Formosa as a Nationalist stronghold. Formosa was formally recognized at the United Nations on 25th October 1971. Taiwan is considered by many people to be separate from the Republic of China. The politics are confusing because of different opinions and territorial claims. Today, Taiwan remains as an independent country; however, that status is precarious. The origin of the word Taiwan is not known.

The Postage Stamps: Frederick John Melville wrote in his book *Phantom Philately* that these stamps "were a perfectly bona fide issue." These stamps are not to be confused with: 1) Treaty Port speculative stamps, or 2) the earlier stamps of Formosa (which were used as railway tickets). Melville lists only two printing issues; Davidson also mentioned only two issues. Davidson had more than 300 examples of the first two printings. Arabic numbers are not evident in the stamp design. The main hand stamp was applied first. The value tablet consists of two characters at the top of the right vertical panel. These two value hammers were applied separately as part of a two-stage process. Top Horizontal Panel Design Five Chinese symbols or characters are included. The literal translation means Formosa Republic – People – Lord – Land. Left Vertical Panel Design Three symbols denote a phonetic representation of the

Republic of Formosa, 1895, Second Issue. Pre-perforated paper. 30 cash (3¢). Blue-purple shade. Block (6).

word Stamp. A squared diamond design is in the lower left corner. The top two characters designate the value. Right Vertical Panel Design The top three symbols denote the value + cash + each. The squared diamond design is repeated in the lower right corner.

Centre Panel Design: The Centre panel depicts a tiger. The major differences are in the shape of the tiger's tail. For the 1st Issue, the tip of the tail curls upward to the right. For the 2nd Issue, the tip of the tail follows the curve of the tiger's back The stamps are listed in the Colour-Illustrated Stamp Catalogue of China (1878-1949), edited by Shiu-Hon Chan, 2000. The values range up to $300+. Watermarked stamps, errors and varieties are valued higher. Missing values are known. Prices for stamps on cover are not shown. The existence of forgeries and counterfeits is also mentioned by Shiu-Hon Chan. It (the catalog or Shiu-Hon Chan, He also describes the first and second issues. The colours are not an exact match with Davidson's listing.

The Shiu-Hon Chan catalogue then introduces a third and fourth issue, neither of which was mentioned by Davidson or H.B.M. The name of H.B.M. was not spelled out by Melville. He did mention that H.B.M. was the American Pro-Consul during 1895 in Formosa, and Acting Consul at

Republic of Formosa, 1895, Second Issue. Pre-perforated paper. Purple shade. 100 cash (10¢). Horizontal pair.

Republic of Formosa, 1895, Second Issue. Pre-perforated paper. Red. 50 cash (5¢). Block (4). Note: light & dark ink shades and value tablet differences.

Anp'ing. The centre panel tiger design for the 3rd and 4th issue show the tip of the tail curling upward to the right above the neck. This question then arises: is the third issue mentioned by Shiu-Hon Chan actually bona fide or spurious? Is it listed only because it exists? A greater number of varieties are listed under the third issue than the first and second. Some of the shades reported on the so-called third issue are similar to the shades and varieties found in the second issue.

The modern day collector is faced with making a choice between reports by those people who were actually observers in Formosa during the Sino-Japanese War or decisions made by others acting many years after the event.

Several stamp illustrations accompanying this article indicate the nature of this stamp. Also illustrated are a Japanese newspaper wrapper dated '89 APR mailed from Yokohama; a postcard posted in Taipei March 25, 1897 and a calling card or label printed on thin paper. ✉

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1. ***Phantom Philately, Frederick John Melville,*** **by Janet van den Berg, Worthington Ohio 1950**
2. ***The Stamp Atlas*** **(Rossiter & Flower), MacDonald & Co. 1986.. ISBN 0-458-80330-8**
3. ***This is Philately*** **by Kenneth A. Wood (Van Dahl Publications 1982) ISBN 0-934466-05-X**
4. ***Chinese Stamp Catalog (1878-1949)*** **Edited by Shiu-Hon Chan, 2000**
5. **Article by James W. Davidson (undated) found in his personal papers. The article was printed at "Kobe Chronicle" Office, Kobe, Japan c. 1895**
6. **Information provided by Davidson descendents. Illustrations source: Personal collection formed by James W. Davidson**

One was not sentenced and then sent to the bastille – one was just sent there.

GUESTS OF THE KING

By Richard Logan

In the early morning hours of July 14, 1789 a disreputable mob of citizens abetted by disloyal soldiers looted the Hôtel des Invalides and got their hands on a bevy of guns but no ammunition. Rumour had it that the Bastille of Paris had the much-needed ammunition. That's where the assemblage headed.

The Bastille on that famous day was commanded by the Marquis Bernard de Launay and guarded by 82 French soldiers and 32 Swiss Guards who had been prepared for a small mob attack, not the siege that it turned out to be. At 15:00 hours over 900 citizens and the faithless soldiers rushed into the courtyard. Four hours later, the commandant's head had been severed and was being paraded about on the point of a pike pole while his soldiers and guards were dragged through the streets of Paris. In the end, 83 attackers were dead and 73 injured. The defenders only suffered one death with three wounded. Two days after its capture, the Bastille was razed. Its destruction was intended to symbolize the end of an ancient system of royal tyranny.

Originally built as the Bastille Saint Antoine to defend the eastern wall of Paris from hostile forces in 1382, the gargantuan "bastide" had, in the beginning, a reputation as one of France's most secure military fortresses. However, after being attacked seven times and surrendering six times, the importance of the Bastille diminished. The fortress was declared a "state prison" in the early1700s. Although the inmates were placed under the authority of the Lt. General of Police, the fortress remained in theory a military establishment with the prisoners being "guests of the King." Put another way, the state prisoners were considered dangerous to the security of the state if they were left free but the state did not wish to put them on trial. To imprison or release a prisoner, all that was needed was a royal order or "lettre de cachet." These secret warrants could originate either with the government or with any private person with the right connections.

These guests knew that had they been bound over for trial, they would have suffered a harsher and longer imprisonment, if not more. In addition, in not undergoing a trial, they were not tortured, which was part of the judicial process of the day.

The list of persons who spent time in the Bastille included Voltaire; the Marquis de Sade; and François Augustin of Paradise of Moncrif. However, the most famous prisoner of the Bastille was "the man in the iron mask" made famous by Alexandre Dumas. The possible identity of this man has been thoroughly discussed and the subject of many books. However, because of elaborate precautions to hide his identity, not even the authorities of the Bastille could remember who he was, why he was there or why he had to wear a mask which, by the way, was not made of iron but of black velour.

In the main, a man or a woman against whom a lettre de cachet had been issued was arrested by the Police. There were instances in early times when the order in question was simply verbal and in recorded accounts the order to surrender at the Bastille was transmitted directly to the person to be detained.

Liberty Leading the People by Eugène Delacroix.

When released from the Bastille, culprits were freed only if they agreed never to tell what happened inside the prison. This helped to create a mystique of fanciful legends that the King and his ministers could use to coerce things out of people. In reality, the Bastille was a patchwork of special and contradictory rules and traditions for a collection of exceptional cases. Each was treated according to their status and their connections.

Following receipt of the lettre de cachet, the prisoner, under guard, would show up at the Bastille in a hired carriage with their real identity concealed. The carriage would stop at the first drawbridge and be challenged by the Sergeant of the

Guard; the guard would reply "Order of the King!" whereupon the sergeant would do an about face, turning his back on the carriage. A bell would ring, the drawbridge would be lowered and the carriage entered the inner court. The prisoner was then escorted to a chamber, where the governor of the fortress would receive him or her, sign the lettre de cachet and following a routine search, have the prisoner conducted to a room in one of the eight towers of the fortress. Men and women were separated. The rooms were large with barred windows and a fireplace. Bastille furniture was adequate; however, if the prisoner was a person of means, they could have their own furniture and belongings brought in. The man of letters, Laurent Angliviel de la Beaumelle – who was twice sent to the Bastille – used to bring a library of six hundred volumes with him and Alphonse François, Marquis de Sade, had his walls covered with red velour hangings.

Siege of the Bastille by Claude Cholat, an eye witness.

The rules governing personal servants were peculiar, to say the least. Prisoners could bring in servants either at their own expense or by special permission – at the King's expense of 900 livres (pounds) a year. However, the stipulation was that if a servant agreed to take employment in the Bastille, he or she had to agree to remain there until the employer was released.

Once settled in, prisoners were interrogated by the Lt. General of Police. Interrogation might last for days, weeks or months if the charge was serious; however, the norm was that the prisoners were questioned politely, without any use or threat of force.

Lesser known persons were well treated and could leave their room, visit with other prisoners, take walks on the platforms of the eight towers or play at bowling in the courtyard – a privilege called the "liberté de la cour." Many had musical instruments and in 1788, a billiard table was requested and received. In addition, the prison library was well stocked.

The more important persons of the Bastille enjoyed, for the most part, a rather active social life and printed accounts of their incarceration indicate that period of time as the happiest in their life. They gave lavish parties for each other and enjoyed frequent visits from their mistresses and lovers.

The United States in 1989 issued this airmail stamp jointly with France; however, the U.S. version reversed the colours of the background – National Flag of France – which should have been blue, white and red not red, white and blue. Scott C120.

Stubborn or violent prisoners were placed - sometimes for years - in either the wet, rat-infested underground "cachots" or the "calottes," rooms just under the roof of the towers which were too hot in summer and too cold in winter. Many became alienated from reality as a result of their long time in prison. Then there were those who suffered from unconventional behaviour.

One such "odd" person was a prisoner called Danry a.k.a. the writer Jean Henri Latude, who became famous for his repeated escapes from prison.

He was born in Gascony on March 23, 1725, received a military education and went to Paris in 1748 to study mathematics. He squandered his life away and at one point in 1749 endeavoured to curry favour with the chief mistress of Louis XV, Jeanine Antoinette Poisson, Marquise de Pompadour, by sending her a letter bomb and then informing her of the supposed plot against her life, hoping he could get a reward. That's how Danry was put in the Bastille for the first time on May 1, 1749. He was later transferred to the Château de Vincennes prison, from which he escaped in 1750. Captured and imprisoned in the Bastille in December 1753, he made a second brief escape in February, 1756. He was immediately captured and in 1764 was transferred to Vincennes. In 1765 he made a third escape and was recaptured for a third time. Told of his antics, the Minister of the Maison du Roi, Guillaume Chrétien de Lamoignon de Malesherbes immediately put him in a hospital for the confinement and treatment of mentally disturbed persons. He was discharged in 1777 on condition that he should return to Gascony. He did not go. Two months later, he was back in the Bastille. His release was secured in 1784 by a certain Madame Legros who through a chance reading of one of his memoires was able to petition the powers that be for a pension and compelled the heirs of the Marquise de Pompadour to pay him 60,000 francs in damages. He died famous and well off in Paris on January 1, 1805.

