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Le PHILATÉLISTE CANADIEN

May/June 2015 mai/juin - VOL. 66 • NO.3

PM40069611 $5.00
R 9828 5,00$
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Revue de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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

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

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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.

Join The RPSC!

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- **THEFT PROTECTION NETWORK**
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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.

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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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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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We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Canada Periodical Fund of the Department of Canadian Heritage.

Nous reconnaissons l'appui financier du gouvernement du Canada par l'entremise du Fonds du Canada pour les périodiques, qui relève de Patrimoine canadien.

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The Canadian Philatelist
Le Philatéliste canadien
May/June 2015 mai/juin - VOL. 66 • NO. 3 (Number/Numéro 388

Journal of The
ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

Revue de La
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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THE COVER / PAGE COUVERTURE:

Newfoundland's 75-cent Labrador Land of Gold airmail stamp (Scott No. C18) was surcharged $4.50 in 1933 to carry mail to Italy on the return flight of a squadron of 24 Italian seaplanes visiting the Century of Progress Exhibition in Chicago to Rome under the command of General Italo Balbo. Of the $4.50 fee, $3.75 per letter was paid to Balbo and 75 cents, the foreign airmail rate, to Newfoundland postal authorities.

To learn more about the watermark on this overprinted stamp, see the article by John Walsh, FRPSC, beginning on page 160.

Le timbre de 75 cents de la poste aérienne de Terre-Neuve « Labrador, Land of Gold » (Scott C17) a été surchargé à 4,50 $ en 1933, afin d'affranchir le courrier transporté lors du vol de retour vers Rome des 24 hydravions italiens qui revenaient de l'exposition Century of Progress à Chicago sous le commandement du général Italo Balbo. De la somme de 4.50$, Balbo recevait 3.75$ par lettre, alors que 75 cents, le tarif pour le courrier par avion vers l'étranger, revenait à l'autorité postale de Terre-Neuve.

Pour en apprendre davantage sur la surcharge de ce timbre, lisez l'article de John Walsh, FRPSC, à la page 160.

FEATURES

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EDITOR'S notes

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

General Italo Balbo, Benito Mussolini's heir apparent during the years leading up to the outbreak of World War II, was one of Italy's foremost aviators. In 1933 he led a squadron of 24 seaplanes on a round-trip flight from Rome to the Century of Progress World Fair in Chicago.

As usual, we attempt to include articles covering as wide a spectrum of our hobby as space allows. To that end, we have included an article by one of our stalwart authors, Dick Logan. His piece features the stamps of Austria's 1957-70 Landmark series. Consisting of various definitive stamps, they picture many of Austria's famous cathedrals, castles, plazas, town centres and other noteworthy architectural triumphs dotting Austrian communities and countryside.

David Piercey, in addition to his ongoing Let's Talk Exhibiting submissions, has penned an article on the Montreal Allan Line and other steam ship lines carrying Newfoundland mail to and from St. John's to Canada and Great Britain. We learn from his treatise that in addition to the Allan Line, Newfoundland mail in the latter part of the 19th and early 20th centuries was also carried by steamship lines that included Cromwell and Red Cross out of New York and the Furness Line out of Liverpool.

General Italo Balbo, Benito Mussolini's heir apparent during the years leading up to the outbreak of World War II, was one of Italy's foremost aviators. In 1933 he led a squadron of 24 seaplanes on a round-trip flight from Rome to the Century of Progress World Fair in Chicago. The planes landed on Lake Michigan and on the return flight to Rome made several stops including Labrador.

Le général Italo Balbo, successeur potentiel de Benito Mussolini dans les années qui ont mené au déclenchement de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, était l'un des aviateurs les plus en vue de l'Italie. En 1933, il a dirigé un escadron de 24 hydravions lors d'un vol aller-retour de Rome à la Century of Progress World Fair de Chicago.

Comme d'habitude, nous essayons d'inclure des articles couvrant une vaste gamme d'intérêts pour notre passe-temps dans la mesure de l'espace dont nous disposons. Ainsi, nous publions un article de l'un de nos fidèles auteurs, Dick Logan. Il porte sur les timbres autrichiens de la série d'usage courant 1957-1970. Cette série est constituée de timbres qui illustrent les célèbres châteaux, cathédrales, places, centres-villes et autres splendeurs architecturales de l'Autriche éparpillées tant dans les zones urbaines que rurales.

