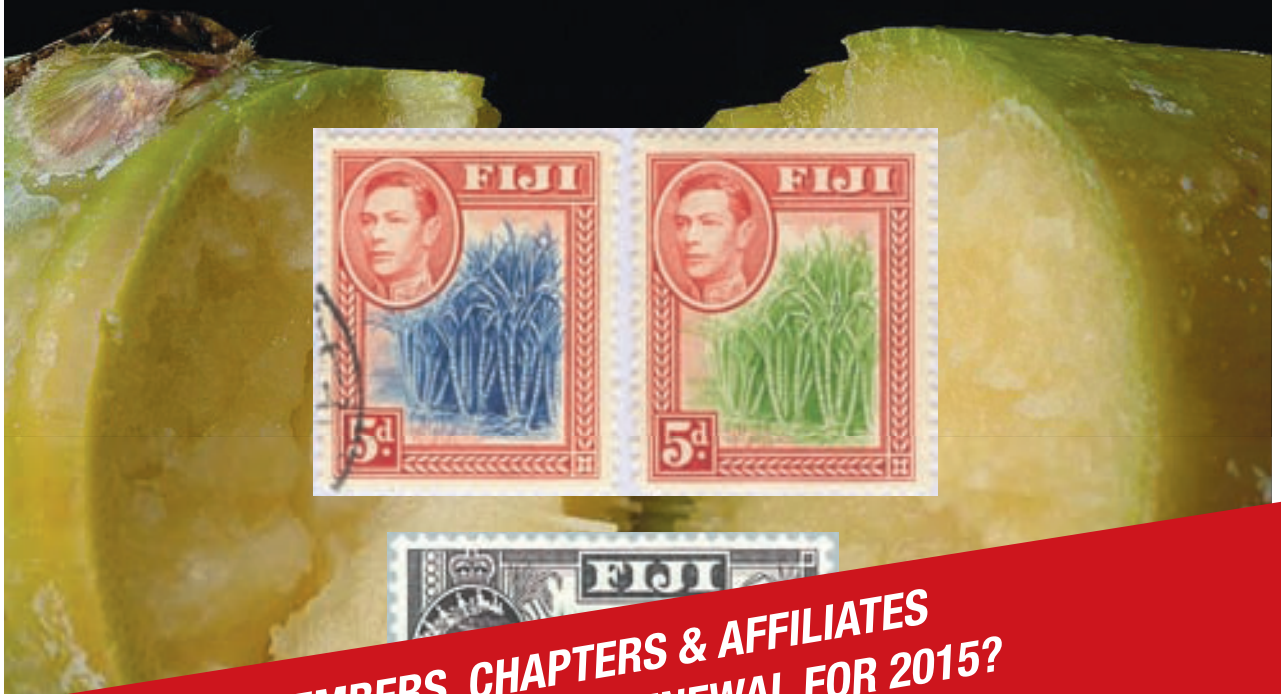
CANADA'S NATIONAL STAMP CLUB - LE CLUB NATIONAL DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

The CANADIAN PHILATELIST
Le PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN

January/February 2015 janvier/fevrier - VOL. 66 • NO.1



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MEMBRES, SECTIONS DE CLUBS ET AFFILIÉS
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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 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.

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- **LIVE TELEPHONE CONTACT WITH NATIONAL OFFICE**
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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.

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ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
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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

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Maresch, R. & Son 64
Postal History Society of Canada 49
ROYAL*2015*ROYALE 32
RPSC Research Foundation 47
RPSC Sales Circuit 63
Saskatoon 13
Sparks-Auctions.com 19
Vance Auctions 19
Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation 11

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Contents
Table des matières

ARTICLES & INFORMATION

An Invitation to Join / Devenez membre 6
Membership Application / Formulaire d'adhésion 7
Departments and Committees / Services et comités 8
Alphabetical List of Advertisers / Liste des annonceurs 8
Editor's Notes / Notes du rédacteur 10
News, Views, & Happenings /
Nouvelles, opinions et évènements 12
President's Page / La page du président 42
Membership Reports / Nouvelles de nos membres 43
Chapter Chatter / Parlons des chapitres 44
Classifieds / Annonces classées 45
The RPSC Youthphil Club /
Le club Timbrejeunes SRPC 46
ROYAL*2013*ROYALE Forms /
ROYAL*2013*ROYALE Formulaire 50
Coming Events / Calendrier 57
Chapter Meetings / Réunions des clubs membres 58
Philatelic Website Listings /
Liste de sites Web philatéliques 60

THE COVER / PAGE COUVERTURE:

The importance of sugar cane in the development of Fiji's early economy cannot be overstated. Currently, sugar exports and tourism are the country's major source of foreign exchange. One-third of the country's industrial activity is taken up processing sugar cane, although income from tourism now exceeds the revenue from its two largest export commodities: processed sugar and garments.

Post Fiji has not been slow in realizing the key role that the sugar industry plays in the country's economy and it has not overlooked the depiction of sugar production-related activities on Fijian stamps. To learn more about Fiji's sugar industry, and how Post Fiji has commemorated this important activity on its postage stamps, see Derrick Grose's article beginning on page 17.

L'importance de la canne à sucre sur le développement de l'économie naissante des îles Fidji ne saurait être surestimée. Actuellement, l'exportation du sucre et le tourisme constituent la principale source de revenu du pays. Le tiers de l'activité industrielle du pays provient de la transformation de la canne à sucre, mais le revenu du tourisme dépasse maintenant celui des deux principaux produits exportés : le sucre raffiné et les vêtements.

Le service postal des Fidji, Post Fiji, n'a pas tardé à comprendre le rôle essentiel de l'industrie sucrière dans l'économie et s'est appliqué à illustrer sur ses timbres les activités qui y sont liées. Pour en apprendre davantage sur l'industrie sucrière des Fidji et sur la façon dont la poste a commémoré cette importante activité sur ses timbres, lisez l'article de Derrick Grose en page 17.

FEATURES

PENAL LABOUR PHILATELY
By Richard Logan **14**

BLUE SUGAR CANE:
The sugar industry and Fiji's postage stamps
By Derrick Grose **17**

THE MEANING OF VALUE
in stamp collecting
By Julia Widdig **20**

LET'S TALK EXHIBITING
The importance of research
By David Piercey, FRPSC **28**

The Duke of Windsor goes COWPUNCHING
By Dale Speirs **29**

STAMPS OF NYASALAND
After becoming a British colony or protectorate
By Joseph Monteiro **33**

CANADA'S EXPERIMENTAL TAGGED STAMPS
By Mirko Zatka **36**

TRANSCRIBING SOUNDS
Chinese Alphabet - The Early Period
By Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC **40**

VARIETIES
Guadeloupe Surcharge of 1903
By "Napoleon" **41**

EDITOR'S notes

notes du RÉDACTEUR

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

Many readers will know that HRH Prince Edward, the Duke of Windsor, and for a brief time in 1936 king of England, owned a ranch in southern Alberta, near Pekisko. The Duke owned the ranch until it began losing serious money and was sold to a neighbour rancher in 1962. What most readers might not know is the special relationship that the Duke's ranch enjoyed with the nearby High River post office during the ranch's heyday in the 1920s (see the November/December 2014 issue, Vol. 65, No. 6). For the full story of the E.P. Ranch, see Dale Speirs' article in this issue. The author, in his article, also writes about the postal history, area post offices and settlements that are either long gone or mere shadows of their former selves.

Now that the postal administrations of many nations produce stamps in almost every geometric shape imaginable, triangular stamps have become nearly as common as grass, but that was not always the case. Even 25 years ago, stamp shapes other than squares or rectangles were uncommon. Who of us as youngsters fail to remember our sense of awe at seeing the Cape of Good Hope triangle stamps?

Not quite as pricey as the Cape of Good Hope triangles are the triangular-shaped definitive stamps of Obock. Located on the Gulf of Tadjoura in the Horn of Africa, Obock is now little more than a small town and seaport. Richard Logan writes about these short-lived triangular and other stamps of Obock in his article entitled, "Penal Labour Philately."

We are pleased to welcome a new contributor in this issue to our favourite philatelic family journal. Mirko Satka writes about the history leading up to the use of phosphor tagging by the Canada Post Office. Most of the experimental trials by our post office go on behind the scenes without the general public ever being made aware of them. By the late 1950s, cancelling mail by hand was becoming an onerous task for post office employees and in early 1962 the Canada Post Office Department began automatic mail segregating and cancelling trials in Winnipeg.

We learn from this well-crafted piece that the author is indebted to several researchers who combed the National Postal Archives in Ottawa for this story. Although the story is not totally complete, sufficient

De nombreux lecteurs savent déjà que Son Altesse Royale, le prince Edward, duc de Windsor, et brièvement roi d'Angleterre en 1936, a été propriétaire d'un ranch dans le sud de l'Alberta près de Pekisko. Le duc a possédé ce ranch jusqu'à ce qu'il occasionne d'importantes pertes monétaires et soit vendu à un éleveur voisin en 1962. Ce que la plupart des lecteurs ne savent sans doute pas, c'est que pendant les années fastes du ranch, les années 1920, une relation particulière s'était établie entre ce dernier et le bureau de poste de High River situé à proximité (voyez le numéro de novembre-décembre 2014, vol. 65, no 6). Vous trouverez le récit complet sur le ranch du prince dans l'article de Dale Speirs publié dans le présent numéro. Dans son article, l'auteur se penche également sur l'histoire postale, les bureaux de poste régionaux et certaines collectivités disparues depuis longtemps ou devenues l'ombre de ce qu'elles étaient.

Dans un autre ordre d'idée, depuis que les administrations postales de nombreux pays produisent des timbres arborant toutes les formes géométriques imaginables, les timbres triangulaires sont devenus presque aussi répandus que l'herbe, mais il n'en a pas toujours été ainsi. Il y a seulement 25 ans, les formes de timbres autres que carrées ou rectangulaires étaient rares. Qui parmi nous a oublié l'émerveillement de sa jeunesse devant les timbres triangulaires du Cap-de-Bonne-Espérance?

Il en existe cependant de moins coûteux, les timbres triangulaires de la série ordinaire d'Obock. Située sur le golfe de Tadjoura, dans la Corne de l'Afrique, Obock n'est maintenant à peine rien de plus qu'une petite ville dotée d'un port de mer. Richard Logan examine ces timbres triangulaires dont la durée a été éphémère ainsi que d'autres timbres d'Obock dans son article intitulé « Penal Labour Philately ».

Dans le présent numéro, nous sommes heureux d'accueillir un nouveau collaborateur à notre revue philatélique familiale préférée, Mirko Satka, qui retrace l'historique du marquage phosphorescent employé dans les bureaux de poste du Canada. La plupart des essais expérimentaux de notre service postal se font en coulisse sans que le public en ait connaissance. À la fin des années 1950, l'oblitération manuelle du courrier devenait une tâche plutôt lourde pour les employés des bureaux de poste et au début de 1962, le ministère des Postes du Canada entreprenait des essais d'automatisation du triage et de l'oblitération du courrier à Winnipeg.

Ce dossier bien ficelé nous révèle que l'auteur doit une fière chandelle à plusieurs chercheurs qui ont ratissé les archives postales nationales d'Ottawa pour l'aider à le monter. Il ne s'agit pas d'un compte rendu exhaustif, mais l'information qu'il

information has been uncovered to make substantial additions to our knowledge of how the Winnipeg tagging story unfolded. We are confident that readers will find this new background information as fascinating as we did.

Julia Widdig has penned a piece with an economic slant. Although the author is not primarily a serious philatelist, her take on stamps as an investment is worthwhile reading for serious collectors. Perhaps we should all remember that purchasing stamps for enjoyment is quite different from acquiring them as investments. Remember that the laws of supply and demand are ubiquitous and apply to postage stamps every bit as much as to other commodities from common road salt to 24-carat gold coins.

Advanced philately can be a very specialized hobby and we appreciate that the above-summarized articles, or the others appearing in this issue, might not be in your area of interest. If so, why not send us a short write-up, or feature article if you prefer, of one of your collecting interests. Chances are that your fellow readers will enjoy reading it. Who knows, your article might even uncover a kindred spirit among our readers. You have nothing to lose, and much to gain, by sharing your collecting interests with your fellow readers. ✉

révèle ajoutera beaucoup à notre connaissance de l'évolution du marquage phosphorescent à Winnipeg. Nous sommes persuadés que les lecteurs trouveront ces nouvelles données aussi fascinantes que nous.

Julia Widdig, de son côté, nous propose un article à saveur économique. Bien qu'a priori, elle ne soit pas une philatéliste confirmée, son approche du timbre en tant qu'objet d'investissement mérite d'être examinée par les collectionneurs sérieux. Nous devrions peut-être tous nous rappeler qu'acheter des timbres pour notre plaisir est très différent d'en acheter à titre d'investissement. Rappelez-vous que la loi de l'offre et de la demande est omniprésente et s'applique tout autant aux timbres-poste qu'à n'importe quel autre produit, du simple calcium déposé sur les routes aux pièces de monnaie en or de 24 carats.

La philatélie avancée peut être un loisir très spécialisé et nous sommes conscients que les articles résumés ci-dessus ou d'autres qui paraissent dans le présent numéro ne rejoignent pas nécessairement votre champ d'intérêt. Si tel est le cas, pourquoi ne pas nous envoyer un court texte ou, si vous préférez, un article de fond sur l'un de vos domaines privilégiés de collection? Il y a de bonnes chances que vos compagnons lecteurs y prennent plaisir. Et qui sait, votre article dévoilera peut-être des affinités communes chez certains d'entre eux. Vous n'avez rien à perdre et tout à gagner en faisant connaître vos intérêts philatéliques aux autres. ✉

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NEWS, VIEWS & HAPPENINGS
NOUVELLES, OPINIONS ET ÉVÈNEMENTS

CORRECTION FOR PART I

Part I of the John Walsh article in the September/October 2014 issue showed an incorrect image at the bottom of page 283. The correct image is shown below. Our apologies to readers and the author.

50TH ANNIVERSARY

Congratulations are in order to the Saskatoon Stamp Club celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. President Ernie Wlock writes that the first stamp club in Saskatoon was organized in 1933 and was active until the early 1940s.

The current club has 53 members and has had 299 members on its rolls since its inaugural meeting in 1964. The club meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month from September through May and once, Tuesday evenings, during the summer months.

As part of its 50th anniversary celebrations, the club issued a special 50th Anniversary Newsletter depicting the city's Broadway Bridge spanning the South Saskatchewan River on its cover of its newsletter. The identical image is also pictured on its 50th anniversary cover. Only 100 anniversary covers were produced and are available from Martin Schofield for $2.00 plus $1.80 postage at mschofield@sasktel.net as long as supplies last.

CALGARY PHILATELIST

If you are like most philatelists, you have probably wondered about the stamps that Hollywood moviemakers use on the covers that we see in movies. You have no doubt noticed that the audience is never shown a clear shot of the address on the envelope, its stamp, or the postmark.

Leanteri Polvikoski, writing in the June 2014 issue of the *Calgary Philatelist*, tells readers that movie studios are "leery of using real stamps and postmarks…" on covers used in films. To get a better view of the cover, the author freezes the frame scene in which it appears in an effort to have a closer look at the postage stamp and its cancel. These "movie" stamps are invariable blurry so as to be undecipherable and the cancellation date consists of a fake series of numbers.

It is amazing to see the lengths that prop makers go to, to produce their fake creations.

The issue also includes an illustrated article on Calgary postmarks by Dale Speirs.

NEW ISSUES FROM ICELAND

Iceland has announced the following issues released from March to May, 2014. It should be noted that most of these issues consist of multiple sets of stamps or sheetlets.

Stamp Descriptions	Issue date
Architecture	27.03.2014
The North by the Sea	27.03.2014
Musical Instruments	27.03.2014
Town Festivals II	08.05.2014
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PENAL LABOUR PHILATELY

By Richard Logan

From 1862 until 1894, the land to the north of the Gulf of Tadjoura, located in the Horn of Africa, was called Obock. It was ruled by Somali and Afar Sultans, local authorities with whom France signed various treaties starting in 1862 to gain a foothold in the region. The French interest was in having a coaling station for steamships, which would become especially important with the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869. Up to that time, French ships had to buy coal at the British port of Aden across the gulf, an unwise dependency in case of war.

By 1885, Obock had 800 inhabitants and the French government created a postal letter service by camel express for use in Obock and the Somali Coast. At first, the inhabitants used the general stamps of the French Colonies and in 1892 they were hand-stamped in black with "OBOCK." (Scott 1-20) Later the same year, some of these were also surcharged with values from 1 centime to 5 francs. (Scott 21-31) By the end of the year, a supply of the omnibus Navigation and Commerce issues became available, inscribed "OBOCK" in red or blue. (Scott 32-44)

In 1893 Obock issued triangular 2-franc and 5-franc designs depicting a camel and rider looking east. The stamps were printed on quadrille paper and are imperforate with simulated perforations printed as a frame in the design of the stamps. (Scott 44 and 45)

The Obock definitive issue of 1894 featured rectangular stamps, depicting a missionary at dinner with Somali Chiefs. They too are imperforate and have simulated perforations printed as a frame on the 1-centime to 1-franc stamps. (Scott 46-58) These low values are relatively common. However, the high values are the stamps for which Obock is most famous with philatelists. The 2-, 5-, 10-, 20-, 25- and 50-franc imperforate stamps are in the shape of a large equilateral triangle: 2-franc 37mm at the base; 5-franc 42mm at the base; and 10-, 25- and 50- franc 46mm at the base with a scalloped line resembling the outline of a perforated stamp printed all around the design, which features Somali Warriors travelling west. (Scott 60-64)

Scott 63 – 25 francs and Scott 64 – 50 francs.

Scott 49 – Five centimes.

At the time, the face value of the 25 and 50-franc values alone were the equivalent of $15.00 U.S. dollars in gold. Because of the high face value, stamp dealers tried to buy used copies; however, few packages left the French colony with heavy postage. Local businesses and government officials were besieged by correspondence asking for used examples at almost the price of mint, never hinged stamps.

There was, however, one stamp dealer in neighbouring Djibouti who could supply the stamps. He offered superb used copies at less than face value.

It seems that the enterprising stamp dealer had discovered the following: the French penal system provided that local inhabitants convicted of petty crimes - sometimes deliberately committed - and fined, had the alternative of paying the fine or going to jail, where they were farmed out to work off the fine. This gave the government extra revenue and cheap labour for local industry.

Scott 48 – Four centimes.

When the indentured inhabitants - who had received food and shelter while working no harder than usual to stay alive - were released, they were given an official "document of quittance." For accounting purposes, postage stamps equal to the fine were affixed and cancelled with the same device used by the post office.

Therefore, at the end of their sentence, they would ask for the 25 and 50-franc stamps to be placed on the release papers and receive for these hard cash from the stamp dealer. It was a perfect alliance: the inhabitants made money, the government made money, local industry made money, the stamp dealer made money, and stamp collectors bought the stamps at a cheaper price. This went on for about 12 months, then suddenly stopped.

A sympathetic judge, who was bothered by the unusual increase in petty crimes, magnanimously fined a prisoner only 5 francs instead of the normal 25 or 50 francs. The prisoner was struck with overwhelming shock and protested the unfairness of the small fine.

The judge immediately started an investigation, which ended with the abolition of the use of postage stamps on "documents of quittance."

Authentic uses of Obock stamps on cover are not often seen.

From 1894 to 1902 the French administration used a combination of Djibouti stamps and Obock stamps either hand-stamped or surcharged "DJIBOUTI."

A very happy period of time suddenly ended, and it got worse. The colonial administration, late in 1894 realized that the Obock anchorage was more exposed than the south side of the Gulf of Tadjoura and set up a permanent French administration called French Somaliland in the City of Djibouti. Subsequently the population of Obock declined.

Scott 31 – Surcharge hand stamped in blue.

A forgery of Scott 4 by Jean De Sperati.

Under the now Republic of Djibouti, Obock is a regional capital and a key import and export centre for the country. In addition, some of the best diving, snorkelling and surfing in the world takes place in the surrounding waters. ✉

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Blue Sugar Cane:

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY AND FIJI'S POSTAGE STAMPS

By Derrick Grose

Blue sugar cane? When sugar cane made its first appearance on the stamps of Fiji on the definitive issues of 1938, the 5-pence value depicted the cane fields in blue. Evidently this was not a realistic depiction of an exotic Fijian variety of sugar cane; the stamp was promptly reissued with yellow green sugar cane replacing the shocking blue from the original issue. Despite sugar's inauspicious debut as the subject of a Fijian stamp, subsequent issues succeed in communicating the important role of sugar in Fiji's history and economic development.