Food too was adequate. The King's allowance for meals varied from three livres a day for the lowest class of prisoner to 36 livres for distinguished prisoners. A typical three livre meal consisted of: green pea soup with lettuce and a joint of game fowl; sliced roast beef with parsley; meat pie with sweetbreads, asparagus, mushrooms and truffles; sheep's tongue stew; biscuits; fruit; and wine.

Drink was abundant. It is recorded that one of the two madmen liberated on July 14, 1789 had consumed, over a three-month period, "12 bottles of brandy; 121 bottles of beer; and 167 bottles of wine."

Religious needs were not ignored and the prisoners could attend mass, receive the sacraments and seek the advice of a priest.

Almost everyone wrote and pen, paper and ink were provided. François Marie Arouet de Voltaire, better known as Voltaire, completed his Oedipus in 1717 during his 11 month imprisonment in the Bastille while de Sade plugged away at his erotic works, short stories and political tracts. Jean Henri Latude wrote memoranda on balancing the French budget and on postal reform. In addition, most of the legendary stories of the Bastille are the result of his prolific imagination.

Another quirk of the system gave those who had no money while in the Bastille an ample pension. What they did not spend on their needs, they could keep. Early on, the pension was paid directly to the prisoners; later on, the system was modified and the pension was paid to the administrators of the Bastille. An accounting was provided to the prisoner and if an unspent balance remained at the time of their release, it was paid to them. It is no surprise to know that there are instances of prisoners requesting to remain in order to increase their nest egg.

Prisoners in the Bastille really had only two gripes: first, that one was locked up in the Bastille without a trial; and second, one could not tell how long one's stay there would be.

To reform this abuse of authority it was not necessary to "storm the Bastille." By the time Louis XVI came along, the background of those entering the Bastille and the type of offences they were detained on had changed markedly. Between 1774 and 1789, the detentions included 54 people accused of robbery; 31 of involvement in the 1775 Famine Revolt; 11 detained for assault; 62 illegal editors, printers and writers; and only a few detained over affairs of state.

Scott 309-10 depict Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle and La Marseillaise. Rouget de Lisle wrote the words and music for the Chant de guerre pour l'Armée du Rhin in 1792, which would become the French National Anthem.

In fact, the total number of prisoners liberated from the huge fortress on July 14, 1789 was seven – four had been detained for forgery; a young debauchee held on his family's request; the other two were drunken madmen.

Records show that in 1788 the writing was on the wall. The system was about to be abolished and could have been done administratively.

Four years later on September 17, 1793 The Law of Suspects was passed by the revolutionary government by which "those who, by their conduct, associations, comments, or writings have shown themselves partisans of tyranny or federalism and enemies of liberty…" could be arrested, tried – without benefit of council – and guillotined, all of this in the space of a few hours. Plus ça change. ✉

SOURCES:

***Escape From the Bastille: The Life and legend of Latude, Claude Quetel,* 1990.**

***La Bastille 1370-1789,* August Cœuret, 1890.**

***A Social History of France 1780-1880,* Peter McPhee, 1992.**

Scott 2122a. Issued at PHILEXFRANCE in 1989 this label connects two stamps issued in 1988 to commemorate the Day of the Tiles on June 7, 1788 and the Assembly of Vizille on July 21, 1788. The result of these two gatherings culminated in the meeting of the Estates General, which coincided with the start of the French Revolution.

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Transcribing Sounds

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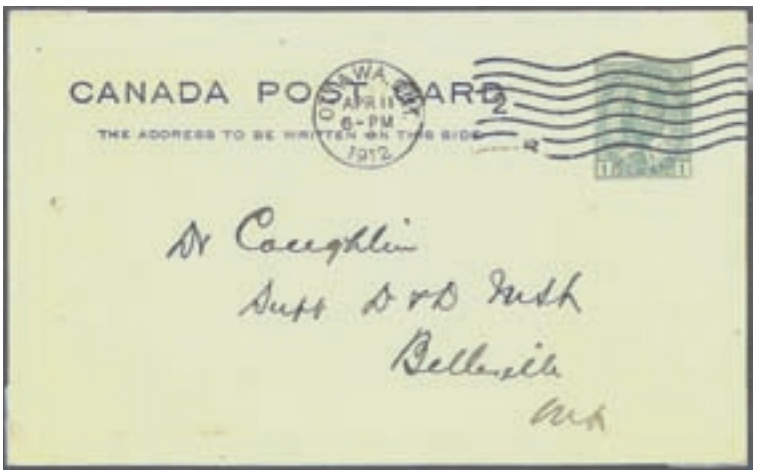
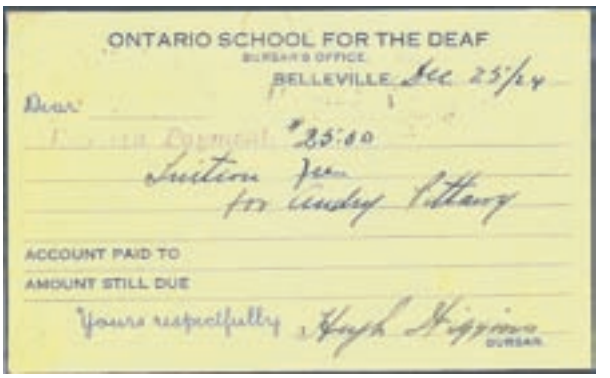
SIGN LANGUAGE

Educational Institutions - Facilities V

Postcard below to Dr. C.B. Coughlin, the third Superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf & Dumb, Belleville, Ontario, is dated April 11, 1912. The receiving date at the Superintendent's office, on the reverse of the card, is dated April 13, 1912.





The Bursar's Office of the Ontario School for the Deaf, as the above institution was now known, acknowledges payment of a $25.00 tuition fee dated on Christmas Day, December 25, 1924.

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BELGIUM YSAYE SEMI-POSTALS

Belgium's Queen Elisabeth was Bavarian but stood firmly by her husband, King Albert I during Belgium's resistance to Germany during WW I. The beloved queen was well known for her support of hospitals and music. In 1937, Belgium issued four stamps honouring the Queen Elisabeth Musical Foundation and Belgian violinist Eugènie Ysaye.

Two of the stamps, 70 centime + 5 centime black and 1.75 franc +25 centime blue, were singles. Two others, 1.50 franc + 2.50 franc lilac-brown and 2.45 franc + 3.55 franc violet, each appeared twice in a block of four in a souvenir sheet. *The Catalogue Officiel de Timbres-Poste Belgique*

(COB) gives the following prices: for the 70 centime + 5 centime, 0.50 euros mint never hinged (MNH) and 0.25 euros mint hinged (MH) or used, and for the 1.50 franc + 2.50 franc, 9.50 euros MNH and 4 euros MH or used. (The minimum catalog value in the 2004 edition of COB is 0.20 euros, so the 0.25 euros is not quite minimum catalog value.)

Adjacent are two pairs of images. One of each pair is a full stamp with the location of the variety circled in white and the other half of the pair is a detailed view of the printing flaw. On the 70 centime + 5 centime, the variety is a hyphen between the "L" and the "G" of "BELGIE" at the top of the stamp. COB prices the variety at 17.50 euros MNH, 5.50 euros MH, and 2.50 euros used.

A variety of the 1.50 franc + 2.50 franc stamp has a large coloured dot at Ysaye's neck below her chin, looking like a pendant on a necklace. The catalog prices for this variety are 37.50 euros MNH, 12.50 euros MH, and 9.00 euros used.

Not all collectors have ready access to COB, but a reasonable estimate of the catalog price can be developed from the information above. Dividing the variety value by the value of the ordinary stamp will create a multiple the reader can apply to prices from any other catalog. For example, if the ordinary stamp has an MNH price of 9.50 euros, and the variety has an MNH price of 37.50 euros, multiplying a *Scott* or *Gibbons* price for the MNH stamp by 4 will give an approximate value for the variety. ✉

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

DID YOU KNOW?

The Act of 1765 reduced the postage on a single letter from New York to Montreal from 2 shillings to 1 shilling. And from New York to Quebec City, the rate became 1 shilling instead of the former 3 shillings.

The Halifax post office was established six years after the founding of the city in 1749.

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PRESIDENT'S page

la page du PRÉSIDENT

RPSC news *by / par George Pepall, FRPSC* **nouvelles SRPC**

For the vast majority of us, what matters most is not the impressive prices paid for these and other rarities, but the stories behind the stamps.

Not too long after you see this message, many of us will be convening in Halifax for Royal ROYAL*2014 *ROYALE Royale. It's going to be an exciting show, with lots of dealers, top-rated exhibits and special show covers. All of us in the stamping community are most grateful for the work, time and dedication of the many volunteers and leaders - thank you, Nova Scotia Stamp Club! We hope many RPSC members will be able to attend.

Headlines in the philatelic press and even some corners of the major media have been taken over lately by news of stamp auction highlights and unique items about to be sold. The big one is the announcement about the British Guiana one-cent magenta, which goes under the hammer in New York in June. But two of the three known two-cent Large Queens on laid paper will change hands this year as well. The Brigham one has already sold for $300.000, I believe.

For the vast majority of us, what matters most is not the impressive prices paid for these and other rarities, but the stories behind the stamps. Our imaginations are sparked by how in one case the world's most unique stamp was a last minute fill-in to meet local post office needs, and was eventually discovered in a pile of forgotten family papers. In another case, an alert peruser of a sales circuit booklet had his knowledge and diligence rewarded by finding the third two-cent Large Queen on laid paper known to the hobby.

Philately may appear to the uninvolved to be a fussy search for specks and spots, but it's the stories behind what we search for, and of the finders, that stir our imaginations with what ifs. What would I do if I had found that Large Queen on laid paper? And what if I had NOT gone through those old family papers to see just what was left to me, and then had thrown out the one-cent magenta?

Pour la vaste majorité d'entre nous, ce qui compte le plus, ce ne sont pas les prix impressionnants payés pour ces raretés ou d'autres, mais l'histoire qu'abritent ces timbres.

Peu après la parution de ce message, beaucoup d'entre nous seront rassemblés à Halifax au congrès Royal 2014 Royale. Ce sera une exposition formidable, il y aura de nombreux marchands, des collections prisées et des plis spéciaux pour l'occasion. Tous, dans le milieu philatélique, sont des plus reconnaissants du travail, du temps et du dévouement de nos multiples bénévoles et dirigeants — merci au club philatélique de la Nouvelle-Écosse! Nous espérons que bien des membres de la SRPC pourront être présents.

Les grands titres de la presse philatélique et même ceux de certains médias importants ont été accaparés par les enchères philatéliques et les pièces uniques qui y seront bientôt vendues. La grande nouvelle est l'annonce du timbre magenta d'un cent de la Guyane britannique qui sera mis aux enchères à New York, en juin. En outre, deux des trois Grandes Reines à deux cents sur papier vergé connues changeront également de main cette année.