David Piercey, ajoute à sa chronique habituelle sur les expositions « Let's Talk Exhibiting » un article sur la Montreal Allan Line et d'autres lignes de bateaux à vapeur qui transportaient le courrier de St. John's (Terre-Neuve) vers le Canada et l'Angleterre et inversement. Sa recherche nous apprend que dans la dernière partie du 19e siècle et la première partie du 20e, en plus de la Montreal Allan Line, d'autres lignes de bateaux à vapeur transportaient aussi le courrier de Terre-Neuve, notamment, la Cromwell et la Red Cross de New York ainsi que la Furness Line de Liverpool.

Le général Italo Balbo, successeur potentiel de Benito Mussolini dans les années qui ont mené au déclenchement de la Seconde Guerre mondiale, était l'un des aviateurs les plus en vue de l'Italie. En 1933, il a dirigé un escadron de 24 hydravions lors d'un vol aller-retour de Rome à la Century of Progress World Fair de Chicago. Les hydravions se sont posés sur le lac Michigan et, au

To mark the occasion, Newfoundland overprinted its 75-cent Labrador Land of Gold (C-17) airmail stamp on four lines as follows: 1933/GEN.BALBO/FLIGHT/$4.50.

To learn more about the watermark on this overprinted stamp, see the article by John Walsh on page 160.

It would never cross the minds of most North Americans living in a typical house, or condominium, that an average-size palace would not be large enough in which to raise a family. Yet Queen Victoria, who married Prince Albert in 1840, discovered that Buckingham Palace was too small for her expanding family. So she had the palace enlarged by closing off the east side to form a courtyard. The famous balcony was built on the outside and first used by the Queen in 1851 during the celebrations for the opening of the Great Exhibition situated in London's Hyde Park.

The article by Michael Peach beginning on page 162 takes us through the history of this imposing structure from the time it was rebuilt after a fire in the 17th century to the grand edifice it is today.

We hope that you will enjoy these and the other articles in this issue of our favourite family philatelic journal.

retour vers Rome, ont effectué plusieurs arrêts, entre autres, au Labrador. Afin de souligner l'évènement, Terre-Neuve a apposé une sucharge en quatre lignes sur les timbres de 75 cents de la poste aérienne « Labrador, Land of Gold » (C-17) : 1933/GEN.BALBO/FLIGHT/$4.50.

Pour en apprendre davantage sur ce timbre surchargé, lisez l'article de John Walsh à la page 160.

L'idée qu'un palais de grandeur moyenne ne soit pas assez spacieux pour élever une famille ne traverserait jamais l'esprit de la plupart des Nord-Américains vivant dans une maison ou un condominium typique. Cependant, la reine Victoria, qui avait épousé le prince Albert en 1840, a trouvé que le palais de Buckingham était trop petit pour sa famille grandissante. Elle a donc fait agrandir le palais et une cour a été créée par la fermeture de la partie est. Le fameux balcon a été construit à l'extérieur et a été utilisé pour la première fois par la reine en 1851 lors des cérémonies d'ouverture de la Grande exposition tenue au Hyde Park de Londres.

L'article de Michael Peach commençant à la page 162 nous plonge dans l'histoire de cette imposante structure, de sa reconstruction à la suite d'un incendie au 17e siècle au grandiose édifice qu'il est aujourd'hui.

Nous espérons que ces articles ainsi que les autres que vous trouverez dans ce numéro notre revue philatélique familiale préférée sauront vous plaire.

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Do you have stamp-collecting friends who are not members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada? Provide their name and address or pass along this copy of The Canadian Philatelist to them. Have them complete and return the information below. Place your name and RPSC member number (found above your name on the address label of this magazine) in the "referred by" area. For every new member you recruit we'll credit your next year's membership with $5.

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IN THE **MAILBOX**
DANS LA BOÎTE AUX **LETTRES**

DEAR EDITOR,

Re: uncut press sheets

The delivery of my standing order for the $5.00 uncut press sheet of the anniversary of the Canadian flag arrived on March 6th. In the past, these sheets, with only two exceptions, have usually fitted into a 50x70cm "Saxnäs" picture as sold by Ikea for around $6.00. This is the largest they make. The design of this particular sheet has caused me to seriously consider cancelling my entire standing order with Canada Post.