Sugar cane could be found in Fiji long before anyone had invented postage stamps, but only a relatively short time span separates the construction of the first sugar mill and the introduction of postage stamps. Although sugar cane is indigenous to Fiji and other South Pacific islands, and is featured in the myths and legends of the region, it was only in 1862 that Mr. David Whippy built Fiji's first sugar mill on the island of Wakaya to make sugar for local use. Eight years later, another milestone in the commercial development of the islands took place when, in 1870, the Fiji Times issued the islands' first postage stamps allowing the general public to take advantage of its newspaper delivery network to send other mail. The following

Definitive issue of 1938 with blue sugar cane and corrected issue with yellow green sugar cane

The one-shilling sixpence value of the first Elizabeth II definitive issue of 1954-1956 is the first of several issues depicting sugar cane trains.

year stamps were issued bearing the royal cipher CR (*Cakobau Rex*) and one year later the first sugar mill was built in Suva, and cane fields were planted on much of the land now occupied by the capital city. A British colonial administration was established one year later and the *Cakobau Rex* definitives were overprinted V.R. as Queen Victoria became the sovereign. Sixty-four years more would elapse before the" blue sugar cane definitive" would be issued. By that time, the industry would have profoundly marked the islands in a way that has not faded despite the declining economic importance of sugar.

Descendants of indentured workers from India are depicted cutting sugar cane on the ten shilling values of 1961 and 1964.

The need for agricultural labour to grow and harvest sugar cane resulted in a dramatic change in the ethnic and cultural composition of the population of Fiji. After King Cakobau ceded his sovereignty over Fiji to colonial officials in 1874 (commemorated in the Centenary of the Deed of Cession commemoratives issued on October 9, 1974), colonial policy aimed to protect a way of life of an indigenous population that had been ravaged by diseases introduced by Europeans. Such a policy was a barrier to the agricultural development that was essential to making the colony economically viable. The solution was to bring indentured

One of four stamps were issued in 1979 to commemorate the centenary of the arrival of Indians as indentured labourers to work on Fiji's sugar plantations.

workers from India. This practice began in 1879 and continued until 1916. Although their return passage was paid, most of the Indian workers made Fiji their home, and Indians grew to represent just under half of the population. The descendants of the indentured workers, wearing turbans, were depicted cutting sugar cane on the 10-shilling values of 1961 and 1964 (change in watermark). On May 11, 1979, four stamps were issued commemorating the centenary of the arrival of Indians as indentured labourers to work on Fiji's sugar plantations. The stamps show the adaptation of the Indian population to life in Fiji and the history of their arrival; they depict Indian women making music (4 cent), Indian men around a Polynesian kava bowl (15 cent), Indian houses and sugar cane (30 cent), and the sailing ship Leonidas and a map of the South Pacific (40 cent). The Leonidas, that brought the first Indentured workers to Fiji, is not the only means of transportation related to the sugar industry that has been featured on Fiji's stamps.

The post office has also recognized the influence of the sugar industry in stamp issues depicting Fiji's sugar cane trains. The rail network that by 1988 snaked for 645 kilometres (401 miles) between cane fields, mills and port facilities has been featured several times on Fiji's stamps. The narrow gauge railway systems that first carried sugar in 1876 are featured on the one shilling six pence value of the first Elizabeth II definitive issue of 1954-1956 and on at least two subsequent issues. Locomotives used on the rail networks are the subject of a set of four stamps issued on January 26, 1976. They depicted steam locomotive Number One (4 cent), diesel locomotives Number One (20 cent) and Number Eight (15 cent) and the Free Passenger Train (30 cent). Sugar mills rolling stock was featured again in a set issued on October 26, 1999 to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union. Like the earlier set, this issue depicted one steam locomotive, two diesel locomotives and the Free Passenger Train. While Fiji's postal administration has made obvious efforts to reach topical collectors interested in trains, other modern stamps with a less narrow-gauge focus provide insight into the history, political and economic development of the islands.

The Labasa sugar mill was depicted on the 18 cent Fijian architecture definitive issued on December 22, 1980. The first mill in Labasa was relocated from Queensland by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company in 1894 and operations

Locomotives used on the rail networks are the subject of a set of four stamps issued on January 26, 1976 and similar subjects are depicted on a 1999 set celebrating the 125th anniversary of the U.P.U.

The Fiji Sugar Corporation's Labasa sugar mill, which was established by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company in 1894, is depicted on the 18 cent Fijian architecture definitive issued on December 22, 1980.

continue at that location under the Fiji Sugar Corporation. The sugar cane crop was depicted on the 50-cent value of the Commonwealth Day issue of March 14, 1983 and on the May 13, 2000 issue celebrating the 80th birthday of President Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara. The president appears with workers in a cane field on the one dollar denomination of a set that also depicts him with lumberjacks and a lumber truck, women and ships. Although sugar continues

Wakaya Island, the home of Fiji's first sugar mill, was featured on a Tourism issue of August 18, 1980.

to be an important source of employment, it did not rank in the list of Fiji's top five exports (fish, water, garments, timber, and gold) in 2011. Tourism has been expanding rapidly since the early 1980s and is now the leading economic activity. It is interesting to note that when the island of Wakaya was featured on a stamp on August 18, 1980, it was not as the home of Fiji's first sugar mill, but as part of a "Tourism Issue." Although tourism has eclipsed sugar in economic importance in Fiji, stamps issued between 1938 and 2000 serve as a reminder of sugar cane's historical importance and on-going contribution to the economic and cultural development of the islands. ✉

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The Meaning of Value
IN STAMP COLLECTING

By Julia Widdig

In the late 1930s, the mother of renowned bond analyst Bill Gross (Fig.1) of Pimco (Pacific Investment Management Company), bought a sheet of 100 newly issued commemorative stamps for three dollars. Twenty years later she presented them to her son as if they were magic beans—an investment in his future. She told him to take the sheet to San Francisco to show to stamp dealers for valuation and sale, hoping he would be able to put the money towards his college education. Unfortunately, the trip brought nothing but disappointment.

Figure 1.

None of the four stamp dealers Gross visited in San Francisco offered more than his mother had paid 20 years earlier. Then, 20 years after that, 40 years after mother Gross invested in the stamps, Gross became intensely interested in stamps, and began to acquire his own collection. He began studying philatelic literature and learned to analyze which stamps became valued on the stamp market, and which were not and why. He came to realize that the rarity of his stamps was an important factor in the increase of their value, as rare stamps attracted the attention of wealthy collectors. This time around, with the knowledge and experience gained through philatelic research, the monetary value of some of Gross's stamps had grown tenfold or more.

In the 1930s, the stamps had been worth pennies. Twenty years later, their worth had undergone no major change. Yet, another 20 years later, they were worth thousands of dollars, and Gross had sponsored the National Stamp Gallery at the Smithsonian Institute. (Fig. 2) How does such a change in value happen? How and why do stamps gain worth beyond the face value ascribed to them when they are first issued for postal use? It is all the more puzzling since stamps can appear as relatively insignificant because of their size and initial function, and that they furthermore have a value attached to them from the outset. In this paper, by investigating the worldwide phenomenon of stamp collecting I will consider the intriguing discrepancy that characterizes the dual status of stamps as objects of mass utilization on the one hand, and as collectors' items on the other. What determines the value of stamps? Some historical background may help answer the question.

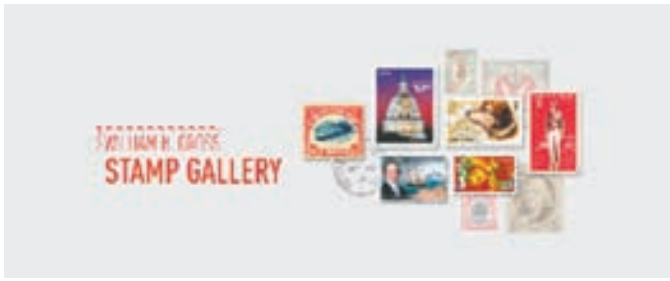

Figure 2.

Stamps were first introduced in Britain in 1840, and in the United States in 1847. Until then, postal systems were very complex and expensive. The recipient of the letter was responsible for paying for the delivery and the fees depended on the distance and the number of pages, which led people to "cross-write" in order to save paper and avoid paying outrageous fees. The solution came from Rowland Hill in January of 1837. Hill had watched his housemaid receive a letter and carefully scan the envelope, decoding the message from her lover, but then refuse to accept the mail because the service charge was too high. He realized that postage was too expensive, and paid for by the wrong person. It gave him the idea to suggest prepayment, for which the charge would be low and uniform, and based on weight. In a letter sent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Hill proposed using "a bit piece of paper, just large enough to bear the stamp, covered at the back with a glutinous wash", which was eventually to become the Penny Black (Fig.3), the world's first adhesive postage stamp.

Figure 3.

Figures 4 a & 4b.

In the United States mail was also very expensive: a letter containing one sheet sent from New York City to Buffalo cost 25 cents, which for many was approximately one quarter of a day's salary. This meant that many recipients refused to pay, which led to piles of "dead letters" at the post offices across the country. In the United States, the first federally issued stamps were released in 1847, and bore the faces of Ben Franklin and George Washington (Fig. 4a. & 4b.). They were not, however, received with great enthusiasm and "during the first five years after stamps were introduced, less than 2% of America's mail made use of them" (Ross, 1998). The introduction of a postal service increased revenues, ensuring that the users of the mail systems did indeed pay, and improving the reliability of the postal system. The regulation of the fees for postal service became a responsibility of the state that provided a service paid for by the users, the value of which was inscribed on the product itself in different cent and dollar values. It took some time for stamps to become an integral part of postal communication, but eventually they took. Stamp collecting was not slow to follow.

WHY AND HOW COLLECTORS VALUE STAMPS

Collecting, according to Belk in Collecting in a Consumer Society, is "the process of actively, selectively and passionately acquiring and possessing things removed from ordinary use and perceived as part of a set of non-identical objects or experiences" (Belk, 1995:67). Interestingly, collecting and studying postage stamps, an activity known as "philately", began not long after the first postage stamp was issued in 1840. By 1861 the first printed catalogue had been issued, and the first album in 1862 (Fig.5). From the 1860s onward, scholarly study of the history of individual stamps began, with a view to how they mirrored events, people, and the past. The popularity of stamp collecting reached its heights in the 1930s and 1940s, when it was the number one hobby around the globe, thanks in part to the influence of dedicated collectors like King George V, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and King Farouk of Egypt (Harlow, 1940:6).

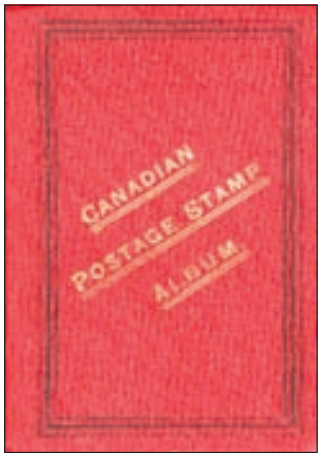

Figure 5.

Collectors use a variety of ways to organize their collections: some concentrate on a single country, or region, others on a historical period; some study one issue or a single type of usage, yet others create a thematic collection around one story, or a topical collection around one subject. Philatelists value stamps as much more than functional flat pieces of adhesive paper through their fascination with the historical, cultural, and geographic aspects of that material object that acquires value through its own story of what it is and how it came into existence. But why and how is this the case?

The answer is based on the meaning of value, and the fact that value in itself is a social construct. Why we value anything is based on socialization. The criteria that individuals use to value things are based on what has been deemed significant by society at large. We value goods for subjective reasons (emotional, sentimental, pride of accomplishments, or aesthetics); for objective reasons (necessity, physical sustenance); for social reasons (social standing, recognition, reputation, prestige); for cultural reasons (tradition, for example); or economics (monetary value). According to Beckert and Aspers, "Value is never intrinsic to the materiality of an object but rather is inseparably connected to the concept of meaning" (2011:11). Even goods that are necessary for the satisfaction of innate needs such as food must be understood, and have a value, that is culturally and socially entrenched.

So what about stamps? How and why stamp collectors value their stamps may vary. First is the economic value of stamps. As was made evident by Bill Gross, stamps have more value than just their ascribed post office sale price. With time, the value of stamps appreciates and comes to represent more than the denomination printed in the corner. Stamps and stamp collections also have subjective value to a collector. For a collector, the "social value of the collection may represent a symbol of social status, raise his self-esteem, or even provide a sense of pride, accomplishment, or cultural history" (Carey, 2007:339), which transcends the economic benefit of having a valuable collection. The sense of pride and accomplishment also applies to the social value of stamp collections. Completing a collection or obtaining a rare or sought-after stamp can give a collector a certain status within the philatelic community. Collectors may also value their collections as expressions of national pride or cultural history. In this sense, stamps have great value and are understood in a

variety of ways by their collectors, who subjectively assign them personal value.

When speaking with George Pepall, the President of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, it became clear that there are two kinds of stamp enthusiasts: the investors— those who look more towards the financial reward of stamp collecting, focusing on the economic possibilities of the hobby— and the collectors whose passion for stamps is based on symbolic or cultural grounds. Heinz Widdig, my grandfather, was a stamp collector for a total of 15 years. He began in his youth, first collecting stamps in order to learn more about the cultures of the world, then taking a break, and starting again when my father was young in the early 1960s, as a sort of father-son activity. At that time, my grandfather chose to focus his collection on France (Fig. 6). His choice was a reflection of his admiration for the culture, the people, the wildlife and history of France. Unlike my grandfather, many collectors first choose their own country as an act of nationalistic pride or as a means through which they can learn an alternative history, through a new lens, namely that of stamps in the context of the postal system. Stamps, like currency, have a certain political or national significance. Stamps often depict the nation's leaders or other important cultural or historical icons, as well as national landmarks, fauna and flora. Thus they give insight into the country's national identity and culture. A country's "stamp time-line" is marked by watershed moments, and so offers an interesting perspective, shedding light on significant events (Fig.7) and their representation in stamp form. This is what sets stamps apart from "any other old thing". The values ascribed to stamps and stamp collections by their owners are wide-ranging, and based on the interest and passion of the collector.

Figure 6.

Figure 7.

It is useful to analyze how collectors value their collections by examining three distinctions that Beckert and Aspers have identified:

1) Use value vs. investment value:

On the one hand, use value "refers to what is gained from the qualities of a good through its use". The value of a good with high use value is "based on the satisfaction stemming from their use". On the other hand, a good's investment value "derives from the expectation of monetary gain to be realized" (Beckert & Aspers, 2011:11). As was the case with Bill Gross and his mother, stamp-collecting can serve as an investment and, more generally, that is the case with the individuals who have inherited collections after the passing of a friend or family member, and primarily considers the collection for its monetary value.

2) Individualistic value vs. relational value:

On the one hand, individualistic value "refers to the satisfaction of a buyer's desire regardless of any social interaction … associated with the purchase" (Beckert & Aspers, 2011:12). Relational value, on the other hand, is based on what others think or will think about the purchase, and is determined by the buyer's desired place within a relationship or group. This aspect manifests itself, for example, when a collector's status and prestige within the philatelic community are enhanced by his or her ability to complete a stamp collection or to obtain a high award level at a major exhibition (Fig. 8).

Figure 8.

3) Functional value vs. symbolic value:

On the one hand, functional value is given to a good that "allows its owner to use it to alter a state of the world based on the physical effect of the good." Symbolic value, on the other hand, "refers to the meaning a good has for its owner in the owner's social environment that extends beyond the good's physical effects". Stamps start out with an obvious functional value, since they are initially used to confirm payment of postage. However, due to cultural and social forces influencing what and how certain goods are valued, they come to hold significant investment and symbolic value (Beckert & Aspers, 2011:13).

Catherine Carey in Modeling Collecting Behavior: The Role of Set Completion combines these categories to characterize collectors as individuals who ignore the functionality of the good in order to heighten its symbolic meaning or to focus on its investment value. Even those who assemble their stamp collections for personal amusement rather than future monetary gain accept the obliteration of the stamps' initial function by cancellation. (Carey, 2007:338) There is a "distinction between how a consumer values an ordinary good, as opposed to a col-

lectible. An ordinary good only has value in its use by the consumer. A collectible may be valued both as a good for its ordinary use, which may include its aesthetic value to the consumer, and for its social value, which includes its contribution to the collection. This distinction is important to the understanding of why collectors may acquire ordinary goods, as well as goods traditionally labeled collectibles" (Carey, 2007:338). In the eyes of the collector, goods that can become collectibles have both ordinary value and social value, which is enhanced through the completion of the collection or the purchase of a rare item, each one being a way to contribute meaningfully to the value of the collection.

As noted by the editor of Young England in 1862, "The use and charm of collecting any kind of object is to educate the mind and the eye to careful observation, accurate comparison, and just reasoning on the differences and likenesses which the objects present" (Harlow, 1940:2). Harlow comments that "through philately you find yourself becoming involved in the history not only of nations and of mail service but of telegraphy, transportation, commerce, manufacturing, education, secret societies, the arts, hotel-keeping—in short, it is not one but a congeries (assemblage) of hobbies" (Harlow, 1940:9). Stamps are more than just small pieces of paper with which to send mail; they teem with different kinds of meaning attributed by collectors who are individuals with diverse interests and reasons for collecting. The value of stamps as a good is complex, representing national pride, potential for monetary gain, or interest in history and the world. In the words of Belk, "Collecting, especially of the classifying sort epitomized by stamp collecting, offered a means to seem to gain control of the world and of the past" (1995:46).

CRITERIA FOR THE VALUE OF STAMPS

We have determined why and how collectors value stamps. But what specifically gives certain stamps more value than others? Overall, the value of stamps depends on factors such as design, demand, rarity, condition, errors, and extent of documentation.

Design: There is little doubt that the aesthetic quality of stamps has an impact on the enduring interest of collectors. Governments spend a great deal of time selecting the imagery that will be put onto the postage stamps, as it indirectly becomes the face of the country, the people, or the state. Especially before the onset of globalization, when travel and knowledge of other countries were limited, the designing of stamps reflected national tastes and values as well as offering aesthetic appeal through colour, proportion, detail and symbolism.

Demand: The quantity of stamps issued, by influencing supply and demand, ultimately determines how rare a stamp is; for example, if Great Britain issues a commemorative stamp in an edition smaller than one million, and there are over 16 million collectors in the United Kingdom, the high demand makes the stamp scarce, thus giving it more value. However, this rarity only becomes important if the stamp is of high quality and in good condition. As George Pepall shared with me, "Oddly enough, some items that are rare are not necessarily valuable, and some items that are not very rare can be very valuable. It all depends on supply and demand." (Pepall, 2012)

Condition: A stamp's condition also greatly influences its worth on the market. This is also the most difficult factor to determine. These are the terms used by the Nigerian Philatelic Service to describe the condition or grade of stamps:

Figure 9.

"i) Unmounted Mint: It has not been affixed to an album page in any way so its gum is impeccable (Fig. 9).

ii) Mounted Mint: as above but very lightly hinged, bearing exceptionally minute traces of previous stamp mount(s).

iii) Unused: Part o.g. This indicates a stamp that has been heavily mounted in an album either by hinges or by means of a portion of its gum, but still retains some semblance of the original gum (hence the abbreviation o.g. - from original gum).

iv) Unused: without gum; an unpostmarked specimen which has nonetheless been stuck down for some time, and on being soaked off the album page, had its gum dissolved. The back of stamps and the gum should be intact, and never damaged or torn away.

Figure 10.

v) Very Fine used: "A stamp with the lightest possible postmark and otherwise intact" (Nigerian Philatelic Service) (Fig. 10); four margins well clear of the image).

vi) Other lesser grades of used stamps are also recognized: fine, and average. Stamps with tears, noticeable thins, missing perforations or staining are not valued, and are considered spacefillers for otherwise unattainable rare stamps. Categories i, ii, and v are the ideal conditions aimed for by collectors. The most generous prices will be paid for the finest quality, and anything beneath will be priced accordingly lower.

Figure 11.