Pour la vaste majorité d'entre nous, ce qui compte le plus, ce ne sont pas les prix impressionnants payés pour ces raretés ou d'autres, mais l'histoire qu'abritent ces timbres. Nos imaginations s'éveillent quand nous apprenons la façon dont, dans un cas, le timbre le plus unique au monde a été émis à la dernière minute pour combler les besoins de la poste et finalement découvert dans un tas de documents familiaux oubliés. Dans un autre cas, quelqu'un qui scrutait attentivement les brochures des circuits de vente a vu sa connaissance et sa diligence récompensées lorsqu'il a trouvé le troisième timbre Grande Reine à deux cents sur papier vergé, connu des adeptes de notre passe-temps.

Pour le non-initié, la philatélie peut sembler être une recherche capricieuse de petites taches et tavelures, mais c'est l'histoire qui se cache derrière nos fouilles et l'histoire de ceux qui font les trouvailles qui font vibrer notre imagination avec des « et si ». Et si j'avais trouvé ce timbre Grande Reine sur papier vergé, qu'aurais-je fait? Et si je n'avais PAS ratissé ces vieux documents familiaux juste pour voir ce qui me revenait, et que j'avais jeté le timbre magenta d'un cent?

My wife is one of those who is uninvolved in a formal sense in our hobby, although she can't help but be drawn in by living with the president of The RPSC - witness the 140 membership renewal envelopes she helped put stamps on last night! But she was caught by the headline story of the one-cent magenta in the copy of CSN lying on the table nearby, and read it with interest. It was the first time in the four decades I've known her that she was drawn into stamps without even a nudge from me.

Our hobby depends heavily on an often overlooked aspect of our humanity - our collective imagination. Although most of us won't be participating in the headline auctions, our imaginations can allow us to enjoy the pursuit of our own preferred stamps and covers in our own way with similar stimulation and fulfillment.

What will last beyond the ephemeral headlines will be the stories, the learning and the socializing that organized philately offers. The commercial side of the hobby is always there, and can be exciting, but being able to travel through distance and time through our imaginations is made possible even by the most modest and inexpensive of stamps.

I hope you have that experience on a regular basis, as I do. I call it teleportation. ✉

Ma femme fait partie de ceux qui, officiellement, n'ont rien à voir avec notre loisir, mais comme elle est mariée avec le président de La SRPC, elle n'a pas le choix d'y tremper un peu — à preuve, les 140 enveloppes de renouvellement d'adhésion qu'elle nous a aidé à affranchir hier soir. Cependant, la manchette sur le timbre magenta à un cent parue dans la revue CSN, qui traînait sur la table à côté, a attiré son attention et elle a lu l'article avec intérêt. C'était la première fois depuis les quatre décennies que je la connais, qu'elle s'intéressait aux timbres sans la moindre incitation de ma part.

Notre passe-temps dépend grandement d'un aspect souvent délaissé de notre humanité, notre imagination collective. La majorité d'entre nous ne participera pas aux enchères qui font les grands titres, mais nous pouvons, à notre façon, par l'imagination, avoir le plaisir de voir ce qui arrive de nos timbres et de nos plis préférés avec la même stimulation et le même sentiment d'accomplissement.

Ce qui demeurera après le récit éphémère des grands titres, ce sont les récits, l'apprentissage et le lien social qu'offre la philatélie organisée. Le côté commercial est toujours là et peut être stimulant, mais même le plus modeste et le moins cher des timbres nous offre la possibilité de voyager sur de longues distances et dans le temps, grâce à notre imagination.

J'espère que vous vivez cette expérience régulièrement, tout comme moi, c'est ce que j'appelle de la téléportation. ✉

MEMBERSHIP report / Des nouvelles de nos **MEMBRES**

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Canada - FDC Canada - Provinces

I-29429 • Douglas Wooster
Canada, British Commonwealth, Newfoundland, maps on stamps

I-29430 • Istvan Szatmari
Canada, FDC, Hungary, Germany, Art, Paintings, Architecture, Mozart.

I-29431 • Brian Rumanek
Canada & Israel

I-29432 • Thanh Nguyen
World

I-29433 • Thomas McDonald
Canada, USA and Topical-Biology

I-29434 • Elizabeth Halliday
Stamps, coins and art

I-29435 • Robert LaVoie Jr.
Canada and the World

I-29436 • Arie Bakker
Canada pre 1960 Australia pre 1960 New Zealand

I-29437 • Nicole Hébert

I-29438 • Terence Winsor
Canada, Newfoundland, GB, French art stamps, Israel, Barbados, UN

I-29439 • Janis Udrovskis
Canada, Chess on stamps, Latvia, ships on stamps and PRC

I-29440 • Eugene Ladniak
Art Canada stamps, Canadian stamps, Chinese stamps, art themed stamps worldwide and photographic themed stamps worldwide

I-29441 • Lindsey Arnold
Postal History, Tibet, Non-Philatelic Covers, WWI, Ireland, Stampless Covers

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

I-15046 • John W. Logie
I-19868 • John Clifford McCuaig
I-27230 • Erik Norenius
I-27333 • Markku Peltoniemi
I-29158 • Garry Semple
I-29321 • Wayne King

CHAPTER chatter

parlons des CHAPITRES

RPSC news | *by / par George Pepall, FRPSC* | nouvelles SRPC

Maybe those volunteers could be rewarded by being given first crack at choosing stamps from the books.

Calling all chapters of 50 years of membership in The RPSC, or more! Does that include your chapter? Unsure? How about asking other members or your club leaders? Did you know that the majority of the clubs in the listing of chapter meetings on page 178 have reached or surpassed 50 years of RPSC membership? Forty-five in all, out of a total of 80 paid-up chapters, coast-to-coast. That's quite a record of commitment and service to the hobby, in my opinion.

For some, the membership may have been interrupted for some reason now lost in history. For others, the chapter's Royal membership extends well back into the pre-WWII years, or into the 1920s, or even into the 19th century in one or two cases. Thanks to our archivist and historian Charles Verge, we have start-up information about most chapters and when they formally joined the The Royal or its predecessor, The Canadian Philatelic Society. This data can be made available to any chapter of any age by request to the National Office, regardless of the age of your chapter. Regardless of interruptions, resuming the chapter membership in The RPSC is what matters.

In appreciation of the volunteer work of the leaders of all the 50-year chapters, and in recognition of this period of service to organized philately in their communities, we plan to highlight these chapters in the list of Chapter Meeting sites in *The Canadian Philatelist*. We hope in this way to encourage the under-50-year chapters to keep providing the benefits and services of The RPSC to their members, and offering our hobby in a sociable and learning environment to their communities so that they can be added to this venerable group. See Page 178.

La récompense de ces volontaires pourrait consister à être les premiers à choisir des timbres des albums.

Appel à toutes les sections de clubs membres de La SRPC depuis cinquante ans ou plus! La vôtre est-elle du nombre? Vous n'en êtes pas certains? Pourquoi ne pas le demander à d'autres membres ou aux dirigeants de votre club? Saviez-vous que la majorité des clubs figurant à la liste des réunions des sections de clubs en page 178 ont atteint ou dépassé cinquante ans d'adhésion à La SRPC? Quarante-cinq en tout sur un total de quatre-vingts sections qui ont fait leur paiement d'un océan à l'autre. À mon avis, voilà tout un record d'engagement et de service pour notre loisir.

Dans certains cas, l'adhésion a pu être interrompue pour une raison qui s'est dissipée au fil de l'histoire. Pour d'autres, l'adhésion à la Royale en tant que section de clubs remonte bien au-delà des années qui ont précédé la Seconde Guerre mondiale ou des années vingt et est même antérieure au dix-neuvième siècle dans un ou deux cas. Grâce à notre archiviste et historien, Charles Verge, nous avons obtenu de l'information sur les débuts de la plupart des sections de clubs et sur le moment où elles ont officiellement joint La Royale ou sa prédécesseure, la Canadian Philatelic Society. Nous pouvons transmettre ces données à toutes celles qui en font la demande au Bureau nationale, et ce, quel que soit leur âge et sans égard aux interruptions; ce qui compte, c'est d'avoir renoué avec La SRPC.

En reconnaissance du travail bénévole des dirigeants de toutes ces sections quinquagénaires et de cette période de service pour la philatélie organisée dans leurs milieux, nous prévoyons les mettre en évidence dans la liste de sites des réunions du *Philatéliste canadien*. Nous espérons ainsi encourager celles de moins de cinquante ans à continuer à fournir les avantages et les services qu'elles offrent à La Société royale de philatélie du Canada et à ses membres, et à proposer notre loisir à leurs collectivités dans un environnement sociable et instructif afin qu'elles puissent aussi être ajoutées à ce vénérable groupe. À voir en page 178.

Our local chapter just finished taking advantage of The RPSC's sales circuit services during a club meeting. About 15 members came forward to scan through the dozens of booklets and packages of loose stamps, and most made purchases - some a considerable number. In all, about $700.00 in sales was realized. Of course from a seller's point-of-view, it's a wonderful service, provided by Dwayne Miner Stamps of Calgary through Sandra Foss of Cochrane, Alberta, that enables the disposal of our good quality duplicates and unneeded stamps. See the ad for this member benefit on page 191 of this issue to learn more about how it works and how to apply.

One advantage of the sales circuit is that it can be part of a program in the dead of winter, when inviting a guest speaker to travel to a meeting may be dicey; say, from December to April. However, a good deal of care and work is required of a few volunteers to check all the purchases and get the package back to Sandra in reasonable time. Maybe those volunteers could be rewarded by being given first crack at choosing stamps from the books. It would be wise to canvass your members before placing a sales circuit request with Sandra to see what countries or topics they want to see. ✉

Notre section locale vient tout juste de profiter du service de circuit des ventes de La SRPC lors d'une réunion de club. Environ quinze membres sont venus fouiller dans les douzaines de livrets et de paquets de timbres en vrac et la plupart ont fait des achats, certains en nombre considérable. En tout, les ventes se sont élevées à environ 700,00 $. Bien sûr, du point de vue du vendeur, c'est un service formidable que fournit Dwayne Miner Stamps de Calgary par l'entremise de Sandra Foss de Cochrane, Alberta, en nous permettant de disposer de nos doubles de bonne qualité et des timbres dont nous n'avons pas besoin. Voyez l'annonce de cet avantage offert aux membres en page 191 du présent numéro pour en apprendre davantage sur le fonctionnement de ce service et la façon de faire une demande.