The first issue should be very obvious to anyone who displays pictures. How does one display a picture printed on two sides? First, there is no known ready-made frame that this sheet fits. There is no possible way to even fold the edges for a decent fit without losing parts of the stamps. Secondly, the heavy coloured bands at the bottom are a distinct distraction from the stamps themselves. Third, what possible product is there on today's market that allows two sides of a page this size to be shown effectively at a reasonable price? And lastly, with all the other uncut press sheets the stamps could be removed if desired to be used for postage. How does one remove these? The souvenir sheet of the single stamp is no problem. There are clear plastic frames of that size bent to be self-supporting. What does one use to show an uncut press sheet printed on two sides? Think of an artist's work of two different designs of, say, the Mona Lisa on one and something different on the reverse. The second issue is the horrible coloured bars at the bottom that distract form the stamps themselves. Printing marks as used on previous sheets are acceptable but these are simply outrageous.

Respectively submitted,

Peter Wood
West Toronto Stamp Club
Toronto, ON

P.S. A supplier, Westmount Gallery, Advance Road here in Toronto, can create a double-sided picture frame complete with two mats and two non-glare glass fronts for a cost of just under $600.00, tax included.

DO YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY?

Here's your opportunity to express your views towards previously run articles, shows, or anything related to philately. Send your letters to:
Letters to the Editor, P.O. Box 46024 Kitchener, ON N2E 4J3, email: tshaman@rogers.com.

AVEZ-VOUS QUELQUE CHOSE À DIRE?

Nous vous offrons l'occasion de faire connaître vos impressions sur des articles passés, des expositions ou n'importe quel autre sujet d'intérêt philatélique.
Écrivez à l'éditeur, B.P. 46024, Kitchener, ON, N2E 4J3, courriel: tshaman@rogers.com.

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NEWS, VIEWS & HAPPENINGS
NOUVELLES, OPINIONS ET ÉVÈNEMENTS

PHILAJOURNAL

The Spring 2015 edition of PhilaJournal has another full complement of nine articles by eight authors writing about topics as diverse as stamps cancelled with a coin to unusual covers, Airgraphs, definitive issues, admail and the downward spiral of scouts pursuing stamp collecting merit badges. What is particularly noteworthy about the Scout merit badges article is its reference to the meticulous manner in which the Boy Scouts of America organization has kept records of the number of stamp collecting merit badges that have been awarded since their introduction in 1932.

Editor Susan Butler lists her New Year's resolutions for 2015, but readily admits that she may have to revise it and move some of her good intentions to her 2016 list. Peter Butler discusses the practice of some individuals of "overlapping" stamps on envelopes they place in the mail.

PhilaJournal is the official journal of the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance consisting of 16 member clubs. A magazine subscription for non-members, per annum, for four issues is $20.00. Further information can be obtained from Larry Friend at: lfriend@sympatico.ca

JURY ANNOUNCED FOR LONDON 2015

The Jury has been announced for London 2015 EUROPHILEX, the international stamp exhibition being held at the Business Design Centre in London on 13 to 16 May.

The Honorary President is José Ramon Moreno, with President, Francis Kiddle, Vice Presidents, Jussi Tuori and Dr Wolf Hess, and Senior Consultants, Dr Alan Huggins and Bernard Jimenez. The Secretary to the Jury is Jonas Hällström.

The judging team comprises Mehmet Akan, Boncho Bonev, Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi, Robert Dedecker, Premyslaw Drzewieckl, Christine Earle, Jonas Hällström, Chris Harman, Dr Wolf Hess, Francis Kiddle, Mordecai Kremener, Dr Pal Lippai, José Ramon Moreno, Per Friis Mortensen, Robin Pizer, Sherif Samra, Jesus Sitja, Joao Soeiro, Michael Smith, Ivar Sundsboe, Brian Trotter, Jussi Tuori, Wolfgang Weigel, Richard West, Robert Wightman, Fredrik Ydell.

The apprentice jurors are Thomas Hoepfner, Jukka Makinen, Ari Muhonen, James Podger, with Bruno Crevato-Selvaggi as an observer.