Errors: Interestingly enough, unlike collectors of furniture or paintings, stamp collectors pay special attention to stamps with errors, giving them special significance and value for their rarity. These errors and imperfections speak to history and the stamps' "life story", which may appeal to stamp collectors. Some famous errors include stamps with inverted overprint, such as the 1918 Inverted Jenny (Fig. 11), which is the most famous error in American stamp printing and is valued at 525,000 US dollars in recent auctions. Collectors have a high regard for this type of error. In 2005, a block of four Inverted Jenny stamps was sold for 2.9 million US dollars (FamousStamps.org). Collectors also value stamps with missing or wrong colors. The world's most expensive stamp, the Tre skilling Yellow (Fig. 12), is worth five million pounds and is especially valuable and famous because it was printed in yellow when, in fact, it should have been green like the others. (Wall, 2012). Sometimes, stamps intended to be perforated are completely devoid of perforation around their edges, which is also a prized flaw. However, in this case, a pair showing no perforation on any sides is required to establish that it is original, and that the perforations have not been cut off (Nigerian Philatelic Service) (Fig. 13).

Figure 12.

Figure 13.

Given stamp collecting's interconnection with history, the age of a stamp has a special place in the minds of collectors, and because older stamps were generally produced in smaller quantities, they can also be rare. The prices of rare and famous stamps vary, from 3,000 dollars for an unused Penny Black to 9.97 million dollars for the 1868 Z Grill stamp (Fig. 14) However, an old stamp in bad condition is worth almost nothing, even if it is rare.

Documentation: The price characteristics of collectibles like stamps are also determined by the extent to which the collectible good has been "catalogued" - by level (status), variability, and uniformity. One-of-a-kind goods and collectibles such as art cannot be standardized and are thus subject to wide price fluctuations, while standardized collectibles such as stamps can be found in price lists and in published guides, covering nearly all variations and types of stamps. The rarity of a stamp is thus based on its visibility in the market.

Stamp bloggers give advice to individuals who have recently inherited a collection but know little about stamp collecting. In an article entitled "A Non-Collector's Guide" in Rasdale's Stamp News, Kellerman gives a number of other indicators for high value: factors such as how much money was put into gathering the stamps, how carefully the collection was organized, whether the stamps have been neatly mounted and carefully fixed to the pages, whether it contains covers. Overall, the more effort put into the collection, the higher the value it receives (2010:1).

Who gives stamps value or evaluates collections? According to George Pepall, commercial evaluation is done professionally by members of dealer associations in the various countries: "They generally charge an hourly fee for evaluation of large, high quality collections, often waived if a collection is sold to them." These individuals are also involved in the establishment of price guides, which I will go into greater detail about shortly.

THE STAMP AS A GOOD IN THE MARKET OF SINGULARITIES

Stamp collectors are not looking for just another stamp, but rather the right stamp, the stamp that furthers or completes their collection, or a particularly rare stamp, for example. These characteristics define homo singularis, or the participant in the singularities market. As opposed to homo economicus (the "economic human"), homo singularis waits patiently until he/she finds his/her ideal product, regardless of price or time. He or she is determined to find the best or right product, and is not looking to maximize profit. Like homo economicus, homo singularis is rational and self-interested; however, "his action is determined by the combined effects of two orientations: the search for the 'good' or the 'right' products and the best means-end alternative. Homo singularis approaches the choice of the product with countless criteria of judgment, whereas homo economicus uses a single criterion of judgment and moves into a single world

Figure 14.

(Karpik, 2010:67). The aforementioned homo singularis is an agent in the singularities market, which parallels the stamp market.

Although stamps start out for the most part as homogeneous goods, produced for a distinct and standardized purpose, through time some begin to gain subjective and singular traits. Karpik defines a singular market as one composed of goods characterized by multidimensionality, incommensurability, and uncertainty. Postage stamps fit this category. They are multidimensional because "the significance of each of the dimensions is inseparable from the significance of all others". A stamp from 1850 (Fig. 15) that was produced in larger quantities, for example, though maintaining a certain significance, is not as valuable as an 1840 stamp because it lacks one condition of its value: rarity. Additionally, if one reproduces a valuable stamp, the reproduction is deemed a forgery and has significantly less value.

Figure 15.

There is a well-established online network of stamp collectors who provide information and guidance through the form of blogs and personal websites, displaying their collections, and offering advice to new collectors or to those who have recently inherited a collection and are unsure of how to proceed. The existence of local, regional, national, and even international stamp clubs ensures an open forum within which participants, at multiple levels of the stamp market, can gain access to information. Blogs created by avid stamp collectors suggest to newcomers as well as experienced collectors how to proceed in case of uncertainty, often recommending they go see a dealer or contact an umbrella organization. Some of these individuals also trade and sell stamps, which makes uninformed participants especially vulnerable to exploitation. However, to maintain a stable price range for stamps, a singularity after all, catalogues that serve as price guides are published for sale. These also give buyers confidence when purchasing the good sight unseen, without fear of being "ripped off". The use of such judgment tools gives the market more transparency. The more specialized catalogues give a very detailed stamp profile, indicating price, the varieties in the printing process, printing methods, perforations, color, date of issue, mint price, designer, face value, coils, catalog number, varieties (misprints), watermarks, the existence of forgeries, etc. The price guides give the collector or investor all relevant information to the stamp's price and its value in the current stamp market.

Figure 16.

One common stamp guide to use, and the one that my grandfather used, is called Michel Katalog (Fig. 16), which is the most popular one in the German-speaking world. Catalogues started out as dealer's price lists, and though they still serve this purpose, as the philatelic knowledge expanded, so did these price lists. They are compiled by stamp dealers who have great experience in the field, such as Stanley Gibbons, Great Britain's most famous stamp dealers. The use of appellations, i.e. known names or brands associated with quality, is important in the stamp collecting market. Collectors or investors have always been able to find comfort in the "big names", such as Stanley Gibbons' Stamp Catalogue, Michel Katalog, or Scott Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue (Fig. 17), and rely on the information they provide.

The prices are determined by a committee established by publishers of the catalogue. This committee is made up of representatives of dealers, specialist societies, and auc-

Figure 17.

tion houses who have much experience with commercial philately. These individuals reach out to dozens of other contacts—major auction houses, buyers, specialists' societies, and sellers in the marketplace—to come up with the information provided in the catalogues. Quality assurance is very important in this market. To ensure that participants are acting ethically, there are certain reputed stamp dealers and appraisers who can be called upon to authenticate rare and unique stamps and covers before they enter the market. According to Pepall, "the evaluation process is as objective as any valuation process of any asset can be." Any subjectivity occurs in the eye and mind of the potential buyer or seller, who must make the decision on a purchase or sale privately. Standards are based on the aforementioned qualifications (rarity, condition etc.), but "recent market prices in world-respected auctions are as objective a tool as any process can produce. It is not unlike the stock market in that respect. Those market prices are the determinant of accuracy and reliability" (Pepall, 2012).

Many of the aforementioned price catalogues, and international stamp organizations such as the American Philatelic Society (founded in 1886) or the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (founded in 1887) have established reputations and experience, primary building blocks of trust. In addition, the individuals who set the prices found in stamp catalogues make a living from this marketplace and are highly credible as leaders because of their role in philately, whether they have published in the philatelic press or extensively sold and bought in the marketplace. Expertise, which is associated with trust, is established through time and professional service and by consistently upholding a formal code of ethics in philatelic business. Almost every country has its own national philatelic organization, which facilitates the publishing of journals, gives collectors and investors access to relevant resources, organizes conventions and bourses, and deals with "everything philatelic". In the same way that currency needs to be guaranteed by a central bank, the authenticity of rare stamps needs to fall under the authority of philatelic institutions whose role it is to uphold standards and maintain trust.

A stamp worth nothing can appear much the same as a stamp worth dozens or maybe even hundreds of dollars and if a new collector or seller encounters an unscrupulous dealer, there is a chance of the new buyer overpaying or the inexperienced seller receiving less than the stamp is worth. Those who become involved with stamp collecting through inheritance or who are just entering the philatelic world are especially susceptible. Stamp fraud (when replications or reproductions of stamps are passed off as originals), became especially prevalent during the rise of mail order services. It became incredibly easy to be deceptive and take advantage of one's anonymity. According to Steven Gelber, collectors who ordered approvals, that is, stamps sent to potential buyers that they were supposed to purchase or return, could substitute inferior stamps for the ones removed from the approval sheets. Mail buyers, too, were subject to the temptation to cheat. Purchasers frequently complained that they either received no stamps from their orders or lower-quality stamps than those advertised" (Gelber, 1992:766).

Price manipulation is not uncommon in the collectibles market, due to the fact that rare stamps are non-reproducible and limited in supply. Scheming sellers may "purchase a relatively inexpensive item in large quantities until they have a substantial percentage of the total existing population of that item", (Stoller, 1984:95) which drives up the price. Then, collectors looking to make a larger profit can further drive up the prices by purchasing additional items at above market costs, which "immediately raises the prices other dealers are willing to pay for the goods already owned by the manipulating dealer". (Stoller, 1984:95). Another way of manipulating the collector is through the publication of a price guide, which is important to determining the price of a stamp. According to Stoller, "The act of publishing the guide or, similarly, a catalogue or book of information on existing collectible items of a particular type, will function to organize a market and increase the interest of collectibles dealers in this particular category of good. Even if the prices are not inflated initially, the interest generated by the publications can lead to higher prices very quickly since the suppliers cannot respond to increased demand in any way other than by pushing up the prices at which they will buy and sell the existing stocks of the goods" (1984:95). There is always uncertainty in the market of singularities, which is why it is especially important that participants have access to information through networks, specialist authorities and trustworthy institutions.

What about the future of stamp collecting and the role of stamps in delivering the mail? As traditional "snail mail" diminishes, becoming obsolete because of the dominance of electronic forms of communication, one would conclude that the role of stamps would be threatened. However, this does not mean that stamp collecting will decline: stamps will forever maintain a place in the collectibles market, the market of singularities. According to George Pepall, "Since the first stamp in 1840, 174 years worth of stamps have been issued by the hundreds of countries in the world. That is enough of a collectible base to keep collectors happy for the rest of time, since there is always something new to learn about the old" (Pepall, 2012). Pepall believes that the hobby would adapt to what may become a shrinking number of new stamp issues. The continuance of new stamp issues is also ensured by the fact that they are a significant source of income to national governments just through sales to collectors around the world. They pro-

mote patriotism, tourism, and are a positive form of propaganda. Far from causing the decline or disappearance of stamp collecting, the expansion of electronic means of communication and social media is increasing the value of fine quality stamps by providing a global network for the efficient exchange of stamps, covers, and current information about them. The cultural, social and symbolic significance of stamps will persist and keep collectors passionate about philately. As the circulation of personal letters diminishes, fewer stamps may be issued, but they will maintain their meaning. What may at first glance appear paradoxical is actually logical given the economic and cultural role of stamp collecting. ✉

Julia Widdig wrote this paper for her course on The Sociology of Value and Money at University College, Utrecht, Netherlands. She currently lives in Copenhagen.

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let's talk EXHIBITING

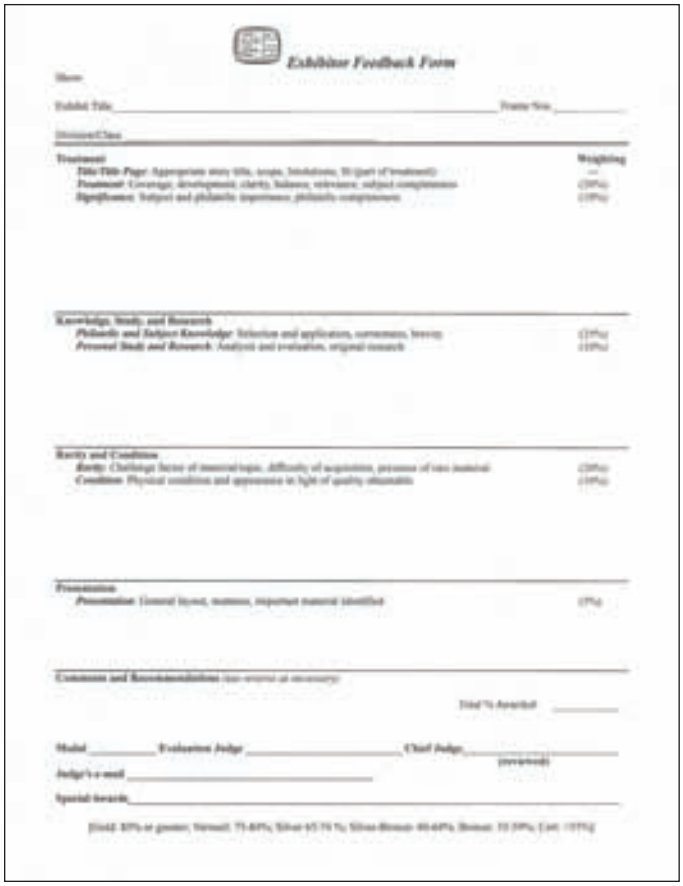
David Piercey, FRPSC

THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

In two recent instalments of this column I have emphasized the importance of your Story and the importance of your Plan. Now, we need to consider another component critically important in the evaluation of exhibits – how you demonstrate your "Knowledge, Study and Research" within the topic you are exhibiting so that the viewer and the judges can understand how well you know what you are talking about.

Knowledge, Study and Research weighs in at a full 35% in the evaluation of competitive exhibits in Canada, the United States, and in international exhibiting. FIGURE 1 shows the most current version of our RPSC Exhibit Feedback Form. (Note that "Treatment", "Knowledge, Study and Research" and "Rarity and Condition" are all to be weighted about equally in the evaluation process, whereas "Presentation" is supposed to weigh in at only 5% in the process.)

Consequently an exhibit with great material and a strong development could still be weak unless one can also demonstrate philatelic and subject knowledge. As exhibitors, this means we are expected to have learned our material especially well through the sort of personal study and research we normally would engage in while learning the intricacies of our material. Certainly we need to go well beyond the catalogue description of our material, going deeper into the more intricate knowledge found in our specialized catalogues and the other information found in our philatelic journals or specialized publications, and extracting the salient points necessary to demonstrate our knowledge of what we are exhibiting.



Exhibitor Feedback Form

And, though many of us are neither trained nor have the inclination (or time) to conduct original or secondary research in archives and special collections, any sort of "new" information we can convey as a result of our research and study also will count favorably in the evaluation of our exhibits.

"Knowledge, Study and Research" is demonstrated variously in the references you include (either on your Title Page or within your Synopsis), in the accurate and specialized information you include in the write-up accompanying your items, and in any analysis you have made about your material. In fact, analysis is an intangible that counts quite heavily here, as there is more complexity involved in the analysis of an item than in its simple description. Phil Stager, a very accomplished American exhibitor and APS judge, has more than once commented "don't just describe your material, analyse it", and the APS Manual of Philatelic Judging expects that "items shown must be analyzed to demonstrate knowledge of their significance and their representative roles in fulfilling exhibit development" (p. 16).

How you decide to do this is up to you, though the more you can demonstrate specialized knowledge in your write-up, and the more you can highlight any personal study and research (e.g., by selectively indicating such throughout the exhibit), the greater the appreciation that will be formed that you really do know what you are talking about.

Remember, in most cases the accomplished exhibitor with a strong exhibit knows more about the philately of his or her exhibit than any judge or jury assigned to evaluate it. Let then the research, the fruit of the attention you have brought to your material, become apparent to the viewer of your exhibit so that it is presented, and appreciated, in as complete a fashion as possible. ✉

PART I

The Duke Of Windsor Goes COWPUNCHING

By Dale Speirs

This article discusses the postal history of the drainage basin of the Highwood River between Highway 2, the main north-south highway in Alberta, and the Rocky Mountain foothills. This district included the E.P. Ranch, the personal property of the Duke of Windsor. Highway 2 marks the edge of the first steppe of the prairies, where rolling hills begin to give way to the flatlands. Along the highway is the city of High River, which grew because it was on the main route between Calgary and the American border, both the highway and the railroad. It is roughly 50 km south of Calgary. On the west side of the district in the foothills were settlements that sprouted during the 1930s petroleum boom, one of which, Royalties, is now extinct and the other, Longview, is a village much reduced from its glory days.

Figure 1 shows a modern map of the Highwood River area. Figure 2 is a 1922 map of the area, modified to show all the post offices. The small squares are one mile on a side. The railroad line on the right side of the map was the major transportation route for most of the district's history. Highway 2 followed alongside the railway but didn't exist until the 1950s. The E.P. Ranch (not shown) was an irregularly shaped area between Loch Sloy and Pekisko.

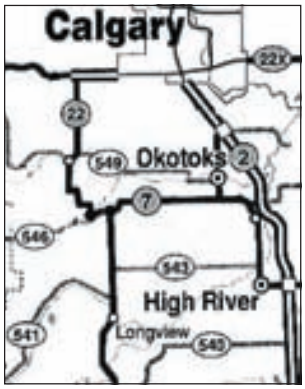


Figure 1 - map of modern High River area.

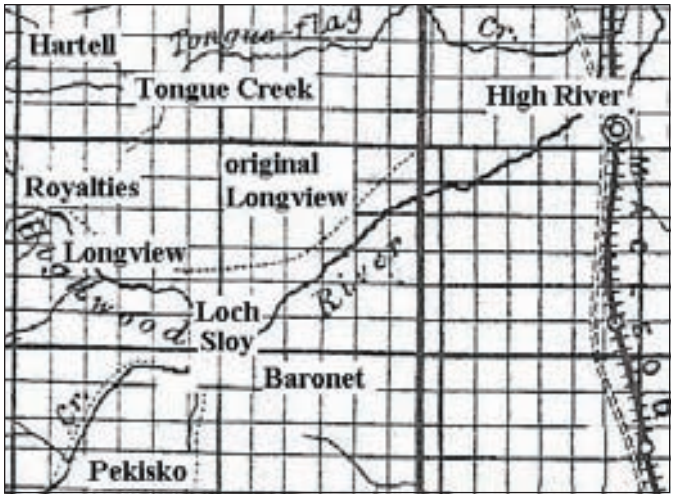


Figure 2 - map of Highwood post offices.

The district was initially settled in the 1880s by homesteaders and ranchers. Small coal mines were developed that supplied the local trade, then lumbering in the foothills to supply the demand for lumber. A short-lived oil boom started in early 1914 but was almost immediately killed off by World War I. In the late 1920s, drilling resumed but not until an oil well known as Royalties #1 came in big in 1936 did a new boom start. Overnight new towns grew up, but the oil wells were shallow and soon depleted. The drilling technology was primitive in those days, and within a decade the industry collapsed. Today there are many pumpjacks in the fields and a few small processing plants, but the business is nothing like it once was. Figure 3 shows a Millennium stamp issued by Canada depicting a generalized view of the southwestern Alberta foothills, which is also a very good summary of what the landscape looks like in the Highwood River district.

Figure 3 - stamp, southwest Alberta.

CHINOOKS.

The earliest Europeans and settlers in the southwestern Alberta foothills soon discovered the phenomenon of chinook winds. These winter winds come out of British Columbia and heat up as they descend the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains. They can raise the air temperature from -20C to +10C in an hour. Snow on the lower elevations below the mountains is sublimated directly into the air, rather than melting into water puddles first and then evaporating. Chinook winds usually travel at about 30 to 80 km/hr but have been known to reach 150 km/hr. The Highwood River district is in the heart of chinook country.

When the first cattle ranchers settled in southwestern Alberta during the 1880s, they had a streak of years with many chinooks and discovered they could graze their cattle year-round without having to feed them hay or grain in winter. They were eventually disabused of this lazy man's way of ranching when a hard winter with no chinooks occurred in 1906-07 and half the cattle in the area died of starvation because they couldn't dig through

Figure 4 - chinook stamp.

the heavy snowfalls to the grass. Today the ranchers still graze their cattle year-round but all of them keep a stockpile of hay or feed grain not only just in case, but because supplemental winter feeding has been proven to provide better beef. Figures 9, 13, and 16 are all photos taken by me on New Year's Day 2012, a few days after a chinook came through and cleared the snow off the lower elevations. The temperature at the time the photos were taken was about -10C.

Figure 4 is a Canadian stamp that illustrates a popular folktale of southwestern Alberta. It is about the rancher who was traveling home in his sleigh when a chinook came down from the mountains. He whipped the horses up to full speed and raced for home. All the way the front runners of his sleigh were on snow and the rear runners scraped along dry ground.

THE 1936 OIL BOOM.