L'un des avantages de ce circuit des ventes est qu'il peut faire partie d'un programme d'hiver, à un moment de l'année où inviter un conférencier à voyager pour se rendre à une réunion peut être risqué; disons de décembre à avril. Cependant, les quelques volontaires qui devront vérifier tous les achats et rendre le paquet à Sandra dans un laps de temps raisonnable auront beaucoup de pain sur la planche et devront y mettre beaucoup de soin. La récompense de ces volontaires pourrait consister à être les premiers à choisir des timbres des albums. Il serait bien de sonder vos membres pour connaître les pays et les sujets qui les intéressent avant de déposer une demande pour le circuit des ventes auprès de Sandra. ✉

ADVANTAGES OF CLUBS BEING CHAPTER MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

- Access to RPSC insurance plan
- Opportunity to order sales circuit books
- Chapter copy of *The Canadian Philatelist* (TCP)
- Access to network of certified exhibit judges
- Access to inventory of slide programmes
- Publication of club's meeting and contact details in *TCP*
- Networking opportunities with neighbouring chapters
- Link to RPSC website, with website development support
- Eligibility to hold a national exhibition and convention
- Access to all member services of our national office

AVANTAGES D'UN CLUB D'ÊTRE MEMBRE CHAPÎTRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

- Accès au régime d'assurance de La SRPC
- Possibilité de commander les carnets du circuit des ventes
- Un exemplaire du Philatéliste canadien (LPC)
- Accès à un réseau de juges d'exposition agréés
- Accès à un répertoire de programmes de diapositives
- Publication dans LPC des réunions des clubs et des coordonnées des personnes à contacter
- Possibilité de réseautage avec les sections régionales voisines
- Lien vers le site Web de La SRPC et aide au développement de site Web
- Admissibilité à la tenue de l'exposition-congrès national
- Accès à tous les services aux membres offerts par le Bureau national

AJAX PICKERING STAMP CLUB
Chapter 163 The Ajax Philatelic Society meets every 2nd & 4th Thursday at the Ajax Public Library (Main Branch), 65 Harewood Avenue South, Ajax at 6.30pm to 9pm. September to June (no meetings in July & August). Discussions and a 40 lot auction at all meetings. Refreshments provided. New members and guests are welcome. For more information contact David Goreski at 905-579-3349 or donaldbeaumont@yahoo.com

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE L'OUTAOUAIS (APO)
Chapitre 190 Les membres de l'APO se réunissent tous les lundis soir du début septembre à la fin mai de 18h30 à 20h30. Les réunions ont lieu au Centre communautaire Fontaine, 120, rue Charlevoix, Gatineau (secteur Hull), Québec. Carte de membre : Adultes 20$ (10$ pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encans, expositions./ Members of the APO (Chapter 190) meet every Monday from the beginning of September to the end of Mai from 6:30 to 8:30. The meetings take place at the Fontaine Community Centre, 120, Charlevoix Street, Gatineau (Hull sector), Quebec. Membership: Adult $20, 16 and under $10. Dealers, auctions, shows and bourse Contacts: Ronald Lefebvre, Président, 439, rue Duquette ouest, Gatineau, QC J8P 3A7 email : lefebvrero@videotron.ca, Alain Bossard, Directeur, 1157, Emperor Avenue, Ottawa, On K1Z 8C3 email: isabelle.alain@sympatico.ca

ASSOCIATION DES NUMISMATES ET DES PHILATÉLISTES DE BOUCHERVILLE INC.
Chapter C-241 - L'Association tient quatre fois par année un Salon Timbres et MonnaiesMC de deux jours et des rencontres un dimanche les autres mois. Elle organise également des ateliers/conférences un samedi par mois. Il y a relâche des activités en juillet et août. Consultez le site Internet anpb.net pour le calendrier des activités. Inscrivez-vous sur notre site pour recevoir des courriels d'invitation à nos activités. L'Association publie une revue électronique disponible gratuitement sur le site Philabec.com. Adresse courriel : info@anpb.net

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND
Section adulte: Tous les lundis soirs 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: Louis-Georges Dumais Président 450-979-7371 et M. Maurice Touchette Vice-président-Trésorier 450-435-5973.

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.

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.

CAMPBELL RIVER STAMP CLUB
The Campbell River Stamp Club meets every third Thursday of the month in the lounge of The Campbell River Community Center, 401-11th Avenue at 1:00 p.m. Guest speakers and discussions. Everyone is welcome. No meetings in July, August and December. For more information contact: David Wood, Secretary/Treasurer at dcwood@telus.net – 250-287-4842 or 918 Hemlock Street, Campbell River, BC V9W 5H5).

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.

CLUB PHILAS
Les membres de Philas se réunissent à tous les deux samedis, de septembre à mai de 9h30 à 11h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Centre Henri-Lemeiux, la carte de membre est de $15 par année et une nouvelle inscription est $40 pour les jeunes et $25 pour les adultes. Pour informations: Johane Perreault, présidente de Philas, 1142, Lloyd George, Verdun (Québec) H4H 2P3, par téléphone au (514) 767-4864, par courriel à philasalle@videotron.ca.

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE DEUX MONTAGNES
Section adulte rencontre tous les mardis soirs de 19:00 à 22:00 à la bibliothèque de Deux Montagnes, 200 Henri-Dunant. Information: Denis Pepin, Président 450-472-9332. Bilingual club meets every Tuesday night between 7:00 pm and 10:00 pm at the Deux Montagnes Library, 200 Henri-Dunant. Information: Denis Pepin, President 450-472-9332.

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 Malcolm Pacey, President at PO Box 352, Port Hope, ON L1A 3W4. Telephone 905-885-2697.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 205 meets on the second Tuesday of the month September to May inclusive at 7pm at the Old St. Andrews Presbyterian Church Hall, 45 King Street East, Colborne,ON. For further information re club activities please contact Sharron MacDonald at 905-355-2691. E-mail sharron@start.ca.

FENELON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 176 meets on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at the Immanuel Baptist Church Hall, 20 Bond E, Fenelon Falls, ON. Information: President, Lloyd McEwan (705-324-7577), lmccewan@sympatico.ca

FRASER VALLEY PHILATELIC CLUB
Meets at 7 p.m. on the 3rd Monday, except holidays, at W.J. Mouat Secondary School, 32355 Mouat Drive, Abbotsford (at the corner of Maclure & Tretheway). Contact N. Holden at (604) 859-9103.

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.

GEORGIAN BAY COIN & STAMP CLUB
The club has two chapters, Wasaga Beach which meets the second Thursday of each month at The Prime Time Club, 1724 Mosley Street, Wasaga Beach, Ontario 6.30PM, and in Midland which meets the first Tuesday of each month at the North Simcoe Sports and Recreation Centre, 527 Len Self Boul., Midland Ontario, 6.30 PM. Contact is Peter Barnes (705) 534-3771.

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN – CANADIAN BRANCH
Chapter 82. Meetings are held at 5:00 pm on the 3rd Thursday of each month at the Premiers Suite of the Albany Club, 91 King St. East, 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 Knights of Columbus Hall, c/o St. Alphonsus Church, 1066 Western Ave, Peterborough, ON K9J 5W6. Contact Marie Olver at 705-745-4993 for more info.

KELOWNA AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 90 meets on the second Monday of the month, September to June, at 7 p.m. at the Senior Citizens Association, Branch 17 (Club 17), 1353 Richter at the corner of Fuller and Richter, Kelowna, BC. Contact: Kelowna and District Stamp Club, c/o The Secretary and Treasurer, 1185 Cerise Dr, Kelowna, BC V1Y 9J9

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 196 meets the 1st Wednesday of the month at the Davidson Community Centre on 601 Durham St. in Kincardine. 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: kincstampclub@hurontel.on.ca.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO-CAMBRIDGE REGIONAL POST CARD CLUB
Meets on the 2nd Wednesday in May, September and November at 7:00 p.m. and on the 2nd Saturday in January and March at 1:00 p.m. at Doon Heritage Crossroads, at Homer Watson Blvd and Old Huron Road, Kitchener, Ontario.

LONDON & 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 519-471-7139.

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.

NELSON STAMP CLUB
Meets every third Thursday of the month, except July, August and December at 7:00 p.m. 911 Third St, Nelson B C, V1L 2R5 Phone: 250-352-3728, email: guscurtz@hotmail.com.

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB
Chapter 191 meets the 3rd Wed. at 7 p.m. at St. Mary's High School, 555 15th St. East, Owen Sound, ON. Trading, auctions, circuit books. Contact Robert J. Ford, 721 8th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3A5. Contact Phil Visser, 519-376-6760, email: visserps@bell.net.

PEACE ARCH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 243 meets on the first Wednesday of each month (except July and August) from 5:30-9:00 p.m. at White Rock/Surrey Come Share Society, 15008-26th Avenue, Surrey, B.C. For more information visit our website at www.stampclub.ca/peacearch.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sunday of each month, from Sept. to May, from 2-4 p.m. at Penticton United Church, Lower Level Hall, 696 Main Street, Penticton. 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.

POLISH CANADIAN COIN & STAMP CLUB "TROYAK"
Chapter C-240 - meets at John Paul II Polish Cultural Centre, 4300 Cawthra Road (just south of Hwy. 403), Mississauga, ON, L4Z 1V8. Regular meetings are on the last Sunday of each month, except July, August & holidays, at 4:30 p.m. Visit www.troyakclub.com for current meeting information. Contacts: Tom Malicki at 905-281-0000 or Wieslaw Grzesicki at 416-258-1651. Email info@troyakclub.com. Visitors always welcome.

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

ST. THOMAS STAMP CLUB
Chapter 232 meets every second and fourth Thursday evening at the Community of Christ Church, 105 Fairview Avenue, St. Thomas, ON. For more information contact Rick Badgley at 519-637-8432.

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB
Meets on the 1st Tuesday of every month at St. Matthews Lutheran Church, 356 – 9th Street, Hanover, Ontario. Contact Bill Findlay, 393454 Con2 EGR, RR #4, Durham, ON N0G 1R0. Phone: 519-369-5689. Email: billfindlay@bell.net.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 223 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Ron Dell-Agnese, 14 Overbank Crescent, Don Mills, ON M3A 1W2. 416-447-5677, rdellagnese@rogers.com.

SCOUTS ON STAMPS – MAPLE LEAF CHAPTER
Chapter C-242 - Meets on the 3rd Sunday of the month from Sept to May at 2:00 pm (coffee/cookies at 1:30 pm). Meetings are held in different locations within Toronto and southwestern Ontario. Interested in Boy Scout and/or Girl Guide philately? Contact: Tony Manson at 416-447-4281 or tony.manson@sympatico.ca.

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: B. Ferguson 613-398-1152, G.A. Barsi at 613-394-2024. Email: wilabet@sympatico.ca.

UKRAINIAN COLLECTIBLES SOCIETY (TORONTO)
Meets on the 1st Monday of the month, September through June, 7-9 p.m. at the Ukrainian Canadian Social Services, 2445 Bloor St W, Toronto, Ontario. Contact Jerry Kalyn: 416-251-6898 or e-mail ucst@upns.org.

50+ Years of Service / 50+ Années de service

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 John Rossiter, 14 Fawn Crescent, Barrie, ON L4N 7Z5. Telephone 705-726-1050, E-mail jrrossiter@bell.net. Website: www.barriedistrictstampclub.ca

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
Chapter 31 meets on Wednesdays at 7:30 p.m. throughout the year except for some holidays or holiday periods, at West Burnaby United Church, 6050 Sussex Ave., Burnaby BC, near the Metrotown Skytrain station. See our website at www.bcphilatelic.org for details and contact information. Mailing address: 19569 Poplar Drive, Pitt Meadows, BC V3Y 1Z3.