Native tribes and homesteaders had long known of oil and gas seeps in the foothills, but it wasn't until the Royalties #1 well gushed in 1936 that an oil boom triggered the sudden growth of three boomtowns: Little Chicago, Little New York, and Little Philadelphia. All three towns grew up from cow pastures to thousands of residents within a few months. Adjacent to the Royalties #1 oil well, there grew Little Chicago. The drillers in the area were mostly Americans and because the well was on the edge of a large slough, it reminded them of the Illinois city on the lake. After World War II, the oil and natural gas dwindled away and so did the town. Today all that remains is a gas processing plant, and the townsite is pasture. By analogy, another oil field a few kilometres south was named Little New York, today called Longview. To the east of it was the original Longview, which was abandoned in 1936 as everyone rushed to get in on the oil business. The name was transferred to the new location.

South of Little New York was Little Philadelphia, hardly more than a suburb. It was quickly swallowed up by the new Longview and had no real independence or a post office. In the mad rush of the oil boom, settlers didn't fuss too much about land titles and just squatted on the land. This caused numerous problems in later years, and between 1961 and 1963 there had to be a lengthy series of legal maneuvers before the village of Longview could be incorporated.[4]

Figure 5 - Royalties - circa late 1930s.

ROYALTIES.

Little Chicago grew rapidly and its post office opened a year after Royalties #1 came in. The town name was considered undignified, so the post office was called Royalties, after the discovery well. The word itself refers to payments made to owners of mineral rights for the oil or gas. The Royalties post office opened on July 26, 1937 in a store operated by Percy George (Pete) Leman. He was an English homesteader who operated dray teams in the High River district. The mail distribution point for Royalties was from Okotoks, north of High River, which was strange because it is a further distance away than High River, as seen in Figure 1. The photo in Figure 5 shows the town a year or so after its founding. Leman was in office until his death on September 14, 1953 by which time Royalties was a shadow of itself, down to hamlet status. He was succeeded by his postal clerk Mary Tovee. She only stayed as postmaster for about five months, and then got a better position at the High River post office.

Figure 6 - Royalties - postmark, CDS, proof.

The next four postmasters were all wives of the owners of the general store, as it changed hands while the hamlet dwindled. In order of succession they were Mary French, Helene Johnson, Thelma Brown, and Josephine Feddema. Brown held the job from July 1, 1958 to

Figure 7 - Royalties - 2011-08-27.

July 23, 1963 when, as a widow, she moved to Calgary where she worked in sub-post offices, first at the Zellers store in the North Hill Shopping Centre and later on in the Hudson Bay Company store downtown into the late 1970s. Figure 6 shows the final type of postmark for Royalties. The Royalties post office closed on 1969-06-27, with Josephine Feddema as the last postmaster. [5] The townsite has now completely vanished and reverted to pasture, with only a roadside marker to record its existence. The gas processing plant remains and still uses the Little Chicago name. Figure 7 shows the townsite in 2011 (photo by the author). The pasture in the foreground is where the village once was.

Figure 9 - Longview, original location, looking west, 2012.

THE ORIGINAL LONGVIEW.

The postal history of Longview may be somewhat confusing because there were two different places of that name. The original location of Longview was a ranch house post office on the homestead of Samuel Robinson McBee. He was an American who came up to the district in 1904. When the post office opened on July 1, 1908, the name Longview was chosen because of the view of the mountains to the west. The first mail courier in the region, before and after the post office was opened, was Thomas Long, whose name was a coincidence. Some folk etymologies say the post office was named after him but it isn't so.[4] Figure 8 shows the proof strike of the first postmark.

Figure 8 - Longview - postmark, original location, split-circle, proof.

A.R. Allen homesteaded in the area and bought a general store at Longview in 1910. He took over the post office from McBee on July 18, 1913 and held it until he sold the store in 1919 to Samuel Thompson. The latter became postmaster on August 15, 1919 until September 18, 1928. Thompson mentioned that one of the prominent ranchers in the area, Guy Weadick, got his mail at the Longview post office, and was notorious as a fast talker who made it difficult for Thompson to get a word in edgewise. Weadick is an important name in southern Alberta history. Besides being a large ranch owner, he and his wife Flo were star rodeo performers, and in 1912 he was one of the founding fathers of the Calgary Stampede rodeo, the world's largest rodeo.

Thompson sold the store to John Stewart Scott who became postmaster on January 31, 1935. He was there only briefly until August 21, 1936. The final postmaster was Robert Henson, until the store and post office were abandoned on July 7, 1937 as everyone moved to Little New York where the money was. The location of the original Longview is entirely rural today, and is now known as East Longview. The only evidence that a village was ever there is a community hall still in use. Figure 9 was taken on New Year's Day 2012 after a chinook and is looking west to the Rockies from the original site. One can easily see how the name originated.

NEW LONGVIEW.

There was a gap of nearly nine months between the time the old Longview post office closed and the new one opened, although the residents still got mail by rural couriers or via the Royalties post office. Guy Weadick led a citizens' committee to successfully argue with postal officials in Ottawa to transfer the name Longview from the old location, rather than using Little New York as the post office name.[5] When the new Longview post office opened on March 16, 1938, the first postmaster was John Ancock, who had been postmaster a few miles north in the now-extinct village of Hartell. He succumbed to oil fever, gave up the Hartell postmastership, and moved south to Longview. After the oil boom died, he and his family moved to Washington State in 1945 and never returned.

At the original Longview post office site, annual gross revenues of the post office were in the $170 range plus or minus from fiscal year (ending in March) 1932 and slowly declined down to about $100 by fiscal year 1938. For the following fiscal year at the new location, gross revenue soared to $3,181.73 in one giant leap. It fluctuated in the $3,000 to $4,000 range until Fiscal 1945, when it slowly began declining down into the $2,000 range as the oil business declined.[12] By this time the Great Depression was over and prosperity returned to the ranching district.

Welby Henry Barkley took over the post office from Ancock on September 26, 1945 and held it until January 31, 1951 then his wife Marion until late 1955.

Figure 10 - Longview - post office photo, 2011.

Their assistant clerk was Gertrude Dorothy Parker, who became postmaster on November 1, 1955. I don't have dates of successors but along the way the post office moved into the village hall. Figure 10 shows the post office in 2011, by which time the population of Longview was about 350 people. The village is at the southern entrance to Kananaskis Provincial Park in the Rocky Mountains, and has summer tourist trade as well as agriculture and oilfield servicing. The residents are proud of their connection to the mountains and Figure 11 shows the pictorial postmark advertising it.

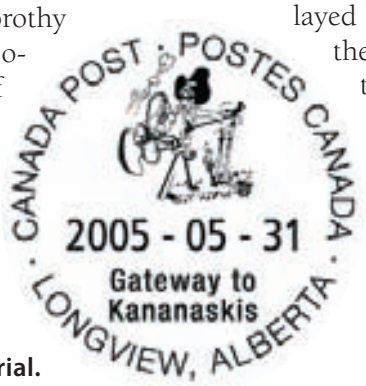


Figure 11 - Longview - postmark, pictorial.

ENGLISH CORNER.

About halfway between the new Longview and Pekisko was a large cluster of mailboxes serviced twice a week from High River by a mail courier. The location was known as English Corner because the surrounding homesteaders were all from Britain, but it was never a settlement of any kind nor did it have a post office. The mail was expected at 14h00 on delivery days but this was hypothetical because the courier was often delayed by bad roads. Local settlers would gather at the mail boxes, not only to get their mail but to hand over outgoing mail. The gatherings were a popular social occasion and often a fair-sized crowd would develop and gossip while waiting.[6] I could not relocate it but given how the area has depopulated this is not surprising. ✉

Look for Part II in an upcoming issue of The Canadian Philatelist

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PART I

Stamps of Nyasaland

AFTER BECOMING A BRITISH COLONY OR PROTECTORATE

By Joseph Monteiro

INTRODUCTION

Nyasaland was made famous to the British public through the exploits and explorations of David Livingstone in the 1850s. Like Livingstone, my exploration of the stamps of the Dark Continent came about for several reasons. First, the stamps of Nyasaland presented a bit of a puzzle given the sudden break in continuity in its issue. That is, the name of Nyasaland appeared on stamps until the end of 1963 then disappeared and reappeared with the same name, Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Second, the stamp designs appeared unique and conveyed a feeling of peacefulness, far removed from the hustle and bustle of the Western world. Third, my earlier articles examined the stamps of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and to provide a complete picture of the stamps of this region there was a need to review the stamps of Nyasaland. This article begins with a brief historical background, following which we will examine the definitive stamps beginning with the review of King Edward VII in 1908. We will then review the commemoratives, the booklets and postage dues. A brief summary concludes the article.

STAMPS OF NYASALAND

Historical Background

In 1891, Great Britain established the Nyasaland Districts Protectorate, which was called the British Central Africa Protectorate from 1893. The first postage stamps of the British Central Africa Protectorate were issued in April 1891 and produced by overprinting the Rhodesian stamps of the British South Africa Company with B.C.A. In 1897 the first stamps with the inscribed name BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA were issued for the British Central Africa Protectorate.

On July 6, 1907, the British Central Africa Protectorate became the Nyasaland Protectorate and its first stamps were issued on July 22, 1908. Stamps were marked Nyasaland Protectorate and later just Nyasaland, which continued until March 8, 1954. Thereafter, from July 1954 to September 1963, Nyasaland used the stamps of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (i.e., with the title 'Rhodesia & Nyasaland). When the Federation was dissolved in late 1963, it once again started issuing stamps under the name Nyasaland in November 1963. The first set of commemorative stamps (4) were issued on May 15, 1951 (excluding omnibus commemorative issues; e.g. Silver Jubilees, etc.). In total, it issued 139 stamps (SG 72-210), two booklets and five postage due stamps (D1-D5 – five values). This does not include stamps of different shades or coil stamps.

On December 31, 1963, Nyasaland gained independence from the United Kingdom as the new nation of Malawi. After independence, the stamps were marked Malawi. The first stamps of Malawi were issued on July 6, 1964.

Definitives

King Edward (1908) -- Scott 1-11 - SG 72-82: The first definitive set issued on July 22, 1908 consisted of 11 values. The values range from ½d to £10. The colours of these stamps are as follows: ½d – green; 1d – carmine; 3d – dark purple on yellow paper; 4d – black and red on yellow paper; 6d – purple and dark purple; 1s – black on green paper; 2/6s – black and red on blue paper; 4s – black and red; 10s – red and green on green paper; £1 – purple and black on red paper and £10 – purple and ultramarine. Specimen stamps of the set exist (i.e. stamps are overprinted SPECIMEN in black). The stamps were perforated 14 x 14. The size of the lower value stamps is 20.5mm x 25mm and the size of the higher value stamps is 32.5mm x 29mm. For the higher values, at the top left corner of the pane, is the colour code with the numeral inscribed (i.e., plate number in it on the vertical side). There are bar lines around the pane just outside the perforation.

The stamp designs were printed using typography on 'Multiple Crown CA' watermarked paper by THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY, LIMITED. The design on the lower value stamps, ½d to 1s, has an encircled portrait of His Majesty King Edward in the middle of the stamp. On top of the encircled portrait is a crown. At the bottom of the circle is the inscription NYASALAND PROTECTORATE and on the left side of the circle is the word POSTAGE and on the right side of the circle is the word REVENUE. The denomination of the stamp appears in the top right and left corners. The design of the higher value stamps, 2/6 to £10, has an encircled portrait of His Majesty King Edward in the middle of the stamp. There is a design around the circle and on top of the encircled portrait is a crown. At the top of the stamp is the denomination in words followed by numerals in the right and left top corners. On the left side is the word POSTAGE and on the right side REVENUE. At the bottom is the name of the country: NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

King George V (1913-21) -- Scott 12-24 - SG 83-99: The second definitive set issued between 1913-21 consisted of 13 values. The values range from ½d to £10. The colours of these stamps are as follows: ½d – green; 1d – red; 1d – scarlet; 2d – slate grey; 2½d – bright blue; 3d – purple on yellow paper; 4d – black and red on yellow paper; 6d – purple and violet; 1s – black on green paper; 1s – black on bluish green paper; 2/6s – red and black on blue paper; 4s – black and red; 10s – red and green; £1 - purple and black on red paper and £10 – ultramarine and dull violet. Specimen stamps of this set exist (i.e. stamps of this issue overprinted SPECIMEN in black or red for values 4d, 1s and 2/6s). The lower value stamps were perforated 14.5 x 14.5 and the higher value stamps were perforated 14 x14. The size of the lower value stamps is 20.5mm x 25mm and the size of the higher value stamps is 32.5mm x 29mm. For the higher values, at the bottom right corner of the pane (final stamp) is the colour code with the numeral inscribed in it on the vertical side on the selvedge. There is a bar line around the pane just outside the perforation. For the lower values, at the bottom right corner of the pane (second last column) is the colour code with the numeral inscribed in it on the horizontal side on the selvedge. A pane consists of 120 stamps with an interpanneau margin or selvedge with control numbers at the top or bottom. There is also a bar line around the pane just outside the perforation.

The stamp designs were printed using typography on Multiple Crown CA watermarked paper by THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY, LIMITED. The design on the lower value stamps ½d to 1s has an encircled portrait of His Majesty King George V in the middle of the stamp. On top of the encircled portrait is a crown. At the bottom of the circle is the inscription NYASALAND PROTECTORATE and the left side of the circle is the word POSTAGE and at the right side of the circle is the word REVENUE. The denomination of the stamp appears in the top right and left corners. The design on the higher value stamps 2/6 to £10 has an encircled portrait of His Majesty King George V in the middle of the stamp. There is a design around the circle and on top of the encircled portrait is a crown. At the top of the stamp is the denomination in words followed by numerals in the right and left top corners. On the left side is the word POSTAGE and on the right side REVENUE. At the bottom is the name of the country NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

King George V (1921-33) -- Scott 25-37 - SG 100-113: The third definitive set issued between 1921-33 consisted of 14 values. The values range from ½d to 10s. The colours of these stamps are as follows: ½d – green; 1d – red; 1½d – orange; 2d – grey; 3d – purple on yellow paper; 4d – red and black on yellow paper; 6d – purple and violet; 1s – black and green; 2s – blue and purple on blue paper; 2/6s – red and black on blue paper; 4s – black and red; 5s – red and green on yellow paper and 10s – red and green on green paper. Specimen stamps of this set exist (i.e. stamps of this issue overprinted SPECIMEN in black or red for the 2/6s or with perforated initials for the 1s and 5s in the form of a half circle). The stamps were perforated 14 x 14. The size of the lower value stamps is 20.5mm x 25mm and the size of the higher value stamps is 32.5mm x 29mm. For the higher values, at the four corners of the pane, is the colour code with the numeral inscribed in it on the vertical side of the selvedge. There is a bar line around the pane just outside the perforation. For the lower values, at the top right corner (second column), is the colour code with a numeral in the selvedge followed by a sheet number. There is a bar line around the pane just outside the perforation.

The stamp designs were printed using typography on Multiple Script CA watermarked paper by THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY, LIMITED. The design on the lower value stamps ½d to 1s has an encircled portrait of His Majesty King George V in the middle of the stamp. On top of the encircled portrait is a crown and at the bottom of the circle is the inscription NYASALAND PROTECTORATE. At the left side of the circle is the word POSTAGE and at the right side of the circle is the word REVENUE. The denomination of the stamp appears in the top right and left corners. The design on the higher value stamps 2/6s to £10 has an encircled portrait of His Majesty King George V in the middle of the stamp. There

is a design around the circle and on top of the encircled portrait is a crown. At the top of the stamp is the value in words followed by the value in numerals in the right and left top corners. On the left side is the word POSTAGE and on the right side is the word REVENUE. At the bottom is the name of the country NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

Leopard Issue (1934-35) -- Scott 38-46 - SG 114-122: The fourth definitive set issued between 1934-35 consisted of nine values. The values of the stamps range from ½d to 1s. The colours of these stamps are as follows: ½d – green; 1d – dark brown; 1½d – carmine; 2d – grey; 3d – ultramarine; 4d – purple red; 6d – violet; 9d – brownish olive and 1s – black and orange. The stamps are perforated 12.5 x 12.5. Specimen stamps of this set exist (i.e. stamps with perforated initials SPECIMEN beginning diagonally at the left of the stamp). The size of the stamps is 36mm x 25mm (horizontal x vertical). The stamps were printed in panes of 60, with sheet numbers, using engraving on Multiple Crown CA watermarked paper by Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C.

The design on the stamp shows the Leopard on a rock on the right standing upright with the sun and its rays in the background. On the left is an encircled portrait of King George V with the crown at the top of the circle and the value below the circle. At the sides of the circle and value, towards the bottom, is the word POSTAGE on the left and the word REVENUE on the right in small print. At the bottom of the stamp is the name of the country: NYASALAND.

King George VI (1938-44) -- Scott 54-67 - SG 130-143: The fifth definitive set issued in 1938-44 consisted of 14 values. Five of the values have two different colours resulting in 19 stamps. The denominations on the stamp range from values of ½d to £1. The colours of these stamps are as follows: ½d – green; ½d – dark brown; 1d – brown; 1d – green; 1½d – carmine; 1½d – grey; 2d – grey; 2d – dark carmine; 3d – blue; 4d – purple rose; 6d – violet; 9d – olive brown; 1s – black and orange; 2s – purple and blue on blue paper; 2/6s – black and red on blue paper; 5s – pale green and red on yellow paper; 5s – dark green and dark red on yellow paper; 10s – emerald and red on pale green paper and £1 – purple

and black on red paper. Specimen stamps of this set exist (i.e. stamps with perforated initials SPECIMEN diagonally from the left of the stamp in the case of the lower values and in the form of a half circle for the higher values). Printing of the stamps was by engraving. The lower values were printed in sheets of 60 stamps, 10 rows x 6 columns, with numbers and perforated 12.5 x 12.5. The higher values were also printed in sheets of 60, 5 rows x 12 columns and perforated 14 x 14. For the higher values, there are bar lines around the pane just outside the perforation. At the top left corner (and bottom right corner of the pane is the colour code with the numeral inscribed in it on the horizontal side second column and second last column at the bottom. A sheet number is also indicated at the top right margin in the horizontal selvedge in the last column. The size of the lower value stamps is 36mm x 25mm and the size of the higher value stamps is 32.5mm x 29mm. The lower values were printed on watermarked paper i.e., the 'Crown and Script CA' and the higher value stamps were printed on watermarked paper i.e., the 'Multiple Script CA' watermark. The lower value stamp designs were printed by Waterlow & Sons Limited, London Wall, London, E.C. and the higher value stamps were printed by THOMAS DE LA RUE & COMPANY, LIMITED.

The design on the stamps from the ½d to 1s shows the Leopard on a rock on the right standing upright with the sun and rays in the background. On the left is an encircled portrait of King George VI with the crown at the top of the circle and the value below the circle. At the bottom of the stamp is the name of the country NYASALAND. The design on the higher value stamps 2/6 to £1 has an encircled portrait of His Majesty King George VI in the middle of the stamp. There is a design around the circle and on top of the encircled portrait is a crown. At the top of the stamp is the value in words followed by the value in numerals in the right and left top corners. On the left side is the word POSTAGE and on the right side is the word REVENUE. At the bottom is the name of the country NYASALAND PROTECTORATE. ✉

Look for Part II in an upcoming issue of The Canadian Philatelist

CANADA'S EXPERIMENTAL TAGGED STAMPS

By Mirko Zatka

We are occasionally made aware of public tests of new products or ideas that Canada Post comes up with for their customers, though a number of these go unnoticed by collectors as they are not publicized or don't concern the collector's area of interest. The most recent example of such a test is the so-called Kiosk stamps that were test marketed in a limited number of locations for about eight months starting in late 2012. On the other hand, due to confidentiality within the Post Office, we rarely hear about internal testing of products. These could include experimental or trial stamps for the purpose of evaluating new technology and stamp processing conducted with the assistance of security printers, paper suppliers, or other third-party participants. These types of tests were done, for instance, when self-adhesive stamps were first proposed for general use on Canadian stamps. Over the past few years, information has been pieced together to tell about one such set of internal tests that led to the existence and general use of one type of stamps in Canada – those with phosphor tagging.

All of this information was obtained from the National Postal Archives (the "Archives") and a significant amount of research was done by several individuals whom I deeply thank for their efforts. Documentation on this subject surviving in the Archives is not 100% complete, but contains enough information to offer good insight into how the process unfolded and how it led to the products we commonly see and use today.

In November 1961, the Post Office Department ("POD") announced that a trial of automatic mail segregation and cancelling would begin in early 1962 in Winnipeg. The trial would be to assess the merits of using automatic "facer" canceller machines to locate and position stamps on envelopes for cancelling. As noted in the announcement, this would involve the use of stamps overprinted, or "tagged", with a special ink to allow the machine to automatically detect and cancel the stamps. Volume of mail continued to grow during the 1950s in Canada, and the post office was eagerly looking for a way to significantly speed up processing of letters instead of continuing to hand-cancel them manually.

Unbeknownst to most collectors, the interest in producing stamps with an optically detectable substance for mechanized handling began as early as 1955 in the research department of the POD. At that time, the interest was primarily focused on adding some special material to the paper pulp used for stamp production that would allow the paper to "glow" (or phosphoresce) after exposure to ultraviolet light. While the overprinting of stamps using other special inks was also considered, it was felt at the time that the cost of an extra printing and production step would be prohibitive. Considerable correspondence took place between the research departments of the Reed Research Company in the US, the E.B. Eddy Company in Ottawa - a paper manufacturer ("EBE") - and the POD to evaluate what paper additives could be used that would allow Canadian Bank Note Company ("CBN"), the security printer used by

Figure 1: Overprint type indicated in lower sheet margin.

the POD at the time, to test gum and print stamps on. Despite work by the U.S. Post Office, supported at the time by the Reed Research Company, to develop and successfully use paper that was surface coated with fluorescent material on US stamps, this was ultimately not considered acceptable by the POD in Ottawa. Correspondence as to why this conclusion was reached does not appear to have survived.

By the late 1950s, the development focus shifted to only the EBE and the CBN who continued to look for suitable fluorescent and phosphorescent inks that could be applied to the surface of the printed stamps instead of paper doping. Correspondence also began with Great Britain's Post Office ("GPO"), who at that time was already well on its way to developing phosphor coatings for its own stamps. Minutes of meetings held between EBE, CBN and the POD in mid-1959 indicate that attempts would be made to produce test stamps in Canada that could be tested on the experimental facer-canceller machine that had been developed for the GPO by Elliott Brothers (London) Ltd. Samples of two phosphor inks that were being considered by the GPO were provided to CBN for further evaluation on Canadian stamps. Ongoing correspondence with the GPO in late 1959 led to the following being decided by the POD:

- graphite markings on the backs of stamps would not be used in Canada and only phosphor recognition would be used, and
- two vertical tagging bars would be used on the current 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c stamps, while only one would be used on the 4c value.

Sample tagged stamps were produced by CBN at the time and sent to the GPO for their evaluation on how the POD expected to apply the phosphor bars etc. They included stamps tagged with two different phos-

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY, LIMITED

SHIPPING ADVICE

Nº C1480

Post Office Department,
Director of Financial Services,
Post Office Department,
Ottawa, Ontario.
Mr. J. A. MacDonald.

1 Parcel.

Feb. 17th, 196

OVERPRINTED WITH ONE VERTICAL LINE

500 4¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Light overprinting.
500 4¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Normal overprinting.
500 4¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Heavy overprinting.

OVERPRINTED WITH TWO VERTICAL LINES

500 5¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Light overprinting.
500 5¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Normal overprinting.
500 5¢ Queen Elizabeth Postage Stamps, regular issue, 5 sheets 100/on, Heavy overprinting.

Overprinting ink No. 2 was used on all sheets.

Figure 2: Invoice for the sets of test stamps for evaluating overprint intensity.

Figure 3: Appearance of the test stamps under UV light.

phor inks that came from CBN's research department, as well as with the two GPO phosphor inks received by CBN earlier in the year. Interestingly, also sent at the time were samples of reply cards, official OHMS envelopes, and some stamped envelopes where the POD was also considering adding phosphor bars for automatic detection and cancelling. These latter items were never released with tagging for general or POD use, so the idea must have been rejected at some point. None of these test items appears to have survived.

Testing by the GPO in 1960 confirmed that both Canadian tagging inks sent on the sample stamps were detectable in the facer-canceller machines in Southampton, but that the ink was not as strong as the ink used by the GPO. Caution was also passed on to the POD as to the width and location of the phosphor bars selected by Canada, as experience gained by the GPO showed that printing and perforating inaccuracy prevented the bars from being located only in the unprinted space between the designs; ie. the stamp margins. For this reason, phosphor bars of 3.5 and 8.0mm width had been chosen by the GPO, in part printed over the actual stamp image.

Based on these recommendations, the POD notified CBN that they desired to have the 1c, 2c, 3c and 5c stamps overprinted, or "tagged", with 8mm vertical bars centered across the vertical margin space between the stamps, in effect producing two bars on each stamp, and a single 3.5mm bar in the centre of the 4c stamps. Some thought was also given to overprinting commemorative issues with phosphor bars, but only to the extent that a cost estimate was requested from CBN for overprinting the various stamp sizes then used for commemorative issues with phosphor. (Canadian commemorative issues with tagging were not released

until October 1964 on that year's Christmas issue.) No evidence that any test printings and evaluation of tagged commemorative stamps were made at that time has been found.

Testing of the stamps must have gone well enough though, given that in January 1961 the POD indicated it expected to have the British facer-canceller equipment delivered to Winnipeg, the site of the full-scale test, by October 1, 1961 and that production of the tagged stamps was to commence in April of the same year and be completed by July 1. On the basis of stamp samples received by the POD earlier, with different intensities of phosphor ink, the suggestion was made to reduce the amount, or intensity, of the phosphor ink on the stamps so as to not discolour the appearance of the stamps themselves. A further comment was added that if the discoloration could not be sufficiently prevented with Canadian phosphor ink, then the British ink would have to be used. No information has been found whether all of the three lowest Wilding values were eventually overprinted with the two-phosphor bars for testing, as suggested, or how many of each were produced, if any.

Recommendations were also made at the time, specific to sending additional test samples of overprinted stamps with Canadian phosphor ink to the GPO for testing in the facer-canceller "SEFACAN" machine in Southampton, to confirm how well the machine detected the phosphor ink and cancelled the stamps. To assist with determining the appropriate level of phosphor ink required on the stamps, CBN supplied the POD in February 1961 with five sheets each of the 4c and 5c Wilding stamps, each overprinted with a "light", "medium" and "heavy" version of phosphor ink (3,000 stamps in all). Each sheet was identified as to the type of overprint it had by a rubber stamp marking in the lower or upper margin (Figure 1). An invoice exists proving delivery of these sheets to the POD as shown in Figure 2. The stamps were produced with Canadian phosphor ink, as the taggant phosphoresced yellow as well as strongly fluoresced greenish-yellow under long-wave ultraviolet light (Figure 3), while the British "Lettalite B2" tagging ink in trial at the time phosphoresced blue. No mention of the composition of this test taggant has been found in the Archives correspondence so far. Perhaps future research will shed more light on this.

The stamps were attached to envelopes and sent through the SEFACAN machine. Results from the dummy envelopes bearing the test stamps processed by the machine were provided by the British Post Office to the POD in late March 1961. The results indicated that the light output of the phosphor ink on the stamps with "medium" overprinting, once irradiated with long-wave UV light, was approximately the same as that of the phosphor ink used by the GPO, and that the decay rate of the emitted light was at the minimum limit of what the equipment would reliably detect. As a result, the recommendation of the GPO was to use the "heavy" coating to ensure the phosphor is properly detected by the automatic canceller. All except two of the tested dummy envelopes were properly cancelled.

This left the POD with a problem, in that the Canadian tagging material tended to discolour the paper once applied, especially in the "heavy" overprint version. There appears to be a gap in the surviving correspondence, as a decision must have been made sometime in mid 1961 to use a different, possibly British, phosphor ink instead of the Canadian version. Additional copies of test stamps were produced - 500 each of the 4c and 5c values - overprinted with the British Lettalite B2 compound and sent over to the GPO in August 1961. All were tested in November on dummy envelopes and all passed by being properly cancelled. Examples of the stamps on 12 test envelopes were returned to the POD and are retained in the Archives (Figures 4 and 5), with the remainder destroyed by the GPO as requested by the POD.

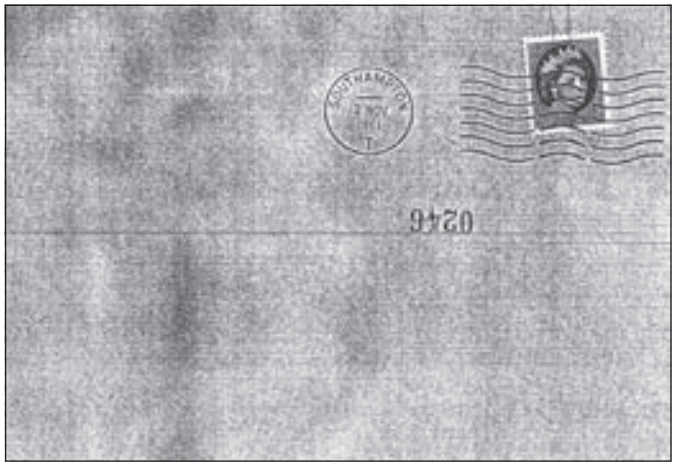

Figure 4: Test envelope with one 4mm central tagging.

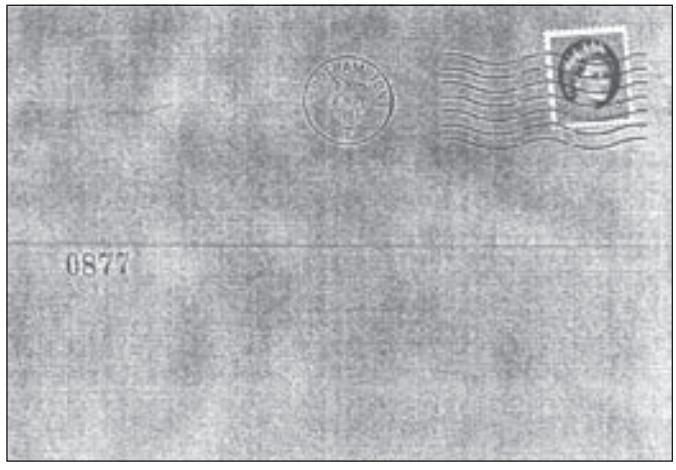

Figure 5: Test envelope with 2-bar tagging.

What makes this a most interesting story for collectors is that not all of these particular test stamps were sent at the time to the GPO and that two sheets of each value and overprint type were retained for some reason by the POD in Ottawa. At the end of the testing, these remainders were not destroyed as appears to have been done with other test stamps, but instead were sent to Winnipeg for general sale and use. Winnipeg was known to separate out any tagged stamps with faults or "bloopers" and rather than destroy them, send them to Postal Station "A" in Toronto, or occasionally the Hamilton post office, for sale.[1] These particular test stamps met the same fate and ended up for sale in 1962 in Toronto, presumably mixed in with other Winnipeg tagged stamps. The visual differences in tagging of these stamps, as compared to the normal Winnipeg tagged versions, were noted by a collector at the Front Street post office, who purchased all of them and retained them for most of his life, unknown to collectors. The existence of these only became known in the mid-1990s to another collector, who was able to buy them from the original owner "lock, stock, and barrel" in 1994. To prove their legitimacy became the next hurdle. It took literally years to locate enough material in the Archives to frame up the provenance of these, which effort was eventually crowned by finding the original invoice for these stamps from the Canadian Banknote Company.

Of the two sheets known to have survived of each type in 1962, only one partial set of full sheets still exists today (five of the six different). The remaining sheets have been broken up over the years and various copies given or traded away by the second owner. Their current location is unknown. Aside from the five complete sheets (kept together with the corresponding, partial, 6th sheet), only 46 complete sets of six singles are now possible from the remaining stock of broken sheets from the original purchase. The stamps have been examined by the Greene Foundation and found to be genuine in all respects.

So who coined the phrase "tagged" when applied to stamps? In Canada, the first mention of the word appears to come from an internal post office memo in June 1961, which explains what "tagged" stamps will be and how they will differ from regular stamps.

Despite all of the correspondence found to date in the Archives on these tagging trials, the officially issued tagged stamps that went on sale on January 13, 1962 in the Winnipeg area are different from the stamps tested by the POD and GPO. This is due to the tagging on the released stamps phosphorescing blue (with marginal fluorescence) instead of the yellow phosphorescence and strong greenish-blue fluorescence of the test stamps.

There are a couple of additional "threads" in this story that have not yet been "plated" as no information has so far been found about them in the Archives.

Figure 6: Narrow, "French" style of tagging.

The first is the existence of 100-plus copies of a 5-cent Wilding value produced with two very thin (~1.8mm) bars of tagging, one near each edge of the stamp, similar to what French tagging used to look like and consisting of what appears to be the same taggant as used for the February 1961 test run in Southampton. It is possible that these could have come from the 1960 tests. An example of one of these is illustrated in Figure 6. The other is the reported existence of a block of four of the $1 Export stamp (#411) with overprinted tagging bars. Since this stamp came out several years after the regular use of tagged stamps started, it is not clear under what circumstances this item was created.

The documented and proven existence of these experimental tagged stamps creates fascinating and rare insight into the type of trials that the POD used to conduct years back, including the detail and diligence applied to the process and the ultimate creation of "Winnipeg" tagged stamps. Most times, these trials remain unknown to stamp collectors as samples are destroyed and any knowledge of the trials is kept in confidential post office records. In this case, the sheer luck of having some of the stamps survive and be linked to correspondence from the Archives that proves their provenance has added a new dimension to phosphor tagged stamps in Canada and a new chapter in Canadian postal history. ✉

ENDNOTES:

1 - From a collector discussion with the late Bill McCann, who is said to have found some in Hamilton at the time.

Transcribing Sounds

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

CHINESE ALPHABET

The Early Period

The legendary Emperor-sage Fu His, 2852-2738 BCE, is credited with the invention of the Chinese script. It has, apparently, evolved from the combination of trigrams taken from the markings on tortoise shells. A system of straight and broken lines replaced the knotted cords used for record-keeping. Pictographs, recognizable signs or symbols of an object, appeared during the Xia Dynasty, 2000-1500 BCE. These have evolved into more complex characters found on oracle bones dating from 1400 BCE, which, in turn, gave rise to logograms, signs, or characters representing a syllable, word, or sentence. The proper name for the Chinese writing is syllabary, based on its compositions.

Tortoise Shell, Shang Dynasty, 16 - 11 BCE.

Wood Slips, Han Dynasty, 3 BCE - 3 CE.

Iron Scroll, Ming Dynasty, 14 CE.

Book, Ch'ing Dynasty, 17 - 20 CE

Syllabary works very well for the Chinese people. China's population is composed of many nationalities and tribes with a common heritage, but who speak many dialects. An alphabetic system would have to be developed for each one of the varied groups, while syllabary works for all written, if not verbal, communications. There are no changeable parts in Chinese grammar; it works by adding or rearranging complete words.

Human Face.

Hunting.

Ox.

Petrograms, *petro*-Greek for rock, *gram*-Greek gramma for written are forerunners of writing although some have appeared concurrently. One of the greatest finds in China, over 1,000 paintings, were located in the Holan Shan Mountains, 50 kilometers south of Yin'ch'uan in the Ming-Hsia autonomous region. The paintings were produced with the use of charcoal or earth pigments mixed with grease. They depict human heads, animals, pastoral and hunting scenes. It is thought that these pictures were descriptions created by nomadic people, around 1000 BCE, depicting successful hunts or possibly a message describing the game found there for the guidance of those who followed them. ✉

Varieties

by "Napoleon"

GUADELOUPE SURCHARGE OF 1903

In 1903, five denominations of the 1892-1901 Navigation and Commerce issue for Guadeloupe were surcharged with new values. All five surcharges had a top line with some version of "G & D" or "G et D," in several fonts and misspellings ("C" for "G"). One of the surcharges was "40" (centimes) on the 1 fr. The 2013 Scott Classic Catalogue prices both unused and used stamps at $13.00. Scott also lists prices for the surcharge inverted (with a multiple of just over eight times the base price) and with the "4" inverted (multiple of just over nine times the base price).

The Dallay Timbres des DOM-TOM catalog, however, also gives a price for an unused hinged variety not listed in Scott. This is an "inverted 4" in the inverted surcharge, meaning the "4" appears right side up. The value of this variety is about twice that of the inverted "4." Using the Dallay value for the basic unused hinged stamp, the "surcharge inverted but 4 upright' is just over 19 times as valuable as the basic stamp. ✉

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

A warm welcome to
The Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain

Founded 70 years ago to promote and study all aspects of philately in British North America (Canada and its Provinces), the Society offers its members:-

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PRESIDENT'S page

la page du PRÉSIDENT

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

This kind of store is what hooked me on collecting stamps, I'm convinced. I have a vivid memory of being with my parents in such a store when my age was a single digit.

In my town we are fortunate to have a traditional retail stamp store, with a few coins tossed into the mix. Glass counters display rare or unusual philatelic items. Tall shelves groan with the weight of large vinyl albums - some new, some holding collections for sale. Along the lower shelves stock books beckon. Rows of packaged mounts and other collectors' aids are within easy reach: perf gauges, hinges, tongs, magnifiers, etc. Colourful engraved stamps are strewn across the counters, inviting young fingers to turn them over for exploration, and a 25c cover box too.

This kind of store is what hooked me on collecting stamps, I'm convinced. I have a vivid memory of being with my parents in such a store when my age was a single digit. The comparison to being as excited as a kid in a candy store doesn't capture it, because candy held no interest for me compared to the rush of being surrounded by all these exotic and colourful treats for the imagination from around the world.

Our store is in a small mall that has recently been refurbished, at least on the outside. I had heard that rents were going up as a result. There are unoccupied stores here and there. The food court is a very ordinary coffee shop - one not named after a hockey legend. The mall has no anchor store, so there is precious little walk-by traffic. Most of the passersby are retirees just hangin' out.

So when I went in one ordinary morning, I was not totally surprised to hear from the proprietor that he had decided to close at the end of the year. Rents were too high now, he

Je suis convaincu que c'est ce genre de magasins qui a fait de moi un passionné de la collection de timbres. Je garde le souvenir très vif de m'être trouvé dans un tel magasin avec mes parents alors que j'étais encore dans la tranche d'âge à un seul chiffre.

Dans ma ville, nous avons la chance d'avoir le magasin d'un détaillant de timbres traditionnel où l'on peut aussi trouver quelques pièces de monnaie. Les comptoirs-vitrines exposent des articles philatéliques rares ou exceptionnels. Les longues tablettes craquent sous le poids de grands albums en vinyle — certains neufs et d'autres contenant des collections à vendre. Sur les tablettes du bas, des classeurs nous attirent. Des alignements de paquets de pochettes protectrices et d'autres outils du collectionneur sont faciles d'accès : odontomètres, charnières, pinces, loupes, etc. Des timbres gravés aux couleurs vives sont éparpillés sur les comptoirs invitant les jeunes doigts à les manipuler pour les examiner ainsi qu'une boîte d'enveloppes à 25 ¢.

Je suis convaincu que c'est ce genre de magasins qui a fait de moi un passionné de la collection de timbres. Je garde le souvenir très vif de m'être trouvé dans un tel magasin avec mes parents alors que j'étais encore dans la tranche d'âge à un seul chiffre. « Excité comme un enfant dans une confiserie » serait une comparaison boiteuse, car pour moi, les bonbons n'étaient d'aucun intérêt comparé à la griserie de ce régal pour l'imagination fait d'exotisme et de couleurs venant des quatre coins du monde.

Notre magasin est situé dans un petit centre commercial récemment remis à neuf, du moins, pour ce qui est de l'extérieur. J'ai entendu dire que cela faisait augmenter le prix des loyers. D'ailleurs, nous voyons des magasins vides çà et là. L'aire de restauration consiste en un petit café très ordinaire — qui ne porte pas le nom d'une légende du hockey. Comme ce centre commercial n'abrite pas de magasin pilier, il y a très peu de va-et-vient. La plupart des gens qui y circulent sont des retraités qui se baladent.

Alors, un beau matin que je passais par là, je n'ai pas été tout à fait surpris d'apprendre du propriétaire qu'il avait décidé de fermer boutique à la fin de l'année. Les loyers sont trop élevés maintenant, dit-il, et les entrées d'argent, trop basses. TOUTEFOIS, il déménagera son

said, and cash flow too low. HOWEVER, he would be moving his stock to a new site in a nearby suburban small town where the walk-by traffic would be walk-in traffic, rent would be reasonable and more out-of-town visitors would call. Locals would be happy to make the short drive. Oh, yes... online sales would continue too.

I took all this in without alarm, but with a feeling of visceral discomfort, not unlike hearing that someone I knew had been in an accident: yes, he would survive, but would he recover and be as well as the person I remember? I'm confident he will.