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.calgary-philatelicsociety.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.

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.

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, Website: www.essexcountystampclub.com.

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

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 Lee Dowsley, 1673 Longacre Drive, Victoria, BC V8N 2M9, email: gvps@vicstamps.com.

GUELPH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 233 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month from September to May, and the 3rd Wednesday of June, July and August. Meetings are held at The Optimist Club of Guelph Hall, 89 Beechwood Ave., Guelph, ON N1Z 5Z7. Meetings start at 6:30 pm. New members welcome. For more information contact George Shepherd, 103 Renfield St, Guelph, ON N1E 4A5. Phone: 519-822-8322, E-mail: ngshepherd@rlproyalcity.com.

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Mon., Sept. to June, including holidays, and 2nd Mon. of July, at Bishop Ryan Secondary School, 1824 Rymal Rd. E, Hamilton, L0R 1P0 Contact: Clare Maitland, Secretary, 65 Glen Rd, Hamilton, ON L8S 3M6. Phone: 905-522-0354 or e-mail elsaclare@cogeco.ca. www.hamiltonstampclub.com.

KAMLOOPS STAMP CLUB
Chapter 48 meets at one o'clock on the second Tuesday of each month (except July) at Desert Gardens Senior Centre, 540 Seymour St., Kamloops. Contact Ingrid vanTamelen, 250-314-1021 or ingruss@telus.net.

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.

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: 519-742-5892. Email: oscar_cormier@rogers.com. www.kwstampclub.org.

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 DU 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: Chuck Colomb, President, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. / Le chapitre 84, se réunit les 2e et 4e jeudis de chaque mois 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: Chuck Colomb, 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 July and August) at 7 p.m. in the community room of Save on Foods, 1112 2nd A Ave N, Lethbridge, AB. Contact Robert Budd at 403-381-8640, email rob.budd@telus.net.

LONDON PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 9 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of the month excluding July & August at the Dutch Canadian Club, which is located on the Northwest corner of Gore Road and Clarke Road. The doors open at 7:00pm and the meeting starts at 7:45pm. There is usually a presentation followed by an auction. New members and guests are always welcome. For more information check out our website at www.londonphilatelicsociety.com.

MEDICINE HAT COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 146 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Victory Lutheran Church, side door facing parking lot, 2793 Southview Drive S.E. Medicine Hat. Contact Ron Schmidt, 324 - 2800 13th Ave. S.E., Medicine Hat, AB T1A 3P9. E-mail: medhatcsc@live.com.

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.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
The North Bay & District Stamp Club meets every second and fourth Wednesday of the month, September to May, at North Bay Public Library, 271 Worthington Street East, North Bay at 7:00 pm. 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 6:00 p.m. and meetings are from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Contact: NTSC.President@gmail.com. Website:www.NorthTorontoStampClub.tk. Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/groups/9803891585.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 21 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month from September to June, and on the 3rd Wednesday of July and August. Meetings are held from 6:00 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, and a number of dealer members. Membership is only $5 per year. Ample parking is free. For more information contact Michael D'Amato, 18 Bunker Road, Thornhill, ON L4J 2N6. Tel: 905-856-8835 or check our website at: http://sites.google.com/site/northyorkphilatelicsociety.

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 the 4th Tuesday at 7 p.m. in the forum of St. James Catholic Elementary School at 255 Morden Road in Oakville. Contact Oakville Stamp Club, c/o Roy Honess, Phone: 905-822-8450 or e-mail: royhoness@hotmail.com.

THE OSHAWA/WHITBY/BROOKLIN STAMP GROUP
Chapter 230 meets 3 times weekly - Every Monday morning at Whitby Seniors Building 801 Brock Rd. Whitby 10 am to noon - Every Tuesday evening at Brooklin Library and Seniors Centre 8 Vipond Rd. Brooklin, Ont. 7.00 pm to 9.00 pm - Every Friday morning at Legends Community Centre 1661 Harmony Rd. North, Oshawa - 10.40 am to 12.30 pm. For more information please contact Larry Friend at 905-723-8798 or Jim Stevenson at 905-576-4449. E-mail: lfriend@sympatico.ca. Website: oshawawhitby-stamp-club.com.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 p.m., September through June, at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ontario. Visitors are always welcome. Contact: Jack Gray, Secretary, 3 Leonard Ave., Ottawa, ON K1S 4T6. E-mail: exoc@sympatico.ca. Website: www.ottawaphilatelicsociety.org.

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: P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

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.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
Chapter 156 – Saint John Stamp Club meets at 7:00 pm on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except July, August and December, at the Howard Johnson Hotel, Main St., North End, Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Please call 506-849-2250 for more information.

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB
Chapter 53 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month (except for July and August) at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara Street, St. Catharines, Ontario. Contact: Stuart Keeley, President, 15 Baxter Cres., Thorold, ON L2V 4S1, or e-mail stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit http://www.stcatharinesstamp.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 Sarnia Collegiate Institute & Technical School (S.C.I.T.S.), 275 Wellington Street, Sarnia, ON., 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. Email: foxfarms@bell.net. Website: www.sarniastampclub.ca.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 80 meets twice a month, September through May and once a month during the summer on Tuesday evenings from 7-9 pm at the St. John's Cathedral Hall, 816 Spadina Crescent East. Meeting dates and additional information are available on the club's website at http://www.saskatoonstampclub.ca The secretary may be contacted at douglasmichaelsmith@shaw.ca or (306) 249-3092.

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD
Société membre No. 19. Réunions régulières tenues les 2e et 4e lundis débutant en septembre pour se terminer le 2e lundi de juin. De 19h30 à 21h00. Centre culturel, 100 ouest, rue St-Laurent, Longueuil, QC. Contact Martin Filion 450-442-2953.

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 1779 Graywood Drive, Sudbury, ON P3A 5S5. E-mail: biffandbetty@sympatico.ca.

TORONTO STAMP COLLECTORS' CLUB, FOUNDED 1892
Meets the 2nd Tuesday of every month except July and August. Meetings are held at 7:30 p.m. in Room 504 at Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge St., one block north of St. Clair Avenue. In December we hold an annual dinner meeting with guests and it is held at various locations. Contact Owen White, tel. (416) 481-4731 or e-mail: owen.white@sympatico.ca or by Canada Post to: P.O. Box 860, Station K, Toronto, ON M4P 2H2

L'UNION DES PHILATÉLISTES DE MONTRÉAL
Chapter 3 de la Société se réunit de 18h30 à 21h30 tous les 2e et 4e mardis et de 13h à 16h30 tous les 1e et 3e mardis, de septembre à juin au Centre Saint-Mathieu, 7110, 8e avenue, Montréal, Qc. H2A 3C4. Visiteurs bienvenus. Contact: ncaron@philatelie-upm.com, site internet: http://philatelie-upm.com. / Chapter 3 meets at 6:30 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays and at 1:00 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays from September to June at Centre Saint-Mathieu, 7110, 8th avenue, Montreal, Qc. H2A 3C4. Visitors always welcome. E-mail: ncaron@philatelie-upm.com, Website: http://philatelie-upm.com

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 and 4th Tuesdays (Regular Meetings) at 6:30 pm; and 3rd Tuesday (Discussion Group) at 7:30 pm in Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Avenue, Etobicoke. Advice, Auctions, Dealers, Exhibits, Group Sessions, Speakers. 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: Michael Zacharias, 808 Polson Ave, Winnipeg, MB R2X 1M5. E-mail: michaelpzacharias@shaw.ca.

The RPSC **YOUTHPHIL** club

La club **TIMBREJEUNES** SRPC

RPSC news *by / par Yvan Latulippe* **nouvelles SRPC**

VISIT TO ST. CATHARINES

I would like to thank all the organizers of Cathex 65 for their warm welcome. It was my first visit to a local stamp club exhibition as an officer of the RPSC and I will surely try to visit more clubs next year. We met a lot of people involved in youth philately, especially Les and Wilma. Wilma has done tremendous work for young stamp collectors at her library. I'm still the only one to take advantage of her research but we will put all her work on the website later this year.

AMBASSADORS

In the March/April issue, Robert Timberg mentioned in his column that we are looking for anglophone youth ambassadors. More information will be included in a flyer (which will be sent to all chapters) and the first issue of the YPC column for the next season (Sept/Oct14) will present the project.

VISITE À ST. CATHARINES

J'aimerais d'abord remercier les organisateurs de Cathex 65 pour l'accueil plus que chaleureux que nous avons reçu lors de notre visite. C'était ma première expérience en tant qu'officier de la Royale et je me promets d'en faire plus l'an prochain. Nous avons rencontré plusieurs jeunes et plusieurs adultes inpliqués dans la philatélie jeunesse, tout particulièrement Les et Wilma. Wilma nous a présenté le travail magnifique qu'elle fait pour les jeunes collectionneurs de sa bibliothèque. Vous pourrez d'ailleurs profiter de son travail prochainement sur le site web de la Société.

EXPOSITIONS

Les 26 et 27 avril prochains, le club de Sudbury, (ON) tiendra son exposition annuelle. Une autre exposition fin avril : dans la région Ajax/Pickering, (ON), où il y aura une table jeunesse. Le 2 mai, ce sera le tour

YPC CONTEST #3/ CONCOURS TJ #3

Question : Which Queen Elizabeth II jubilee was commemorated by many Canadian stamps in 2012?

Quel jubilé de la Reine Elizabeth II le Canada a-t-il commémoré avec plusieurs timbres en 2012?

Answer/Réponse: _____

Name/ Nom : _____

Address/Adresse : _____ Code :_____

Email/Courriel:_____

Your answer should be sent to the following address before **June 16th, 2014.**

The prize: the Souvenir Collection of the Postage Stamps of Canada, 1996 (catalogue value : $80).

Votre réponse doit parvenir à l'adresse ci-dessous mentionnée avant le **16 juin 2014**.

Prix : une Collection-souvenir des timbres-poste du Canada, 1996 (valeur au catalogue : 80$).

YPC Contest #3 / Concours TJ #3
P.O.Box 884/ C.P. 884 Station Desjardins
Montréal, QC, H5B 1B9

EXHIBITIONS

Late in April there will be an exhibition in Sudbury, ON (April 26th-27th) and another one in the Ajax-Pickering area, this one with a youth table. On May 2nd, Winnipeg will hold its stamp show also with a youth table. Don't forget Orapex in Ottawa and the Royal in Halifax (end of May). See details on the « Coming events » page.

BRAZIL 2014

From mid-June to mid-July, Brazil will be the host of the World Cup, the most important sport competition after the summer Olympic Games. Why don't you prepare your own philatelic competition using the 8 different groups of the World Cup (found on the FIFA website) ? Ask your youngsters to choose a country and prepare an information sheet about it : location, population, language, capital city, etc. After they have prepared this sheet, ask them to find some stamps from the country. Prepare a quiz about those countries. Some other questions : Which countries have already won a World Cup? Which country has won the most World Cups?