I started looking for things to buy, just as I would on any other visit... a reference catalogue on France, souvenir sheets from Monaco, and black mounts for an upcoming exhibit. I wanted to be sure not to take our store for granted.

Retail of any type is a tough business, and in stamps and stamp supplies the margins are razor-thin while costs are fixed. The evidence is the scarcity of retail stamp stores not just in Canada, but around the world. Yes, we owe our store-front dealers our regular patronage and appreciation. They get into the business because deep down they are, first and foremost, collectors like you and me. ✉

stock à un nouvel endroit, dans une petite ville de banlieue à proximité, là où les passants entreront dans le magasin au lieu de passer devant, le prix du loyer sera raisonnable et plus de gens de l'extérieur de la ville viendront. Les habitants du coin seront heureux de n'avoir qu'une courte distance à parcourir. Ah, oui... les ventes en ligne vont aussi continuer.

Cela ne m'a pas inquiété outre mesure, mais j'ai ressenti un malaise viscéral, un peu comme si j'avais appris que quelqu'un parmi mes connaissances avait eu un accident : oui, il survivrait, mais se rétablirait-il et serait-il aussi bien portant que la personne dont je me souviens? Je crois que oui.

J'ai donc commencé à chercher des choses à acheter, comme je l'aurais fait à n'importe quelle autre visite… un catalogue de références sur la France, des blocs-feuillets de Monaco et des pochettes noires pour une exposition à venir. Je voulais être sûr de ne pas tenir notre magasin pour acquis.

Il est difficile d'exploiter un commerce de détail, quel qu'il soit, et dans le cas des timbres et des fournitures philatéliques, les marges bénéficiaires sont aussi minces qu'une lame de rasoir tandis que les coûts sont fixes. Une chose est cependant évidente, les magasins de vente de timbres au détail sont une rareté, pas seulement au Canada, mais partout dans le monde. Oui, nous devons à nos marchands qui ont pignon sur rue de constituer une clientèle fidèle et de les apprécier. Ils se lancent en affaires parce qu'au plus profond d'eux-mêmes, ce sont d'abord et avant tout, des collectionneurs comme vous et moi. ✉

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

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

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

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

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

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS / MEMBRES À TITRE PERSONNEL

I-29474 • Daniel Martin

I-29475 • Dean Sadites
Canada, Great Britain (and some Commonwealth), Italy, Lithuania, some US; mostly pre-1950 for all countries

I-29476 • Spencer Sealy
Postal history of pre-confederation New Brunswick

I-29477 • Jill Hare

I-29479 • Jules Gagnon

CHAPTER MEMBERS / MEMBRES CHAPITRE

C-247 • Waterloo Region Stamp Club

RESIGNED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉMISSIONNAIRES

I-29113 • Derek Paul

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

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

DECEASED MEMBERS / MEMBRES DÉCÉDÉS

HL-7537 • Michael Millar, FRPSC *

HL-8227 • John M. Gareau *

I-27033 • Doug Carter

**Members of the RPSC 50-Year Club*
**Membres du Club des 50 ans de La SRPC*

CHAPTER chatter

parlons des CHAPITRES

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

Dealers offer a service to members and show-visitors by buying unneeded collections, often on the spot.

Most of our local chapters hold annual, semi-annual or even monthly shows. Some amount to just bourses, if the chapters are not in a position to offer an exhibition. When the show committees of these chapters define and put together these shows, they would do well to keep in mind the people who make their shows possible - the table-renting dealers.

Show organizers need to realize that the dealers don't just pay the table fees. By participating, dealers bring in their own followers and contacts, some of whom may well become new members. They advertise the show to their regular customers, and, when asked, willingly mail out the show cards on behalf of the organizers. Some collectors will travel across the country to attend.

Dealers offer a service to members and show-visitors by buying unneeded collections, often on the spot. And, most importantly, they provide new offerings that local dealers and a sales circuit or side-auction can't possibly duplicate.

If the number of dealers enrolled for a show, and the fees they must pay, are high and continue rising, dealers will drop out, as is happening with some already. One didn't bring in the number of dollars that he drove in kilometres in order to attend the show. Another had costs of $500.00, which he was unable to cover from sales. The resulting decline in dealer attendance means declining revenues for the chapter, which becomes less able to serve its members as a result.

Yes, it is necessary for dealers to bring the stock that will please the attending collectors for good sales, but the right conditions have to be in place to begin with. So, what do dealers need to prosper so that shows and chapters can prosper?

Les négociants offrent un service aux membres et aux visiteurs en achetant les collections superflues, souvent sur place.

La plupart de nos sections régionales tiennent des expositions annuelles, semestrielles ou même, mensuelles. Certaines se résument à des bourses aux timbres quand les clubs concernés ne sont pas en mesure d'organiser une exposition. Lorsque les comités des expositions de ces sections de clubs mettent sur pied une exposition, ils devraient tenir compte de ceux qui la rendent possible — les négociants qui louent des tables.

Ainsi, les organisateurs doivent comprendre que le rôle des négociants ne se limite pas à payer les frais encourus pour les tables. En participant, ils amènent avec eux leurs habitués et leurs contacts, dont certains pourraient bien devenir de nouveaux membres de la société. Ils annoncent l'exposition auprès de leurs clients réguliers et lorsque cela leur est demandé, expédient volontiers les cartons publicitaires de l'exposition au nom des organisateurs. Certains collectionneurs voyagent d'un bout à l'autre du pays pour assister à une exposition.

Les négociants offrent un service aux membres et aux visiteurs en achetant les collections superflues, souvent sur place. Et, plus important encore, ils proposent de nouvelles offres que les vendeurs locaux, les circuits des ventes ou les ventes aux enchères ne peuvent égaler.

Si le nombre de négociants participants à une exposition ainsi que les frais qu'ils doivent engager sont élevés et continuent d'augmenter, ils abandonneront la partie comme certains l'ont déjà fait. L'un n'a pas récolté le montant que lui ont coûté les kilomètres parcourus pour se rendre à une exposition, un autre a dû assumer des frais de 500 $ qu'il n'a pas pu recouvrer avec ses ventes à l'exposition. La baisse de participation des négociants qui en résulte signifie une baisse de revenus pour la section régionale, ce qui, par voie de conséquence, réduit sa capacité à servir ses membres.

Oui, les négociants doivent apporter une marchandise qui plaira aux collectionneurs présents afin de réaliser de bonnes ventes, mais les conditions favorables doivent d'abord être en place. Alors de quoi les négociants ont-ils besoin pour prospérer afin que les expositions et les sections régionales puissent aussi prospérer?

• A reasonable and realistic bourse fee that stays steady for most years, and that allows a dealer with a strong, varied stock to make a profit.

• Less competition for the fixed number of dollars that most collectors allot for a show visit. That means no side auctions, no sales circuits. These are activities that can and do take place at meetings throughout the rest of the year anyway. Yes, they are a different offering from what the dealers bring, but the dollars that collectors bring only go so far.

• Lots of visitors, which requires lots of advance publicity through various media, leading to new contacts for future dealing. This can be done with little or no cost. If sales circuits and auctions must be present, then the dealers must be given the prime spaces in the hall.

• To top it all off, the sincere thanks of the chapter and its show committee, in writing (the printed program) and in spoken words. Let me be the first: Dealers, we really are grateful for what you do for our hobby and our Society by supporting our chapter shows.

Thank you! ✉

•De frais de bourse réalistes et raisonnables qui demeurent stables la plupart des années et qui leur permettent de disposer d'un stock intéressant et varié afin de générer des profits.

• De la réduction de la concurrence envers les sommes d'argent prédéterminées que la plupart des collectionneurs allouent à leurs dépenses d'exposition; c'est-à-dire, aucune vente aux enchères ni aucun circuit des ventes. Ce sont des activités qui peuvent avoir lieu aux réunions et qui y ont cours tout au long de l'année de toute façon. Oui, ces offres sont différentes de celles des négociants, mais les dollars que les collectionneurs apportent ne sont pas inépuisables.

• De beaucoup de visiteurs, ce qui exige beaucoup de publicité à l'avance dans divers médias et permet d'établir de nouveaux contacts pour des transactions futures. Cela peut se faire gratuitement ou à faible coût. S'il doit y avoir des circuits des ventes et des enchères, alors il faut accorder aux négociants les places de choix dans le hall.

• Pour couronner le tout, la section régionale et son comité des expositions doivent exprimer des remerciements sincères par écrit (dans le programme imprimé) et de vive voix. Permettez-moi d'être le premier à le faire : Négociants, nous sommes vraiment reconnaissants de ce que vous faites pour notre loisir et notre société en soutenant les expositions de nos sections de clubs régionales.

Merci! ✉

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*

CANADIAN WORLDWIDE Revenues A to Z, documents, cinderellas, perfins on revenues, tobacco stamps (new and current). Also Buying. Gordon Brooks, B.O. Box 100 Station NDG, Montreal, QC H4A 3P7. Phone 514-722-3077 *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*

MAIL ORDER / VENTE PAR CORRESPONDANCE

WIDEST CANADA, Australia, United States, Great Britain choices. Free lists sent the next day. We specialize, you fill the gaps. Robert Millman, 105-6655 Lynas Lane, Richmond, BC V7C 3K8. Phone: 604-241-1948, fax: 604-594-4155, Email: robertmillman@rogers.com. *v65n02*

WANTED / RECHERCHÉ

SANTA LETTERS or envelopes with H0H 0H0 return address. Any era. Buy or trade. Tony 519-745-2973, e-mail:tshaman@rogers.com or Box 46024, Kitchener, ON N2E 4J3. *v65n04*

The RPSC **YOUTHPHIL** club

Le club **TIMBREJEUNES** SRPC

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

YPC CONTEST #4

The question was: "Which ship sank on May 29th of 1914 in the St-Lawrence River near Pointe-au-Père?" The answer was: *The Empress of Ireland*. The winner is Miss Rian Brown from New Maryland, NB. She will receive the Canada Post 2003 Souvenir collection.

As mentioned in the first contest, an evaluation of the results has been done and we will no longer have this kind of contest as we have received fewer than 20 answers for the four contests. Maybe we will try something else for the 2015-16 season.

Thank you very much for your participation. All those that sent an answer to the last contest will receive a small gift.

WEBSITE

The Youthphil Club plans to open a website with the Quebec Federation of Philately. Presently, we are setting everything up with them and we hope to open it at the beginning of 2015. You will be informed as soon as we have the name and the address of the site.

EXCERPTS FROM A STAMP CLUB EMAIL TO RPSC

Last winter the RPSC received an email from an adult stamp club trying to interest youngsters in philately. They describe all the work they have done to find young philatelists. Here is the conclusion of the email:

CONCOURS TJ #4

La question était : « Quel navire a sombré le 29 mai 2014 dans le St-Laurent au large de Pointe-au-Père? ». La réponse : *l'Empress of Ireland*. La gagnante est Mlle Rian Brown de New Maryland, NB. Elle reçoit une Collection souvenir 2003 de Postes Canada.

Comme mentionné lors du concours #1, une évaluation des résultats a été faite après la première année. Devant le peu de réponse (moins de 20 réponses pour les 4 concours), nous avons décidé de ne pas continuer le concours, du moins sous cette forme. Peut-être essaierons nous autre chose pour la saison 2015-16.

Merci infiniment de votre participation et tout ceux qui ont envoyé une réponse au dernier concours recevront un petit cadeau.

SITE WEB

Dans les prochaines semaines, le Club TJ ouvrira, en collaboration avec la FQP, un site web pour les jeunes. Nous sommes présentement à monter le projet et nous espérons pouvoir le lancer dès le début de 2015. Dès que nous aurons les renseignements nécessaires (nom et adresse du site), nous vous en informerons.

EXTRAIT DU COURRIEL D'UN CLUB PHILATELIQUE

Vous trouverez dans la partie en anglais de cet article un extrait d'un courriel reçu l'hiver dernier par la SRPC. Je n'ai pas traduit l'extrait. Il me semble assez facile à comprendre.

"The sad part is of the 450 youth (attending an event at a museum), only three were collectors, they all took stamps and say they enjoy them, but no serious collectors. If it's not on an I-pad they just cannot get interested. We have tried for six years but no success. A few years ago I spoke to one school that started a club, then the following year the teacher moved, so end of the club. We gave a seminar one evening in a city library, which was in conjunction with adult classes, lots of free advertising from the city, but turnout was very poor."

I think that we all have a story like that one. We all have faced the same problems and, to be realistic, it is the most difficult problem we have to resolve. But it's also the most important. So, this year we will focus on this situation and try to find a solution.

If you have tried something to bring young philatelists to a club please contact me by email (you will find my email inside this column or on the RPSC Website) to tell me what you have tried. It will give us a better view of the situation.

I hope Santa Claus was generous and I wish you a healthy, joyful year for 2015. ✉

Le club y mentionne les activités organisées par celui-ci pour attirer des jeunes philatélistes au club et le peu de résultats obtenus. Je pense que nous avons tous connu des expériences semblables et des échecs semblables. Tous les clubs philatéliques font face à ce problème. Pour être réaliste, il s'agit du plus gros problème des clubs philatéliques actuellement. Mais c'est aussi le plus important. C'est pourquoi, en 2015, le Club TJ mettra ses énergies à trouver des solutions à ce problème

Ceux parmi vous qui ont connu une expérience de ce genre peuvent nous contacter par courriel (mon adresse électronique se trouve dans l'article ou sur le site web de la Royale) afin de la partager avec les autres. Ces renseignements nous permettront d'avoir une meilleure vue de la situation.

J'espère que cette année le Père Noël aura été généreux et je vous souhaite une année 2015 pleine de joie et de santé. ✉

RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION

SRPC FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

Donations to the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

The two objectives of the Foundation are to promote youth philately, and to encourage philatelic research by sponsoring its publication and distribution. These objectives are achieved through donations of cash, or of philatelic material from collectors and philatelists. Donations of collections receive a charitable receipt for income tax purposes equal to the appraised fair market value.

Potential donors should contact the Foundation President, Peter Butler, FRPSC, directly (1-416-921-2073), or via the National Office(1-888-285-4143), or in writing at 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON M4T 1A8, to discuss the type of material intended for donation and the process for receiving a charitable donation receipt.

Dons à la RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

Les deux objectifs de la fondation sont de promouvoir la philatélie jeunesse et d'encourager la recherche philatélique en en commanditant la publication et la distribution. Ces objectifs sont atteints au moyen de dons d'argent ou de matériel philatélique de la part de collectionneurs et de philatélistes. Les dons de collections philatéliques donnent lieu à un reçu pour don de bienfaisance aux fins d'impôt égal à la valeur de remplacement selon la juste valeur marchande d'expertise.

Les personnes qui souhaitent faire un don peuvent s'adresser au président de la fondation, Peter Butler, directement au -416-921-2073 ou au Bureau national au -888-285-4143, ou par écrit au 10 Summerhill Ave., Toronto, ON, M4T 1A8, afin de discuter des articles à donner et du processus d'émission d'un reçu pour don de charité.

MICHAEL MILLAR, FRPSC (1934-2014)

A man of many talents, Michael Millar served The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) in a variety of important roles since joining it in 1960 (Life Member from 1978). Michael was born in Darlington, County Durham, England, on February 27, 1934 and passed away in Barrie, ON, on October 19, 2014.

He was educated at the Barnard Castle School and served three years in the Railway Operating Division of the Royal Engineers. Michael emigrated to Canada in July 1955 and worked for 27 years in the Post Office Department and its successor the Canada Post Corporation, which included stints with the Railway Mail Service for six years and as Postal Officer in Charge of the Evening Shift in Barrie for 13 years. In an article he wrote in the September-October 1995 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, A Trip on the Montreal & Toronto, R. P. O., he described in some detail his life as an employee in the Railway Mail Service. After his retirement from Canada Post, he took on a part-time job with the Ministry of the Attorney General for Ontario as a Courtroom Service Officer at the Simcoe County Court House in Barrie, ON.

Michael Millar's interest in stamps started in 1940 at the age of six when his father brought home Postage Stamp Centenary commemoratives from his office. He formed a general world collection until his military service, at which time he put the hobby aside. He started again in 1959 and formed collections of Great Britain, Canada and the United States. By the mid-1970s his interests turned towards postal history and postal markings and he sold his stamp collections to concentrate on British postmarks and postal history. He formed and exhibited collections of pre-adhesive markings, Numerals, Squared Circles and Railway Sub-Offices. He was an acknowledged authority on British Squared Circle postmarks and he collaborated with Stanley Cohen during the 11-year research period of Mr. Cohen's Collecting British Squared Circle Postmarks. Later on he was to add to his collections British perfins, or SPIFS as they are called on the other side of the pond.

He had an academic interest in Canadian postal history but did not collect it. In 1967, he co-authored, with the late Larry Whitby, A list of Post Offices in Simcoe County, 1830-1967. He wrote many articles for *The Canadian Philatelist* and other philatelic journals. He was frequently inclined to write Letters to the Editor when he felt additional information and/or clarification was required. His last such was published in *The American Philatelist* in June 2014. In his letter to Barbara Boal, the editor, he felt it necessary to add information about the long-standing relationship between Bud Hennig, RDP, FRPSC, and Canadian philatelic life. None of this had been mentioned in Mr. Hennig's official obituary in *The American Philatelist*.

Photograph circa 1987.

In 1973, Michael was invited to serve The RPSC as temporary Chapter Coordinator during the absence of Major Richard, K. Malott who was on active service in Vietnam. He went on to serve as Chapter Coordinator, Judging Programme Coordinator, Chairman of the Anti-Theft Committee and later as Chairman of the Ethics Committee, a position he was serving in at his death. He was elected as a Director of the Society at the Cambridge Convention in 1979 and served on the Board until 1994. He was elected 2nd Vice-President of the Society in 1991 and 1992.

From 2006 until his death, he frequently served as Senior Fellow of The RPSC at the Fellows annual

Michael Millar as a Railway Mail Clerk'

meeting. For the last few years he has been Chairman of the 50+ members Club. Both tasks he took very seriously and he would frequently personally deliver or make arrangement for delivery of the 50-year membership medal and Honorary Life Member certificate. Amongst his most cherished achievements was the Judging Reciprocity Agreement with the United States, which he and Bud Hennig negotiated in 1981. It stands the test of time and is still in effect today virtually unchanged. He also spearheaded major changes to the rules of election for Fellows, which were approved by the Fellows in meetings in 2012 and 2013.

In addition to his membership in The RPSC, he was also a member of the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada, the Postal History Society of Canada, the Yorkshire Postal History Society and the American Philatelic Society. He was a Charter member of the Barrie District Stamp Club. The Club was founded in 1960 and he was its first Secretary and, at the time of his passing, was still its Secretary.

Making a presentation at a Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada breakfast at ORAPEX 2012.

He was an Elder of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Barrie, and was, at varying times, the Secretary-Treasurer of The Canadian Society of Presbyterian History and Secretary and member of the Presbyterian Church in Canada's Committee on History; a Committee he served on for more than 25 years. His major project with the Committee was The Presbyterian Church Index. He started this project in 1994 and its aim was to compile a list of every Canadian Presbyterian congregation and minister from the 18th century until 1875 when the four Presbyterian denominations in British North America formed a united body. He also presented at least six papers to The Canadian Society of Presbyterian History between 1992 and 2011.

He was awarded the Queen's Silver Jubilee Medal in 1977and elected a Fellow of The RPSC in 1981.

He and his wife, Dorothy McIven, were married for 56 years and they have three daughters, Mary, Ellen and Elizabeth. ✉

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BNAPS – *The Society for Canadian Philately*

Royal *2015*Royale

The Annual Convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
To Be Held at London Convention Center
300 York, London, ON, Canada,
May 22-24, 2015 / 22 Mai – 24 Mai, 2015

Hosted by The Middlesex Stamp Club

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ENTRY OF EXHIBITS FOR THE COMPETITION

Address all correspondence and send all exhibits to:
Exhibits Chairman
Royal*2015*Royale
PO Box 2015 Stn Lambeth
London, ON N6P 2A0 Canada
E-mail: royal2015@royal2015.com

1. ELIGIBILITY

- The annual exhibition of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is open to any and all collectors who are members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, or if they are non-residents of Canada, are either a member of The RPSC or of the national philatelic body of their country of residence.
- Applications to exhibit shall also meet the entry requirements contained in this prospectus. The whole of the exhibit must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor. If purchased as a unit, it must have been owned for at least two years, extensively revised, and have been prepared by the exhibitor. The submitting of an entry is deemed to be an implied declaration by the exhibitor to that effect.

2. EXHIBIT CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

National Adult exhibits

- The National ADULT Classes / Divisions are intended for exhibits that fulfill one of the following criteria:
  (a) The exhibit has been awarded at least a silver medal at a previous regional or local show, or
  (b) The exhibit is deemed by the Exhibition Committee to be sufficiently advanced to be entered in this class/division, or
  (c) The exhibit, though new, is submitted by a collector with a proven track record in previous National shows.

Youth Class

- The Youth Class is intended for exhibitors who have not yet reached their twenty-second (22nd) birthday on Jan.1, 2015. The age and birth date of each exhibitor must be indicated on the official entry form, as age grouping will be established for the Class to aid in judging. For an exhibit to be judged under National standards it should have been awarded at least a silver-bronze at a previous regional or local show.

General:

- An exhibitor may enter more than one exhibit, including those in the same class. Should the exhibition be oversubscribed, the Exhibition Committee will make the final selection of accepted exhibits from the entry forms it has received, and will seek balance and fairness in the selection process.

GENERAL CLASS	Picture Postcard Class
(a) Postal Division *	One Frame Class
(b) Revenue Division**	Youth Class (ages as of Jan.1, 2015)
(c) Illustrated Mail Division ***	(a) Collectors below age 13
(d) Display Division	(b) Collectors aged 13 – 15 years
(e) Cinderella Division	(c) Collectors aged 16 – 18 years
(f) Thematic Division	(d) Collectors aged 19 – 21 years

** Includes Traditional Philately, Postal History, Aerophilately, Astrophilately, Postal Stationery, and FDC's without cachet or illustration*
*** Includes Traditional Revenue, Fiscal History.*
**** Includes Cacheted FDC's, Advertising, Patriotic & Event covers, Maximaphily.*

3. ENTRY

- Each entry shall be entered in its correct Class / Division and section on an official entry form. The jury reserves the right to reclassify any exhibit.
- Electronic submissions are strongly encouraged. Otherwise six copies of the Title Page and 6 copies of the Synopsis page and a Plan Page (if applicable) must be sent with each completed Official Entry Form. (These pages may be modified later if desired.)
- No exhibit will be accepted unless the prescribed fee has been paid in full at the time of the submission of the Entry Form. (See Section 5.)
- Please make checks payable to Royal 2015
- Entry forms must be received no later than April 10th, 2015.
- Acknowledgement of receipt of the Official Entry Form does not constitute acceptance for exhibition, until so notified.
- The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to reject any exhibit, in part or whole, without assigning any reason for such rejection.
- When an exhibit is rejected or reduced in the number of frames by the Exhibition Committee, the (corresponding) entry fee shall be refunded.
- Failure to deliver an accepted exhibit before 9:00 am May 22, 2015 forfeits the entry fee.

4. EXHIBIT DISPLAYS

- Exhibits will be displayed in frames holding sixteen (16) pages; in four rows of four pages (4x4). Each page is not to exceed 23 x 29 cm (9 x 11.5 inches).
- Entries with larger and / or odd sized pages may be accommodated, but must be granted prior special approval from the Exhibition Committee.
- All exhibits must be mounted on white or light coloured pages.
- Pages must be in transparent page protectors, enclosed on three sides and numbered on the back in sequential order to aid in the correct mounting of the exhibit by the Exhibitor or Exhibition Committee.
- Exhibits failing to comply with the above may not be displayed or judged.
- The name of the exhibitor must not appear on the faces of the pages, unless on addressed exhibited covers.
- Forgeries must be so identified in the text. Failure to do so may result in the exhibit being downgraded.
- Each National exhibit accepted for the Exhibition (other than the One Frame Class) shall be allotted not less than two (2) frames and not more than ten (10) frames.
- The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to reduce frame limits in order to accommodate a maximum number of qualified entries within the exhibition; also to place exhibits according to its own display plan.
- Exhibits in the Youth Class will be displayed in the same type of frames as the National exhibits. Each Youth exhibit accepted will be allotted at least one (1) and usually not more than five (5) frames. All other rules shall be identical to those in the National Exhibition.

5. ENTRY FEES

- National Adult Exhibits: (two or more frames) $20 (Canadian) per frame
- National Adult One-Frame Class $25 (Canadian) per entry
- Youth Class $0 (Canadian) per frame (sponsored by John Sheffield Philatelist Ltd.)

6. MAIL DELIVERY OF EXHIBITS:

- Exhibits must be forwarded prepaid to:
  Exhibits Chairman
  Royal * 2015 * Royale
  PO Box 2015 Stn Lambeth
  London, ON
  N6P 2A0 Canada
- Mailed in Exhibits must be received by the Exhibition Committee no earlier than May 1, 2015 and no later than May 20th, unless the exhibitor plans on bringing the exhibit(s) to the show.
- If hand delivering, please note this on the entry form.
- Hand Delivered exhibits must be received at the Convention site between the hours of 2:00 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. on
- Thursday May 21, 2015 or between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. on May 22, 2015. Exhibitors may be able to make other arrangements for delivery with the Exhibits Chair if arrangements are approved before May 20, 2015. Any exhibit received after the 9:00 a.m. on Friday May 22, 2015 deadline may find that the frames have been re-allocated, or that the exhibit may be judged non-competitively.

7. RETURN

- The exhibition will close at 4:00 p.m. on Sunday, May 24, 2015. For security reasons, no exhibit or part thereof may be dismounted before the close of the Exhibition and until all visitors have cleared the exhibit area. All dismounting of exhibits must be done by or under the direct supervision of exhibition staff. (Travel plans should be made accordingly.)
- Exhibitors or their agents may be asked to present proper proof of identity to obtain their exhibits from the Exhibition Committee at the London Convention Center following the close of the Exhibition. Exhibits not claimed in person will be returned at the expense of the owner as soon as possible after the close of the Exhibition in the manner directed by the owner. Pre-payment must be enclosed. An additional charge of $5.00 Canadian must be enclosed for wrapping and handling.
- Please allow sufficient time for processing before making inquiries.

8. INSURANCE & SECURITY

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

9. LIABILITY

- Although all reasonable care and caution will be taken with the exhibits, no responsibility shall attach to The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Middlesex Stamp Club, nor members of the Exhibition Committee and / or its voluntary assistants or employees, for any loss or damage to an exhibit arising from any use or reason whatsoever.

10. JUDGING

- The Jury, consisting of at least five (5) accredited RPSC judges will be selected by The RPSC Judging Coordinator, in consultation with the Exhibits Chair. The Jury will make decisions, deliberations and consultations among themselves in keeping with The RPSC Regulations. Judging will be by criteria as current in the APS Manual of Philatelic Judging.
- Exhibits will be judged according to National level standards. All awards will be granted in accordance with the judged merits of the exhibits, without regard to Class, Division, or Section.
- Decisions made by the Jury are final and cannot be appealed.

11. AWARDS

- RPSC National medals will be awarded in all Classes: Gold, Vermeil, Silver, Silver-Bronze and Bronze.
- No medal / ribbon award will be made if, in the opinion of the judges, the exhibit is of insufficient merit, but a Certificate of Participation will be given.
- Available Society and other established awards, including APS, ATA, BNAPS & PHSC, will be awarded at the discretion of the Jury.

12. RULING AUTHORITY

- Any and all questions that may arise concerning the Exhibition, which are not provided for by the Prospectus Rules and Regulations (other than Jury decisions) shall be decided by the Exhibition Committee in its sole and absolute discretion.

Royal *2015*Royale

Le Congrès annuel de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada
se tiendra au London Convention Center
300 York, London, ON, Canada,
du 22 au 24 mai, 2015.

Organisé par le Middlesex Stamp Club

RÈGLEMENTS POUR SOUMETTRE UNE COLLECTION EN COMPÉTITION

Toutes correspondances et/ou collections doivent être envoyées au :
Coordonnateur des collections
Royal*2015*Royale
PO Box 2015 Stn Lambeth
London, ON, N6P 2A0 Canada
Courriel: royal2015@royal2015.com

1- ADMISSIBILITÉ

- En accord avec une décision récente du Conseil d'administration de la SRPC, cette exposition de niveau national n'est accessible qu'aux collectionneurs qui sont membres de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada ou, s'il ne sont pas des résidents du Canada, qui sont membres soit de la SRPC soit de l'organisation philatélique nationale de leur pays de résidence.
- Les collectionneurs doivent aussi respecter les règlements décrits dans ce prospectus. L'ensemble de la collection doit être la propriété du collectionneur. Si elle a été achetée en bloc, elle doit appartenir au collectionneur depuis au moins deux ans, doit avoir été entièrement révisée et préparée par le collectionneur. Il est entendu que la soumission de ce formulaire est une approbation implicite des énoncés ci-dessus.

2- CLASSIFICATION DES COLLECTIONS

Collections adultes de niveau national

- Une collection soumise en Classe/Division ADULTE de niveau National doit respecter les critères suivants:
  (a) La collection doit avoir reçu au minimum une médaille d'argent à une exposition régionale ou locale, ou
  (b) Le Comité de l'exposition juge que la collection est d'un niveau suffisamment avancé pour être acceptée dans cette classe/division, ou
  (c) La collection, bien que nouvelle, est soumise par un collectionneur ayant démontré son expertise à d'autres expositions nationales.

Classe Jeunesse

- La classe JEUNESSE s'applique aux collectionneurs qui n'auront pas encore vingt-deux (22) ans au 1er janvier 2015. L'âge et la date de naissance du collectionneur doivent être inscrits sur le formulaire d'inscription officiel, puisque un regroupement par âge sera établi afin de faciliter le jugement. Une collection sera jugée selon les critères nationaux si elle a reçu au minimum une médaille de bronze-argenté à une exposition régionale ou locale.

Général

- Un exposant peut soumettre plus qu'une collection, y compris dans une même classe. Toutefois, s'il y a trop de soumissions, le Comité de l'exposition fera la sélection finale parmi les collections acceptées selon les formulaires reçus, and cherchera à faire une sélection aussi équilibrée et juste que possible.

CLASSE GÉNÉRALE	Classe Carte postale
(a) Division Postal *	Classe Un cadre
(b) Division Fiscaux **	Classe Jeunesse (âges au 1er janvier 2015)
(c) Division Courrier illustré ***	(a) Collectionneur âgé de moins de 13 ans
(d) Division Expression libre	(b) collectionneur âgé de 13 à 15 ans
(e) Division Paraphilatélie	(c) collectionneur âgé de 16 à 18 ans
(f) Division Thématique	(d) collectionneur âgé de 19 à 21 ans

** Comprend: Philatélie traditionnelle/Histoire postale/Aérophilatélie/Astrophilatélie/Entiers postaux/Plis Premier Jour sans cachet ni illustration*
*** Comprend: Fiscaux traditionnel/Histoire fiscale*
**** Comprend: Plis Premier Jour illustrés/Plis publicitaires/Plis patriotiques et occasions spéciales/Maximaphilie*

3- SOUMISSION

- Chaque collection devra être inscrite sur le formulaire d'inscription officiel dans les Classe/Division et Section correctes. Le jury se réserve le droit de reclasser une collection.
- La soumission électronique est fortement recommandée. Sinon, six copies de la Page Titre et 6 copies du Synopsis et du Plan (si approprié) doivent être jointes à chaque formulaire d'inscription officiel. (Ces pages pourraient être révisées plus tard).
- Une collection ne sera admise que si les frais requis ont été payés au moment de la soumission du formulaire d'inscription. (Voir Section 5).
- Veuillez libeller votre chèque au nom de Royal 2015
- Les formulaires d'inscriptions doivent être reçus au plus tard le 10 avril 2015.
- L'accusé de réception du formulaire d'inscription officiel ne constitue pas l'acceptation de la collection.
- Le Comité de l'exposition se réserve le droit de rejeter toute collection, partiellement ou totalement, sans avoir à justifier sa décision.
- Si une collection est rejetée, ou si le nombre de cadres en est réduit, par le Comité de l'exposition, les frais d'inscriptions correspondants seront remboursés.

- Les frais d'inscription ne seront pas remboursés si une collection acceptée n'est pas livrée avant 9h00, le 22 mai 2015.

4- PRÉSENTATION DES COLLECTIONS

- Les collections sont montées dans des cadres contenant seize (16) pages; en quatre rangées de quatre pages (4 x 4). Les dimensions maximum de chaque page sont 23 x 29cm (9 x 11.5 pouces).
- Les collections de pages plus grandes ou de tailles inhabituelles pourraient être exposées, mais il faut s'en être assuré auparavant en s'adressant au Comité de l'exposition.
- Toutes les collections doivent être montées sur des pages blanches ou légèrement teintées.
- Les pages doivent être insérées dans des enveloppes protectrices transparentes scellées sur trois cotés et être numérotées séquentiellement à l'endos, pour garantir leur montage correct par le Comité de l'exposition.
- Les collections qui ne respectent pas ces instructions pourraient ne pas être montées ou jugées.
- Le nom de l'exposant ne doit pas être indiqué sur les pages de la collection à moins qu'il s'agisse d'un pli qui lui aurait été adressé.
- Les faux doivent être identifiés dans le texte. Si ce n'est pas fait, la collection pourrait être abaissée à un niveau inférieur.
- Toute collection de niveau national acceptée (autre que celles dans la classe Un-cadre) se verra attribuer entre deux (2) et dix (10) cadres.
- Le Comité de l'exposition se réserve le droit de réduire le nombre de cadres d'une collection afin d'accommoder le plus possible de collections qui respectent les conditions; il pourra aussi placer les collections selon son propre plan.
- Les collections de la classe Jeunesse seront exposées dans des cadres identiques à ceux de l'exposition de niveau national. Entre un (1) cadre et habituellement cinq (5) cadres au maximum sera assigné aux collections de la classe Jeunesse. Toutes les autres règles sont identiques à celle de l'exposition de niveau national.

5- FRAIS D'INSCRIPTION

- Collections Adultes de niveau national (deux cadres ou plus): 20$ (canadien) par cadre
- Collections Adultes de la classe Un-cadre: 25$ (canadien) par collection.
- Classe Jeunesse: 0$ (canadien) par cadre (Parrainé par John Sheffield Philatelist Ltd.)

6- LIVRAISON DES COLLECTIONS

- Les collections doivent parvenir port payé au :
  Coordonateur des collections
  Royal*2015*Royale
  PO Box 2015 Stn Lambeth
  London, ON, N6P 2A0 Canada
- Les collections doivent être reçues par le Comité de l'exposition au plus tôt le 01 mai 2015 et au plus tard le 20 mai 2015, à moins que l'exposant ait choisi d'apporter sa (ses) collection (s) au site de l'exposition.
- Veuillez indiquer ce mode de livraison sur le formulaire d'inscription.
- Les collections apportées par l'exposant doivent être reçues au London Convention Center entre 14h00 et 21h00 le jeudi 21 mai 2015 ou entre 7h00 et 9h00 le vendredi 22 mai 2015. Les exposants qui voudraient faire d'autres arrangements doivent consulter le Comité de l'exposition. Le collectionneur qui apporte sa collection après la date limite (vendredi 22 mai 2015 après 9h00) pourrait découvrir que les cadres auraient été réattribués ou que la collection serait jugée non-compétitive.

7- RETOUR DE LA COLLECTION

- L'exposition fermera dimanche le 24 mai 2015 à 16h00. Pour des raisons de sécurité, les collections ne pourront pas être démontées avant 16h00 et tant que tous les visiteurs n'auront pas quitté le site. Le démontage des collections doit être exécuté par ou sous la supervision d'un personnel de l'exposition. (Les plans de voyage doivent être faits en conséquence).
- Le Comité de l'exposition, au Dépôt des collections, pourrait exiger une preuve d'identité de l'exposant ou de son représentant avant que ce dernier puisse récupérer sa collection à la fin de l'exposition. Les collections qui n'auraient pas été reprises en personne après la clôture de l'exposition seront retournées aussi tôt que possible, aux frais du propriétaire et selon les directives qu'il aurait fournies. Les frais de transport doivent être acquittés d'avance. Un montant supplémentaire de 5$ (canadien) doit être prévu pour l'emballage et la manutention.
- Prévoir un délai raisonnable avant de faire une réclamation.

8- ASSURANCE ET SÉCURITÉ

- Dans leur propre intérêt, il est conseillé aux exposants d'assurer leurs collections. Les collections soumises à l'exposition seront reçues, gardées, exposées et retournées aux risques de leurs propriétaires.
- Le Comité de l'exposition assurera une sécurité raisonnable pour la protection des collections, mais ne pourra pas être tenu pour responsable des pertes ou des dommages.

9- RESPONSABILITÉ

- Bien que les plus grands soins et précautions seront pris par le Comité de l'exposition pour protéger les collections, aucune responsabilité ne pourra être imputée à la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, le Middlesex Stamp Club, ni aux membres du Comité de l'exposition, ni aux bénévoles, assistants et employés, pour toutes pertes ou tout dommage aux collections pour quelque raison que ce soit.

10- JUGEMENT

- Le Jury, qui consiste d'au moins cinq (5) juges accrédités de la SRPC, sera choisi par le Coordonateur des juges de la SRPC en consultation avec le Président du Comité des collections. Le jury prendra ses décisions et fera ses délibérations et consultations selon les règlements de la SRPC. Les collections seront jugées selon les critères décrits dans le APS Manual of Philatelic Judging.
- Les collections seront jugées selon les standards du niveau National. Les médailles sont attribuées au mérite de la collection sans égard à la Classe, la Division ou la Section.
- Les décisions prises par le jury sont finales et sans appel.

11- PRIX

- Des médailles de la SRPC seront attribuées aux collections de toutes les classes: Or, vermeil, argent, bronze-argenté et bronze.
- Si selon les juges une collection n'atteint pas un certain niveau de mérite pour justifier une médaille / ruban, un certificat de participation sera émis.
- Certaines sociétés ou organismes, APS, ATA, BNAPS & PHSC, proposent des prix qui seront attribués à la discrétion du jury.

12. DÉCISIONS FINALES

- Toutes autres questions concernant l'exposition, non visées par les règles décrites dans ce prospectus (autres que les décisions du jury) seront réglées à la discrétion unique et absolue du Comité de l'exposition.

London Convention Center
300 York, London, ON, Canada,
May 22-24, 2015 / 22 mai – 24 mai, 2015

Hosted by The Middlesex Stamp Club / Organisé par le Middlesex Stamp Club

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

A separate form is to be used for each exhibit. Please type or print in block letters. This form must reach the Exhibition Committee no later than April 10, 2015 by mailing to:

Exhibits Chairperson:
Royal*2015*Royale
PO Box 2015 Stn Lambeth, London, ON N6P 2A0 Canada

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

Utiliser un formulaire différent pour chaque collection. Imprimer ou écrire en lettres moulées. Ce formulaire doit être reçu par le Comité de l' Exposition le 10 avril, 2015 au plus tard. Prière de l'envoyer au:

Coordonnateur des collections
Royal*2015*Royale
PO Box 2015 Stn Lambeth, London, ON N6P 2A0 Canada

Sujet à son acceptation par le Comité de l'Exposition et aux autres conditions décrites dans le Prospectus officiel de la SRPC (auxquelles je souscris), je désire présenter la collection suivante:

Exhibit Title / Titre de la collection : _____

Description (Maximum 25 words – for inclusion in the Exhibition Program)
Description (maximum 25 mots – ce texte sera inclus dans le Programme de l'Exposition)

_____

_____

_____

Please note: Electronic applications are necessary. Otherwise, (6) clear copies of the Title / Introduction/ Plan page(s) and (6) copies of the Synopsis page must accompany this form. If the entry is accepted, these pages will be submitted to the jury for their advanced preparation.

Veuillez noter. : Nous encourageons les demandes électroniques. Sinon, il faut joindre à ce formulaire six (6) copies des pages Titre / Introduction/ Plan et six (6) copies des pages Résumé. Si cette collection est acceptée ces pages seront transmises au jury en préparation de leur évaluation.