NEXT SEASON

The 2014-2015 season will probably be one of the busiest season for the YPC. There will be new fees for youth membership, more visits to local exhibitions with the YPC philatelic games, many projects for youth exhibitions, a more up-to-date website zone and some changes in the club's structure to better represent the different regions.

YPC CONTEST

The winner of Contest #1 was Laura Termes from BC. She has received the Souvenir Collection of the postage Stamps of Canada, 1998. The drawing was held by Mrs. Lucie Langlois, supervisor at the Desjardins Station Post Office. Congratulations to the winner. ✉

de Winnipeg avec, là aussi, une table pour les jeunes. N'oubliez pas non plus Orapex à Ottawa et la Royale à Halifax (fin mai). Consultez la page « Événements à venir » pour plus de détails.

BRAZIL 2014

Mi-juin à mi-juillet, se tiendra au Brésil la Coupe du Monde de soccer, le plus important rendez-vous sportif au monde après les Jeux Olympiques d'été. Pourquoi ne pas organiser votre propre compétition sportive sur ce thème. Utilisez les 8 différents groupes du tournoi (trouvés sur le site de la FIFA). Demandez à vos jeunes de choisir un pays et de chercher certaines informations sur ce pays : localisation, population, langues, capitale, etc. Demandez-leur ensuite de trouver des timbres sur ce pays. Quand ils auront fini, organisez un quiz avec des questions sur ces pays. D'autres questions : Quels sont les pays qui ont déjà gagné une Coupe du Monde? Quel pays en a gagné le plus?

SAISON 2014-2015

La prochaine saison risque d'être l'une des plus occupées pour le Club TJ. De nouveaux frais de membership pour les jeunes, plus de visites d'expositions locales, plusieurs projets pour les expositions, une section jeunesse plus performante sur le site web et des changements dans la structure même du Club afin d'améliorer la régionalisation.

CONCOURS TJ

Laura Termes de la Colombie-Britannique est la gagnante du concours TJ #1. Elle a reçu la Collection-souvenir des timbres du Canada, 1998. Le tirage a été effectué par Mme Lucie Langlois, chef d'équipe à la succursale Desjardins de Postes Canada. Félicitations à la gagnante. ✉

Yvan Latulippe: 401 – 350 Ste-Catherine Est, Montreal, QC H1W 3X9 – yvanlatulippe@videotron.ca

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 416-921-1282 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 416-921-1282 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

MAY 2 MAI, 2014

Winnipeg Philatelic Society will hold their Stampshow 14 at the Sunova Centre, East St. Paul, Winnipeg, MB. Hours: Friday 1-7 pm, Saturday 10-6 pm, Sunday 10-4 pm. 50 competitive and non-competitive frames. Youth and Canada Post tables. Bourse with 5-8 dealers. Daily admission $2. Plenty of free parking and site is wheelchair accessible. For more information contact John Salmi at jsalmi5@shaw.ca or visit http://wps.mb.ca.

MAY 3 MAI, 2014

Saugeen Stamp Club Annual Show at the Knights of Columbus Hall, Hwy 4 west of Hanover, ON. Hours: 10:00 am to 3:00 pm. Free parking and free admission. 10 dealers, exhibits, door prizes and food booth. Contact Bill Findlay at 519-369-5689 or email billfindlay@bell.net. Website: http://saugeenstampclub.webplus.net/index.html.

MAY 25 MAI, 2014

Saint John "Collectors Show" sponsored by the Saint John Coin and Stamp Club will be held at the Howard Johnson Hotel, 10 Portland at Main St, Saint John, NB from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm. Stamps, coins and sports cards available. Free admission. 15 dealers, 40 tables. For further information contact: ycart@rogers.com or call 506-650-0669.

JUNE 6 JUIN, 2014

North Toronto Summer Postage Stamp Bourse sponsored by the North Toronto Stamp Club will be held at Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge St, Toronto from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Featuring 20+ dealers tables, sales circuits, members table, 10 cent books, door prizes, snack bar refreshment on site. Free admission, wheelchair access, free parking (limited spaces). Located one block North of St. Clair Ave on the East side of Yonge St. Easy subway access at St. Clair subway station. For further information contact Mattia Guida at ntsc.programchair@gmail.com or phone 647-990-4073. Website: http://www.northtorontostampclub.ca.

AUGUST 9 AOÛT, 2014

FENPEX 30 sponsored by the Fenelon Stamp Club will be held at Fenelon Seniors Hall, 58 Murray St, Fenelon Falls, ON. Hours: 9:30 am – 3:30 pm. Stamp Show & Bourse with dealers, silent auctions, door prizes, exhibits, freebies for Junior Collectors. Free admission, free parking, lunch available, wheelchair accessible, air conditioned. For further information contact Lloyd McEwan at lmcewan@sympatico.ca or 705-324-7577.

SEPTEMBER 26-27 SEPTEMBRE, 2014

VANPEX 2014, the annual exhibition and bourse of the British Columbia Philatelic Society, will be held in the Community Room of the West Burnaby United Church, 6050 Sussex Avenue, Burnaby, BC. Hours: Friday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and parking. More information at www.bcphilatelic.org or e-mail Derren at verdraco@uniserve.com.

SEPTEMBER 27 SEPTEMBRE, 2014

COPEX 2014 sponsored by the Cobourg Stamp Club will be held at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St, Cobourg, ON from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm. Eight dealers with a wide selection of stamps, covers and philatelic supplies. Club consignment sale and member exhibits. Food court, free admission and free parking. For more information contact Michael Hunt at 289-252-0785.

OCTOBER 4 OCTOBRE, 2014

LAMPEX 2014 Show and Bourse will be held at a New Location: Sarnia Collegiate Institute & Technical School, 275 Wellington St, Sarnia, ON N7T 1H1. Hours: 9:30 am to 4:30 pm. Displays and 10 Dealers. For more information visit our website at http://www.sarniastampclub.ca or contact John Armstrong at 519-464-2688.

OCTOBER 4-5 OCTOBRE, 2014

VICPEX 2014 Stamp Show, Comfort Hotel And Conference Centre,3020 Blanshard Street, Victoria, BC. Sat: 10:00 am - 5:30 pm, Sun: 9:30 am - 4:00 pm, Displays and Dealers, Free stamps for children. For more info email: docdon@shaw.ca or ph: 250-721-1940 (evenings).

OCTOBER 10 OCTOBRE, 2014

GRVPA Club Fair sponsored by the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association will be held at the Terry Miller Centre, 1295 Williams Parkway, Brampton, ON from 10:00 AM TO 4:30 PM. Featuring clubs of the GRVPA and GTAPA, over 700 circuit books, 2 silent auctions, Youth table, exhibits and snack bar. Free parking and admission. For further information contact Stuart Keeley at stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or 905-227-9251.

OCTOBER 18 OCTOBRE, 2014:

Barrie Annual Stamp Show and Bourse sponsored by the Barrie District Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Army, Navy, Air Force Club, 7 George Street, Barrie, ON. 18 Dealers available with a wide assortment of philatelic and deltiological material. Sales Circuit books and Kids table. Exhibit presented by members of the Barrie District Stamp Club will be present. Free parking and admission for all. Light refreshments available to purchase. Contact Bruce Walter at 705-735-6009 or b.walter@rogers.com or visit the website at www.barriedistrictstampclub.ca.

NOVEMBER 1 NOVEMBRE, 2014

Kentpex 2014, the annual exhibition and bourse of the Kent County Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 3:30 pm at The Active Lifestyle Centre, 20 Merritt Ave., Chatham, ON. Many dealers, exhibits and door prizes. Free admission and parking.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MAY 3-4 MAI, 2014:

ORAPEX 2014, Ottawa's National Level Stamp Show, the 53rd Stamp Exhibition and Bourse with 40 dealers and 150+ frames of exhibits, will be held from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm on Saturday and 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on Sunday in the RA Centre Curling Rink, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON. Free admission and parking. Exhibitors please contact Brian Watson at exhibits@orapex.ca. Dealers please contact Stéphane Cloutier at bourse@orapex.ca. General information is available from Stéphane Cloutier at (613) 741-1005 or at info@orapex.ca. or from the website at www.orapex.ca. An American Philatelic Society WSP show.

MAY 30 MAI-JUNE 1 JUIN, 2014

ROYAL*2014*ROYALE, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's annual Exhibition and Convention will be held at the Lord Nelson Hotel in Halifax, Nova Scotia on Friday and Saturday from 10 am to 5 pm, and Sunday from 10 am to 3 pm. Admission is free. 240 frames of competitive exhibits, junior exhibits, court of honour, show cancels, show covers, seminars. President's reception, awards banquet and other philatelic events. Special room rates at Lord Nelson Hotel for show attendees. For information on show and hotel, please see www.royal2014royale.com. Hosted by the Nova Scotia Stamp Club – www.nsstampclub.ca.

MAY 2-3 MAI, 2015:

ORAPEX 2015 Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

APRIL 30-1 MAY, 2016/AVRIL 30- 1 MAI, 2016:

ORAPEX 2016 Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

AUGUST 7-12 AOÛT, 2014:

PHILAKOREA 2014 Seoul Korea, 2014 World Stamp Exhibition with FIP patronage. All competitive classes accepted. Official website will be released soon. Canadian commissioner: George Constantourakis, 2115 Girouard, Montreal, QC, H4A 3C4. Phone: (514) 482 2764 (evenings & weekends), email: geo.constant@sympatico.ca.

DECEMBER 1-6 DÉCEMBRE, 2014

MALAYSIA 2014 - Joint event of World Youth Stamp Exhibition and Asian International Exhibition, with FIP patronage. Restricted to Youth Philately, Adult Thematic Class and Adult Modern Philately of the 21st Century. Organized by Philatelic Society Malaysia (PSM), sponsored by Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) and supported by Ministry of Communications and Multimedia, Malaysia. There is no Frame Fee for Youth exhibitors. More information from Canadian Commissioner: Denis Hamel, 504-300, rue St-Georges, Saint-Lambert, QC J4P 3P9. Tel: (438) 398-3800. Email: hamel.denis@videotron.ca. Website: http://www.malaysia2014.com.my.

MAY 13-16 MAI, 2015:

London 2015 Europhilex international stamp exhibition with 1400 frames of exhibits from European exhibitors will be held at the Business Design Centre, Islington, London N1. More information at www.london2015.net.

SINGAPORE: SEPTEMBER 2015

NEW YORK: MAY 22-29, 2016

SOUTH AFRICA: 2016

The International Exhibitor Newsletter an update on FIP, FIAF shows and RPSC international exhibition news for Canadian exhibitors, is now available to RPSC members by email from Jim Taylor, the RPSC International Liaison Officer. Send your name and email address to miquelon@shaw.ca.

classifieds / annonces classées

CANADA FOR SALE / CANADA À VENDRE

Walsh NEWFOUNDLAND Specialized Stamp Catalogue 9th edition, 2014. 490 pages. Full colour. Available in eBook format. Forgeries; die proofs. www.nfldstamps.com or http://www.lulu.com/spotlight/jmwalsh.