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

(FRAMES HOLD 16 (4x4) 8 ½" x 11" pages / Chaque cadre contient 16 pages 8 ½" x 11")
To be entered in the following Class/Division / La collection devrait être placée dans une des Classes/Divisions suivantes:

General Class / Classe générale
( ) a. Postal Division (circle one) / Division postale (Choisir un domaine:)
Traditional philately • Postal History • Aerophilately • Astrophilately • Postal Stationery • FDC's without cachet or illustration / Philatélie traditionnelle • Histoire postale • Aérophilatélie • Astrophilatélie • Entiers postaux • Plis Premier Jour sans cachet ni illustration
( ) b. Revenue Division (circle one) / Fiscaux (Choisir un domaine:)
Traditional Revenue • Fiscal History / Fiscaux traditionnel • Histoire fiscale
( ) c. Illustrated Mail Division (circle one) / Plis illustrés (Choisir un domaine:)
Cacheted FDC's • Advertising • Patriotic & Event covers • Maximaphily /
Plis Premier Jour illustrés • Plis publicitaires • Plis patriotiques et occasions spéciales • Maximaphilie
( ) d. Display Division / Expression libre
( ) e. Cinderella Division / Paraphilatélie
( ) f. Thematic Division / Thématique
( ) Picture Postcard Class / Classe carte postales illustrées
( ) One Frame Class / Classe Collections d'un cadre

Youth Class / Classe jeunesse *(*Age to be considered as of January 1, 2015. / *Âge au 1er janvier 2015.)*
( ) a. Collector up to age 12 years* Birth date (/ /) Collectionneur de 12 ans* et moins date de naissance (/ /)
( ) b. Collector aged 13-15 years* Birth date (/ /) Collectionneur de 13 à 15 ans* date de naissance (/ /)
( ) c. Collector aged 16-18 years* Birth date (/ /) Collectionneur de 16 à 18 ans* date de naissance (/ /)
( ) d. Collector aged 19-21 years* Birth date (/ /) Collectionneur de 19 à 21 ans* date de naissance (/ /)

AWARDS / PRIX
Awards previously won by this exhibit (Name of Exhibition, year and award level) /
Médaille(s) obtenue(s) par cette collection: (Nom de l'Exposition, année et niveau de la médaille)

1. _____

2. _____

New Exhibit? / Nouvelle Collection? _____(Yes / Oui) _____ (No / Non) _____

DELIVERY OF EXHIBIT / LIVRAISON DE LA COLLECTION
❍ Personally / En personne
❍ By Commissioner or my agent (name below) / Par Commissionnaire ou par mon représentant (nom ci-dessous)
_____
❍ Mail or other courier (please specify) / Par la Poste ou un autre courrier (précisez)_____

PICK-UP OF EXHIBIT / COLLECTE DE LA COLLECTION
❍ Personally / En personne
❍ By Commissioner or my agent (name below) / Par Commissionnaire ou par mon représentant (nom ci-dessous)
_____

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS / INSTRUCTIONS POUR LE RETOUR DE LA COLLECTION
If the exhibit is to be returned by mail/courier, please indicate service desired. (self-addressed adhesive labels are required)
Veuillez indiquer le service désiré si la collection doit être retournée par la poste ou par courrier. (une étiquette adhésive pré-adressée est requise).
❍ Priority Mail / Poste prioritaire ❍ Insured Mail / Courrier assuré ❍ Registered Mail / Courrier recommandé
❍ Other courier (please specify) / Autre courrier (précisez)

I understand that I will be responsible for insuring my Exhibit and will not hold The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Middlesex Stamp Club, nor any of their volunteers, members, committees, officers or employees liable for any loss or damage to the exhibit(s).

I agree to the terms of the ROYAL*2015*ROYALE Prospectus and confirm that this exhibit is my sole property.

Je reconnais que je suis responsable de l'assurance de ma collection et je ne tiendrais pas la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, ni le Club de timbre Middlesex, ni leurs bénévoles, membres, comités, officiers ou employés responsables de la perte ou d'un dommage de ma collection.

J'accepte les termes du prospectus de ROYAL*2015*ROYALE et je confirme que cette collection est ma propriété personnelle.

Date: _____ Signature: _____
Name / Nom : _____
Nom de plume (if desired) / Pseudonyme (si désiré) : _____ Address / Adresse : _____
City / Ville : _____ Province / Province : _____ Postal Code / Code postal : _____
Telephone / Téléphone : (home / domicile) _____ (business / bureau) _____
Fax : _____ E-mail / Courriel : _____

MEMBERSHIPS / APPARTENANCES:
Note: This information is required to determine eligibility for certain awards. This National level exhibition is open only to individual collectors who are members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, or if they are non-residents of Canada, are either a member of The RPSC or of the national philatelic body of their country of residence.

Remarque: Ces informations sont requises pour déterminer l'éligibilité à certains prix. Cette exposition de niveau national n'est accessible qu'aux collectionneurs qui sont membres de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, ou s'il ne sont pas des résidents du Canada, qui sont membres soit de la SRPC soit de l'organisation philatélique nationale de leur pays de résidence.

❍ RPSC / SRPC ❍ APS ❍ PSS
❍ Other Philatelic Organizations (specify) / Autres organisations philatéliques (précisez) :

AMOUNT ENCLOSED / PAIEMENT INCLU

For ____ National multi frames @ $20.00 each / Pour ____ National plusieurs cadres @ 20,00 $ chaque $ _____

one National single frame @ $25.00 per entry / une National d'un seul cadre @ 25,00 $ par cadre $ _____

For ____ Youth frames @ $0.00 each / Pour ____ cadres jeunesse @ 0,00 $ chaque $ _____

Return shipping charges / Frais de retour de la collection $ _____
Return handling charge $5.00 / Frais de manutention pour 5,00 $ $ _____

Total $ _____

Please make cheques payable to / Libeller votre chèque payable à : **ROYAL 2015**

ROYAL*2015*ROYALE

London Convention Center
300 York, London, ON, Canada,
May 22-24, 2015 / 22 Mai – 24 Mai, 2015

Hosted by The Middlesex Stamp Club / Organisé par le Middlesex Stamp Club

INFORMATION/RENSEIGNEMENTS

Name/Nom _____

Spouse/Partner/ Conjoint/partenaire _____

Address/Adresse _____

City/Ville _____ **Prov./State** _____ **Postal/Zip Code** _____

Tel/Tél _____ **Email/Courriel** _____

REGISTRATION/INSCRIPTION	Price/Prix	#	TOTAL $
Full Registration / Inscription complète Includes Registration Kit, General Admission, Seminars, Friday evening Murder Mystery Dinner, Saturday evening President's Reception and Awards Banquet. Comprend la trousse d'inscription, l'entrée, les séminaires, le Souper meurtre et mystère du vendredi, la Réception du président du samedi soir et le Banquet de remise des prix	**$180**		
Friday Murder Mystery Dinner / Souper meurtre et mystère du vendredi Enjoy an evening of fine dining with philatelic friends while participating in and trying to solve a "Philatelic Who-Done-It." Passez une agréable soirée à déguster une fine cuisine avec vos amis philatélistes et à tenter de démasquer un « coupable ».	**$60**		
Saturday Evening President's Reception AND Awards Banquet / Réception du Président du samedi soir ET Banquet de remise des prix.	**$130**		
TOURS/VISITES			
Tour/Visite #1 London Art & History Tour / Tour/Visite no 1 L'art à London et visite historique Friday, May 22. Guided tour of Museum London with lunch in the River Room followed by a tour of London's oldest Historic home, Eldon House. (approximately 4 hours) Vendredi 22 mai. Visite guidée du Museum London avec dîner au River Room suivi du visite de la plus vieille maison historique de London, l'Eldon House (environ 4 heures).	**$15 (+ lunch)**		
Tour/Visite #2 Port Stanley & Wine Tasting / Tour/Visite no 2 Port Stanley et dégustation de vins Bus to Port Stanley, a quaint lakeside town of art galleries and boutiques. Following lunch travel to Quai du Vin winery for a tour and wine tasting. (approximately 5 hours) Autobus vers Port Stanley, ville pittoresque en bordure d'un lac avec boutiques et galeries d'art. Après le dîner, excursion au vignoble Quai du Vin pour une visite et une dégustation (environ 5 heures).	**$30 (+ lunch)**		
TOTAL ENCLOSED Cheque Payable To/Chèque à l'ordre de: Royal 2015 Mail to/Envoyer a: Royal 2015 PO Box 2015, Stn Lambeth, London, ON N6P 2A0 Canada			

Registration Deadline: May 15, 2015 / Date limite d'inscription: le 15 mai 2015
Inquiries / Renseignements: email / courriel: royal2015@royal2015.com

www.royal2015.com

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

JANUARY 10 JANVIER, 2015
Brantford Stamp Club Annual Show and Bourse will be held at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St. at James Ave., Brantford, ON from 9:30 am to 3:00 pm. Free admission and parking. Canada Post franchise, 15+ dealer bourse, silent auctions, Club circuit books, door prizes, stamp exhibits (special categories for Junior and Novice exhibitors), lunch counter and refreshments. For more info contact Dan Coates (519) 442-3242, email shasland14@gmail.com or visit www.brantfordstamp.org.

JANUARY 24 JANVIER, 2015:
66TH CATHEX, sponsored by the St. Catharines Stamp Club will be held from 10 am to 5 pm at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara St., St. Catharines, ON. Exhibits, 12 dealers, youth area, club circuit books. Free admission and parking. A lunch counter is available. For more info please contact Stuart Keeley (905) 227-9251, email stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit http://stcatharines-stampclub.ca.

FEBRUARY 21 FÉVRIER, 2015:
BURLPEX 2015, sponsored by the Burlington Stamp Club will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at the auditorium in the Burlington Seniors Centre Auditorium on Drury Lane off Teen Tour Way in Burlington, ON. Dealers, silent auction, sales circuit books. There is free parking and the location is wheel chair accessible. For more info please contact J. Glasbergen (905) 639-3605, email jjglasbergen@sympatico.ca or Norm Macneall pnmac@cogeco.ca.

MARCH 15 MARS, 2015
Postcard Memories Show & Sale, sponsored by the Kitchener Waterloo Cambridge Regional Post Card Club, will be held at Bingemans Embassy Room, 425 Bingemans Centre Drive, Kitchener, ON. Admission $5 – Children under 12 accompanied by adult free. South Central Ontario's largest Post Card Expo featuring 10,000's cards. Unlimited array of interests – pre 1900 to current. Free parking, door prizes, leading Dealers. For more information contact Dave (519) 885-3499, email stamphogg@hotmail.com, postcardshow.blogspot.com.

MARCH 21 MARS, 2015:
OXPEX/OTEX 2015, sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at the John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Dr, Woodstock, ON. Exhibits, dealers, youth gift bags, prizes and draws, club circuit books. Free admission and parking. A lunch / snack counter is available. For more info please contact Ron Wilton (519) 539-4755, email rwilton@eoxford.net or visit http://www.oxfordphilsoc.com.

MARCH 28 MARS, 2015:
KAPEX 2015, sponsored by the Kawartha Stamp Club Will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at The Evinrude Centre, 911 Monaghan Road, Peterborough, ON. Free 1-day event with judged exhibits, draw prizes, Ontario dealers, Canada Post, limited edition show covers. All ages welcome. Lots of free parking. For more info please contact Rick Stankiewicz (705) 295-6158, email stankiewiczr@nexicom.net.

APRIL 4 AVRIL, 2015:
Lonpex 123 sponsored by the London Philatelic Society will be held on the Saturday from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm in the Churchill Room at the Ramada Inn, 817 Exeter Road, just north of the 401 and Wellington Road interchange. Exhibits, 12 dealers, draws, free parking and admission. For more information contact Don Slaughter at donslau@execulink.com.

APRIL 10 - 12 AVRIL, 2015
The Lakeshore Stamp Club's LAKESHORE 2015 annual exhibition will be held at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, QC. Free admission and ample free parking. Lunch counter on premises. Hourly door prizes. Competitive exhibition with over 100 frames of exhibits. Dealers, club bourses, show covers, commemorative postmark and picture-postage stamp. Youth activity center. Hours: Friday and Saturday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sunday: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Information: François Brisse, P.O. Box # 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. Email: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca / L'exposition philatélique annuelle LAKESHORE 2015 du Club philatélique du Lakeshore se tiendra du 10 au 12 avril 2015 au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Bord-du-Lac, Dorval, QC. Entrée et grand stationnement gratuits. Cafeteria. Tirage de prix de présence toutes les heures. Exposition compétitive de plus de 100 cadres. Négociants, bourses du club, plis souvenirs et oblitération commémorative, timbres-photos. Centre d'activités pour les jeunes. Horaire: Vendredi et samedi: 10:00h à 18:00h, dimanche: 10:00h à 16:00h. Renseignements: François Brisse, C.P. #1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5. Courriel: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca

APRIL 26 AVRIL, 2015:
The Ajax-Pickering Stamp Coin Show, sponsored by the The Ajax-Pickering Stamp Club will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at Pickering Recreational Complex, 1867 Valley Farm Road, Pickering, ON. Stamp and coin dealers, youth table. Free admission and parking. Refreshments will be available. For more info please contact Bill Bottan, email billandbernice@sympatico.ca or phone (905) 668-6185.

MAY 2 MAI, 2015:
2015 Saugeen Annual Show, sponsored by the Saugeen Stamp Club will be held from 10 am to 3 pm at Knights of Columbus Hall, 963 Bruce Road, Hwy 4, Hanover, ON. Exhibits, 10 dealers, club circuit books, door prizes. Free admission and parking. A lunch counter is available. For more info please contact Ralph Wyndham, email rw@hurontel.on.ca or phone (519) 529-3487 or Bill Findlay, email billfindlay@bell.net, or visit visit http://saugeen-stampclub.webplus.net/index.html.

SEPTEMBER 11-13 SEPTEMBRE, 2015
BNAPEX 2015 sponsored by the St. Catharines Stamp Club, Will be held Friday Sept 11 from 10 am – 5 pm, Saturday Sept 12 from 10 am – 5 pm and Sunday Sept 13 From 10 am – 3 pm at the Ramada Plaza, 7389 Lundy's Lane, Niagara Falls, ON. BNAPS annual convention, exhibition and Bourse. For more info please contact Stuart Keeley (905) 227-9251, Email stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit http://bnaps.org.

OCTOBER 17 OCTOBRE, 2015:
54th Annual Stamp Show and Bourse, sponsored by the Barrie District Stamp Club will be held from 10 am to 4 pm at ANAF Club, Branch 365, Canadian Room, 7 George Street, Barrie, ON. Exhibits, 18 dealers, club circuit books, youth table. Free admission and parking. Light refreshments are available and at noon the ANAF will open their kitchen. For more info please contact Bruce Walter, email b.walter@rogers.com or phone (705) 735-6009 or visit http://www.barriedistrictstampclub.ca

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MARCH 28-29 MARS, 2015:
Edmonton Spring National Stamp Show, sponsored by the Edmonton Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm Saturday and 10:00 am to 4:00 pm Sunday at the Central Lions Centre, located at 111 Ave and 113 Street, Edmonton, AB. Free admission. Dealers bourse, exhibits, junior table. A wine and cheese reception will take place Saturday and a BNAPS breakfast on Sunday. Door prizes and free giveaways. Contact Ed Dykstra at (780) 421-0930, email eddykstra@shaw.ca or visit http://www.edmontonstampclub.com.

MAY 2-3 MAI, 2015:
ORAPEX 2015, the Ottawa RA Centre Philatelic Exhibition. 2015 marks the 54th edition of this Stamp Exhibition and Bourse which is part of the APS "World Series of Philately". Theme is The Centenary of the Completion of the Canadian Northern Railway. 40 dealers, frames of exhibits, seminars and study groups. Show held from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm on Saturday and 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on Sunday at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, ON. Free admission and parking. For more information visit www.orapex.ca or contact Peter MacDonald at publicity@orapex.ca.

MAY 22-24 MAI, 2015
Royal*2015*Royale, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's annual Exhibition and Convention will be held at The London Convention Centre, 300 York St., London, ON. The theme is Remembering "In Flanders Fields" 1915-2015. Hours are Friday and Saturday 10 am to 5 pm, Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Admission is free to all. Competitive exhibits, show cancels, show covers, seminars, Philatelic Murder Mystery, President's Reception, Awards Banquet, and other special events. For information on the show and hotels, please visit www.royal2015.com. Hosted by The Middlesex Stamp Club.

APRIL 30-1 MAY, 2016/AVRIL 30- 1 MAI, 2016:
ORAPEX 2016 Ottawa. Details to follow at a later date.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

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.

AUGUST 14-19 AOÛT, 2015:
SINGAPORE 2015 World Stamp Exhibition, Sands Expo & Convention Center,under the full support and patronage of the Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP) and under the auspices of the Federation of Inter-Asian Philately (FIAP). See http://www.singapore2015.com Details available from the British Commissioner: Peter Cockburn: High Garth, Stockcroft Road, Balcombe RH17 6LG. Phone 01444811004; mobile 07771563552 Email pfcockburn@aol.com.

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.

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 5:30-8:30 p.m. on the second Tuesday of every month (except December, July, and August when it meets only on the first Tuesday) 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 Victoria Park Pavilion, 80 Schneider Street, Kitchener, ON N2G 4G7.

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.

OKANAGAN MAINLINE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION
The club meets 5 times a year for a show, auction and bourse on Saturdays from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm, in January, March, May, September and November in Winfield, Penticton, Summerland and Vernon. Contact Roy Heinrichs for more info at 250-542-4127 or rhein2@telus.net.

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.calgaryphilatelicsociety.com

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

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 Tuesday of every month from September to May, and the 3rd Tuesday 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, email: Daryl_j@tbaytel.net.

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: Mario Chevrette, 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: Mario Chevrette, 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 June, and once a month during July and August at the St. John's Cathedral Hall, 816 Spadina Crescent East, Saskatoon. Doors open at 6 pm. 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 juir. 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.

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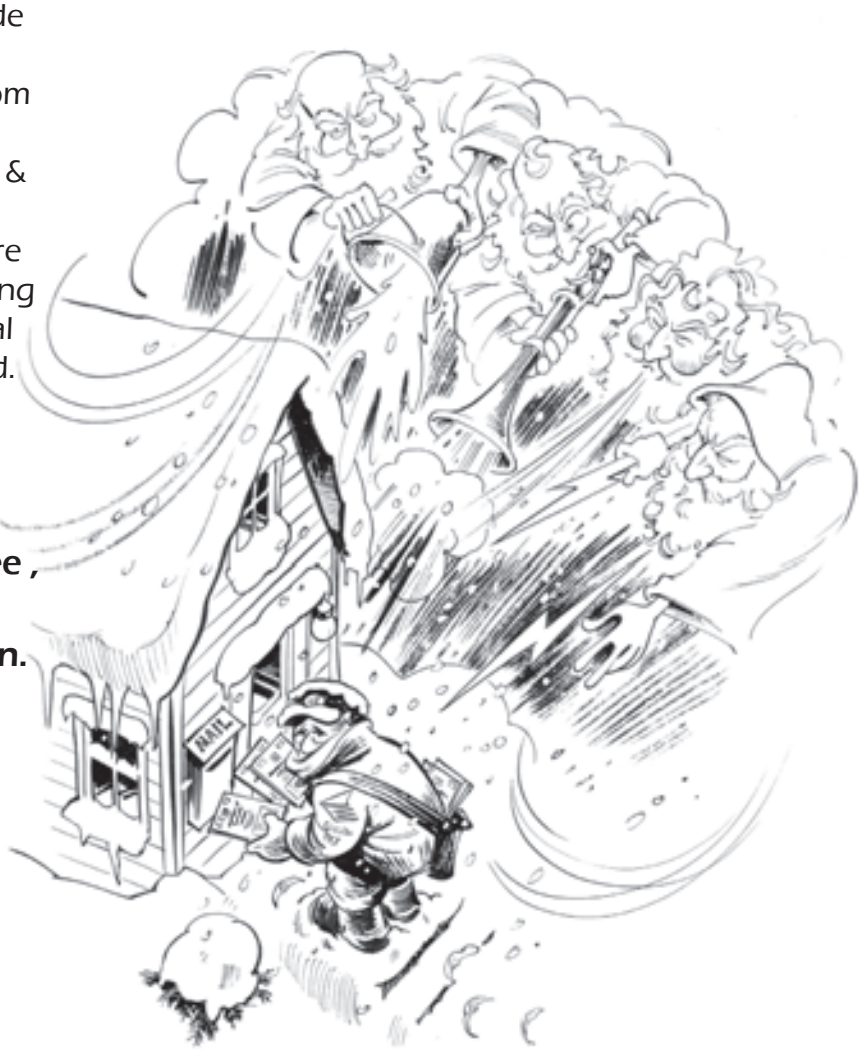

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