Walsh British North America Specialized Stamp Catalogue 9th edition, 2014. 569 pages. Full colour. Available in eBook format. Forgeries; die proofs; revenues; Government Official Airmail Flights; semi official airmail flights. www.nfldstamps.com or http://www.lulu.com/spotlight/jmwalsh. *v65n06*

FOR SALE / À VENDRE

COLORADO FDC: Canada 1972-1994, USA 1975-1995, France 1970-1990. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0

v66n03

CANADA POST Official FDC: 1971-2008. Singles, pairs, blocks, imprint blocks, combo. Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0

v66n03

FREE PRICE LISTS for Canada FDC: Fleetwood, HDE, GINN, CANECO, Canadian Banknote, British American Banknote. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0

v66n03

MAXIMUM CARDS for France, Great Britain, Guernsey, Jersey, Man, Liechtenstein, and Vatican. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0 *v66n03*

ROSE CRAFT FDC 1957-1974. Ottawa and local cancels. Also tags and varieties. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0

v66n03

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in MEMORIAM

BERNARD A (BUD) HENNIG RDP (1917-2014)

Born on January 18, 1917, Bernard Hennig passed away on April 1, 2014 in his 98th year.

He signed the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in Southampton in 1982, and was a member of the Board of Election 1984-1996.

He formed notable collections of the German Empire, Danzig, German East Africa and Guatemala which were awarded International Gold Medals. He was known as an authority on Danzig where he wrote and published work on *The Postage Due Issues* and *The Essays and Proofs of the 1924 Air Post Issue*. He contributed articles to many magazines and journals, and was president of the Germany Philatelic Society in the United States of America.

He was much concerned with National and International organised philately as is evidenced by his many offices which included Director of the American Philatelic Society, President of the Collectors Club of Chicago, Trustee of the American Philatelic Research Library for 24 years, and Vice-President of the Federation Internationale de Philatélie. He was an advisor at CAPEX '78 and CAPEX '87.

He judged at International Exhibitions on numerous occasions including STOCKHOLMIA 74, ARPHILIA and INTERPHIL in 1975, CAPEX 78 and PRAGA 78.

He received the Luff Award 1982; the Lindenberg Medal 1987, and the Lichtenstein Award in 1987.

He was elected to membership of the RPSL on 10th October 1957, became a Fellow on 20th November, 1969, and remained in membership until 31st December 2007.

He was RPSL Special Representative in the USA and displayed his Danzig to the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on 28th February 1985,

He was a truly distinguished philatelist

Christopher King, RDP FRPSL

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THE CANADIAN PATRIOTIC & HERALDIC POSTCARD HANDBOOK 1897 - 1945

By Michael J. Smith and edited by Wayne R. Curtis. Published by the author, 2013. Spiral bound, laminated cover, 438 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-0-9731924-7-6 (colour). $79.95, post-paid, Canadian or U.S. funds. Available from the author at 182 Newgate Street, Apt. 3, Goderich, ON N7A 1P6, Canada, by telephone 519-612-1021, by e-mail at msmith67@rogers.com or from the author's website:www.MikeSmithBooks.ca

If an updated version of a previously published postcard catalogue was ever warranted it is Smith's new magnum opus originally released in 2001 under the title The Canadian Patriotic Postcard Checklist 1898-1928. Despite the groundbreaking work of that pioneer work, the current publication surpasses what the most demanding collectors of patriotic postcards could expect. Listed and pictured, for example, are more than 700 additional postcard images including heraldic cards, also known as semi-patriotics. All images in the new publication are reproduced in a larger format, from 50% card size in the earlier publication to 65%.

Value categories have been updated to reflect current market conditions. Prices for cards illustrated in the catalogue start from the $5-$10 range for common cards, using the author's terminology, "seen at every postcard show" to the $50-$100 range for "rare" cards defined as "hardly ever seen," with the "rarest of the rare" cards selling for more than $100.

The Canadian Patriotic & Heraldic Postcard Handbook 1897 – 1945 is the first of a two-part volume that lists and pictures, in full colour, Canada's patriotic and heraldic postcards from the Victorian era to the end of World War II. The postcards of publishers with names beginning A to M are included in Volume I; Volume II, expected to be released shortly, according to the author, will list the postcards of publishers with names beginning with N through Z. Included also will be some anonymous postcard publishers.

Divided into three main parts entitled, Introduction, Publishers and Index, the publisher's section is further subdivided into 13 sub-sections: publishers with names beginning with A are listed in section A, names beginning with B are listed in section B and so on.

A preface, list of acknowledgements and brief biographies of the author and editor complement the publication. For history enthusiasts, this massive work pictures images of the world's first official postcard, Canada's first postal stationery card and the world's first picture postcard. Also depicted are a couple of Canadian private postcards along with a summary of regulations set out by the post office specifying how these postcards could be used.

Preceding the main section of the catalogue with its extensive card listings are several pages devoted to defining the different types of patriotic, heraldic, military and royalty cards. Each of these card types is illustrated.

Running to well over 400 fully illustrated pages, it should come as no surprise that this new reference work includes most everything that collectors of patriotic postcards would want to have at their fingertips.

The value of this publication is in the comprehensive list of full colour, numbered images accompanied by ranges of buying and selling prices of patriotic and semi-patriotic postcards, many of which are aggressively pursued by serious collectors.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

FIRST DAY COVERS OF CANADA'S 1937 CORONATION ISSUE

By Gary Dickinson. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 58 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-33-4 (colour) $44.00; Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. 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/

This latest volume by Dickinson lists and pictures more than 200 first day covers with cachets produced to commemorate the coronation of King George VI on May 12, 1937. The covers, most of which are from the author's personal collection, are listed by theme beginning with stamps depicting only the King.

On May 10, 1937, two days before the coronation, Canada released the 3-cent commemorative Coronation stamp depicting the King and his Queen (Scott # 237)

along with the three higher value Mufti series definitive stamps, (Scott No's 234-236). Although the 3-cent commemorative stamp appears on all of the cacheted first day covers illustrated in this new publication, several of the covers have additional frankings of the 4-cent, 5-cent, and 8-cent Mufti series stamps.

Because the coronation stamp issues were released two days before the King's actual coronation, the author opted to list and depict covers postmarked on both dates.

Divided into eight chapters, this work also contains a one-page reference to relevant publications, a brief preface and a table of contents.

Chapter One introduces the topic of first day cover cachets; provides a short synopsis of the three reigning kings, George V, Edward VIII and George VI, in 1936; outlines a short history of the coronation stamps issued by the various British Empire countries; lists the pioneer publications of coronation cachets; outlines the author's method of listing FDC's with and without cachets; and concludes with an overview of the handbook's organization.

Chapter Two, as alluded to above, pictures cachets depicting only the king. Included in this chapter are covers produced by the Plimpton Manufacturing Co., Michael Sanders, Wick's Stamp Company, William Nye, Pioneer Stamp Company, A.C. Roessler and Walter Crosby.

The covers in Chapter Three, because they picture likenesses of the Royal Family, tend to have busier illustrations. Although the cachets for the most part depict only the King and Queen, several include images their two daughters, Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret. Several other covers show the King and Queen with just the then Princess Elizabeth.

Contrasting most of the covers illustrated throughout the book, Chapter Four depicts covers bearing mostly texts along with postcards mailed on the day of the coronation, May 12. The cachets of a surprising number of covers consist mainly of text, with very little artwork.

Chapter Five shows primarily crown and general purpose cachets; Chapter Six consists of covers with images made with rubber handstamps and other handmade devices. A list of postmarks in Chapter Seven and the summary in Chapter Eight complete this latest work by Dickinson, who has nearly a dozen other publications to his credit dealing with first day covers and cachets.

First Day Covers of Canada's 1937 Coronation Issue is an eye-appealing publication that complements the author's other books on this topic and one that is required reading for anyone with an interest in Canada's first day cover cachets.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

CANADIAN WILDING AND ASSOCIATED HIGH-VALUE DEFINITIVES: PAPER TEXTURE, PRINTINGS, PERIODS OF USE

By Robert J. Elias. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 86 pages, 8½ x 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-32-7 (colour) $51.00; Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Ian Kimmerly Stamps. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. 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/

For anyone wanting to learn more about Canada's Wilding issues and associated higher value definitives such as, for instance, the 7-cent Canada Goose, 15-cent Gannet, 20-cent Pulp & Paper Industry, and the other high values up to the $1 Totem Pole, this exhibit, the 75th volume in the British North America Philatelic Society exhibit series, leaves little, if anything, unexplained.

At BNAPEX 2012 CALTAPEX in Calgary, the exhibit took a Gold medal in addition to the Ed and Mickey Richardson Award, the John D. Arn White Queen Award and the APS 1940-1980 Award of Excellence.

One of the first impressions from even a cursory perusal of the publication is the high quality of the exhibited material. Virtually without exception, every stamp in the exhibit is mathematically centered. Clearly, the author has an appreciation for stamps that fall into the superb condition category.

However, the outstanding feature of the publication is the in-depth study of the paper textures of all Wilding stamps in their various print formats from every printing plate apparent throughout the exhibit. Examples of each plate number are illustrated. For the 5-cent denomination, for example, all miniature panes, all booklet panes and all coil stamps are identified.

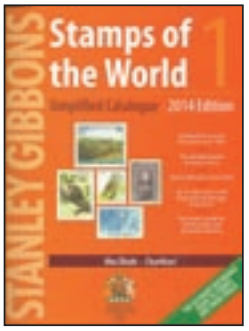
Plate block enthusiasts will appreciate the compilation of the production dates of the plate proofs taken from notations on the plate proof collection housed in the Library and Archives Canada in Ottawa. No stone, it seems, was left unturned by the author in his research in preparing this award-winning exhibit.

Proof dates and issue dates for each plate for every denomination are given and examples illustrated. The illustrated coil strips, booklet panes and circular date-stamped copies are outstanding. A liberal use of charts and graphs instantly provides readers with a visual snapshot of information and data that otherwise would have required pages of text to convey.

All the Wilding stamps were printed on wire-wove paper. The ribbing on stamps can run horizontally or vertically across the stamps, depending on how the sheets of stamp paper were fed into the printing press. Examples of each type are illustrated. There is really no aspect of these stamps that is overlooked in the exhibit.

The advantage of owning a book depicting a complex issue such as the Wildings is that readers can enjoy the exhibited material at their leisure in the comfort of their own homes without having to travel to a stamp show in a distant city, often at considerable expense. Owning a copy of Canadian Wilding and Associated High-Value Definitives: Paper Texture, Printings, Periods of Use gives collectors a chance to view and study an exhibit that can serve as an example of how to write up an award-winning entry for all levels of competition.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



STAMPS OF THE WORLD SIMPLIFIED CATALOGUE – VOLUMES 1-6

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2014. ISBN-10: 0-85259-882-3; ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-882-5; Laminated soft covers, 230 x 295 mm. Retail price 249.95 British pounds for the set of six volumes. (Unit 7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The latest six-volume series of the Stamps of the World Simplified Catalogue, the accepted reference work for general, thematic and topical collectors since their introduction 80 years ago, again sport new cover designs. Volume 1, for instance, depicts stamps of Austria, Australia, Brazil, Belgium and Canada on its cover.

As basic catalogues, they do not include detailed information about watermarks, perforations, or shades of the different printings of the same stamp. However, each pictured stamp, reproduced in full colour, is accurately identified and described and as such will meet the needs of general collectors. Each individually pictured illustration, for example, includes a description of relevant historical, geographical, political, and similar information.

Bound in linen-look laminated covers, they are durable and will undoubtedly protect their contents beyond their practical lifetime. As with all Stanley Gibbons publications, this set of catalogues is a quality product that collectors will be proud to own.

Literally thousands of price changes have been incorporated into these latest editions and, as might be expected, many of them trend upwards. Particular attention has been paid to the stamp prices of British Commonwealth and British Empire countries for the 1840-1970 era, Great Britain, Australia, Scandinavia, Channel Islands and Isle of Man, Germany, including West Berlin, East Germany and German States, India, West African Commonwealth countries, North-east Africa, including Ethiopia and Sudan, and most of the Commonwealth countries of the Caribbean region.

Included in the six volumes are listings of the world's commemorative and definitive issues, airmails, postage dues, officials and miniature sheets by date of issue and by country in alphabetical order. More than 2,200 new stamp listings and 800 new illustrations have been added to these newest volumes.

The six individual catalogues are divided in alphabetical order by countries as follows: Volume #1, Abu Dhabi to Charkhari, #2, Chile to Georgia, #3, German Commands to Jasdan, #4, Jersey to New Republic (South Africa), #5, New South Wales to Singapore; and #6, Sirmoor to Zululand. Each of the six volumes contains an index of the listed countries in alphabetical order as well as cross-references to countries listed in each of its companion volumes.

Complementing the stamp listings are a contents page, an introduction and five pages of "Information for users." Included in the four-page International Philatelic Glossary are the English equivalents of commonly used philatelic terms in Arabic, French, German, Spanish and Italian.

Without question, stamp dealers will find this "six-pack" invaluable. The six volumes come packaged in a sturdy, customized cardboard carton and only the entire set of six volumes is available by mail order. Individual catalogues can be purchased at Stanley Gibbons retail store location, 399 The Strand, London.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

BARBADOS: THE BRITANNIA ISSUES

bBy M. Fitz Roett in collaboration with Charles Freeland and Peter Longmuir. Published by The British West Indies Study Circle, 2013. ISBN 978-1-907481-18-5; laminated soft cover, 230 pages, 295 x 210 mm. Retail price: C$47.00 or US$49.00. Available from Fitz Roett, 806 Kincora Bay NW, Calgary, Alberta T3R 0A7 or e-mail: fitzroett@yahoo.ca

This well-organized volume features a comprehensive three-plus-page table of contents that outlines a complete listing of all reported covers and blocks of stamps of the Barbados Britannia-era issues. Consisting of the ½d, 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d and 1s denominations, the stamps were issued between 1852 and 1878. Although the reported items include covers and blocks of stamps from public auctions, named collections, listings in handbooks and from published articles, the authors made no attempt to search for information that might be available in philatelic or other major libraries.

The publication is replete with 91 numbered colour illustrations along with their corresponding page numbers on which they appear in the book. A useful feature of this publication is the 38 tables summarizing massive amounts of data at a glance. Each table follows an identical six-column format: 1)Stanley Gibbons number of the stamp on the listed cover; 2)date; 3)destination, 4)quantity; 5) collection; and 6)addressee/comments. Like the cover listings, details pertaining to the listed stamp multiples are also presented in tabular form for quick reference.

For a publication of this high caliber, it is not surprising that the authors included details about stamps not covered in previously published books dealing with Britannia issues. For example, detailed information is included that covers aspects such as die and plate proofs, mint and used multiples and information about varieties that is not readily available elsewhere. Die proofs on India paper and on card stock are listed as are plate proofs deemed scarce by the authors.

Listings of mint stamps are limited to imperforate multiples. Informative tidbits about used singles and blocks, covers and cancellations will be of interest to collectors specializing in the Britannia issues. To save readers time searching for non-existent information in the book, a section is included outlining what items are omitted.

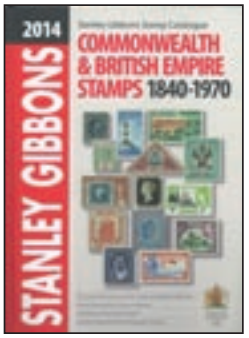
Omitted items include bisects on piece or on incomplete covers as these can be found elsewhere; stamps on piece or cover fronts only, unless they are unusual items and worthy of inclusion; specimen stamps because they are given adequate treatment in extant publications; stamps with indications of the paper manufacturer's private watermarks; and finally, the stamps printed from the undenominated Plate 1. Notwithstanding the authors' statement that these omissions were made arbitrarily, it should be reiterated that much of this omitted information is available in other publications although it may take a bit of searching.

Complementing this publication are a Preface, Introduction and a one-page Index.

The work fully meets what it set out to do: provide collectors with an up-to-date listing, fully illustrated in colour, of the reported Britannia covers and stamp blocks.

Every collector of Barbados' Britannia issues will benefit from owning a copy of this well-researched and attractively presented publication.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



COMMONWEALTH & BRITISH EMPIRE STAMPS 1840-1970

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 116th edition, 2014. ISBN-10: 0-85259-879-3; ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-879-5; Hard cover. Retail price 82.50 British pounds. (Unit 7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). 716 pages, 350 x 215 mm. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:orders@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

It is difficult to imagine how a philatelic publication can continue to improve year after year after 115 editions, but Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps 1840-1970 has beaten the odds. The current edition, the 116th, has added a variety of new listings to make this latest catalogue - a perennial favourite with collectors - better than ever.

This classic catalogue includes the stamps of the British Empire and Commonwealth from each postal administration's initial issues up to and including the 1970 issues of the current monarch, Queen Elizabeth. A preface by the editor covers such topics as the current state of the hobby, an overview of stamp price realizations throughout the past year and revisions updating data from previous editions to provide users with the most up-to-date information available about our hobby.

Included in the new listings, for example, are several watermark varieties. Other new additions are the fully listed South African 'interprovincial' stamps used from June 1, 1910 to August 31, 1913 after the union of South Africa's four provinces, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange

River Colony and Transvaal, on May 31, 1910. Also noteworthy are the additions included among the Indian Feudatory States.

Other varieties not listed in previous editions include the retouches on the 2d 'Diadems' of New South Wales; varieties on the Queen's Heads of Labuan; and the re-entry on Canada's 5-cent Beaver. Price for a mint copy of Canada's 5-cent Beaver re-entry jumped from 3,500 pounds in the 2013 catalogue to 3,750 pounds in the current edition.

As has been the case for the past several years, price increases are again noted for many of the stamp issues of countries in Asia and Africa, but also for the West Indies, New Zealand and Canada. For example, Canada's 2-cent Large Queen on laid paper (SG No. 57ac), of which a third copy has recently turned up in a stamp club sales circuit, is listed at 130,000 pounds for a used copy, up 10,000 pounds from 2013. The 3-pence Canada Beaver stamp, (SG1) has jumped from 32,000 pounds for a mint copy to 35,000 pounds.

In general, all Commonwealth issues in fine condition have appreciated in value. Print errors are a significant factor in putting upward pressure on prices.

Also of interest to collectors will be the various Gibraltar 'G' and 'A26' cancellations on British stamps illustrated for the first time in this catalogue edition. The improvements made to the listings of Hong Kong's complex booklets will undoubtedly be welcome by collectors.

There is much that is new in this latest edition of Commonwealth & British Empire Stamps 1840-1970. It is a publication that every serious collector of the stamps of Great Britain and Commonwealth stamps will want to own.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

FIRST DAY COVERS & FOLDERS OF INDIA WITH SET OF STAMPS, SE-TENANT STAMPS & MINIATURE SHEETS

By Praful Thakkar. Published by Kunal P. Thakkar, 2013. Soft cover, 200 pages, 278 x 216 mm. Retail price: Rs.950 or US$40.00. Available from Rekha P. Thakkar, 34, Janvishram Society, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad 380015, or e-mail:thakkar34@yahoo.co.in

A first edition, all-colour publication, this collector's guide lists and depicts India's first day folders and covers franked with sets of stamps, se-tenant stamps and miniature sheets. The catalogue uses a numbering system that is easy to follow and all listings are priced. These list prices offer collectors a guide that they can follow when buying first day covers or folders on the open market.

The author, besides being a philatelist, is also a coin and autograph collector and a prolific author and publisher. He has written several learned books on Indian culture and authored guides and catalogues for hobbyists on collectible items including badges, canteen tokens, belt buckles, autographs and chronologies of sultans, rulers and colonial heads of India and Chapras.

To say that this publication is a visual treat would be an understatement: it is as practical as a reference guide as it is a pleasure to peruse. Since India's Independence in 1947, the country has issued in the neighbourhood of 23,000 stamps and, presumably, an approximate equal number of first day covers and it would be unrealistic for the majority of collectors to assemble and properly store such a hoard of covers. Given that reality, the author came to the conclusion that a representative sample of first day covers such as depicted in this catalogue would give collectors a way of enjoying a collection of first day covers without being overpowered by an unmanageable mass of material.

The era covered in the publication is 1947 to 2012, although a representative sample of pre-independence material is included as is a small number of first day covers franked with definitive stamps and with overprinted military stamps.

Divided into three main parts, an introduction, the catalogue proper and a checklist, the catalogue section takes up the lion's share of the book, running to 150 pages. The checklist runs to 20 pages and the material covered in the introductory pages takes up 17 pages. Complementing these three major sections are a message from the president emeritus of the Gujarat Philatelic Association, the preface, acknowledgements, format and a numbering system.

For ease of reference, the author has broken down the catalogue section into five major divisions: 1)covers and folders with sets of stamps; 2)covers and folders with se-tenant stamps; 3)covers and folders with miniature sheets; 4)folders, bulletins, souvenir albums and similar items and; 5)presentation packs. Most of the five main sections are further subdivided into the types of stamps franking the covers.

With about 450 first day covers and a similar number of folders listed and pictured in First Day Covers & Folders of India with Set of Stamps, Se-tenant Stamps & Miniature Sheets, it is a checklist that is indispensable for serious collectors of the items listed in this book. With its inclusion of price guides for the individually listed covers and folders, it is a publication that will prove its worth in short order. The volume is attractively and professionally produced and collectors of India Post's first day covers and folders will find it to be not only a useful tool, but one that they will be proud to own.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

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