The Expert Team comprises Chris Harman, Dr Alan Huggins and Lars Peter Svendsen.

The exhibition will include over 370 entries covering all the major classes in international philately.

This will be the 15th international stamp exhibition staged in London, the first being 125 years ago in May 1890.

For full information go to www.london2015.net

AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE PHILATELIC SPECIALISTS SOCIETY OF CANADA

In March of 1993, the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada published "THE MEDITERRANEAN MAILS" - a study of the mails from, to and through the Mediterranean to the end of the nineteenth century. It is a compilation of articles written by various members, edited by Fred R. Stubens. The book sold out some years ago.

Interestingly enough, the Society occasionally still receives requests for information about acquiring a copy of this book and whether it is still available.

The PSSC executive decided some months ago to re-publish the book as an 'ebook' (electronic book). It has now been assembled into a PDF file, along with an interactive Contents page - clicking on the title of any article will take you directly to that article without having to scroll through the entire book to get to it - a great time-saver.

The Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada is extremely pleased to announce that "THE MEDITERRANEAN MAILS" is now available digitally for download on our PSSC website COMPLETELY FREE OF CHARGE! There are links on our Home page, as well as our Publications page. It is about 13.5 MBs in size.

We do request that if any of the information contained within is used or quoted in any form, the Society be given proper credit (www.philatelic-specialistssociety.com).

This is an exciting step in the history of our Society, and we encourage postal historians and collectors alike to take advantage of it!

Kindest regards,
Ralph E. Trimble FRPSC
Past President, PSSC

FULL PROGRAMME OF SEMINARS AT LONDON 2015

Visitors to London 2015 Europhilex at the Business Design Centre in London's Islington, on 13 to 16 May, will be able to participate in a full programme of seminars.

Every day on the Royal Mail stand there will be seminars on stamp production, stamp design, stamp printing and the British Postal Museum & Archive, at 10am, 12pm, 2pm and 4pm respectively.

Four seminars, organised by FEPA on Wednesday and Thursday, will look at ways of developing exhibits of Postal History, Traditional Philately, Open Philately and Thematic Philately. These will be presented by Jorgen Jorgensen, Richard Stock, Graham Winters and Bernard Jimenez respectively.

Also on Thursday, Hugh Jefferies will look at the 150 years of the Stanley Gibbons catalogue, while Wolfgang Maassen, on behalf of AIJP, will tell about forgeries of philatelic literature.

Finally, on Friday, the Confederate Stamp Alliance will present four seminars, every half hour from 11am, on 'Civil War, The Prize Court', 'The Bryant/Stephens correspondence from Florida', 'The Postmasters' Provisionals of the Confederate States' and 'The De La Rue Stamps of the Confederacy'.

All the seminars are open to all (subject to room being available), with full details available at www.london2015.net.

PSSC 60TH ANNUAL BANQUET FEATURES RESEARCH CHAIRMAN OF NPM, WASHINGTON, DC

By George Pepall, FRPSC

The Philatelic Specialists' Society of Canada held its 60th annual banquet on October 24th at the National Club in Toronto. The after-dinner speaker was Thomas Lera, Research Chairman of the National Postal Museum, one of 16 museums in the Smithsonian Institution complex in Washington, DC. Mr. Lera's particular interest in philately is bats on stamps, with a related interest in speleology - that's bats and caves, for the uninitiated. It gives this writer claustrophobia just to think about it!

The mandate of the NPM is two-part: conservation work on rare philatelic items, and scientific research into technical aspects of the hobby, such as papers, colours and postal markings. Staff facilitate research with a variety of advanced instruments like the VSC 6000 Spectroscope, which is used to show the markings on such items as the 1856 British Guiana 1c Magenta. Other staff act as expert conservators. Museum funding is based on equal parts federal government money and trust endowments. Research scholarships are available for sound proposals leading to publication.

The museum features many extraordinary exhibits, both permanent and rotating. Among the former are three hanging airplanes, a mail rail car, a onetime PMG's office, and a pneumatic mail delivery system. Their oldest philatelic item is a letter from 1390 A.D. delivered in Venice. One of the most powerful items is a cover delivered by a slave girl that orders her own sale to the receiver as a chattel. An interactive demonstration challenges visitors to sort mail by tossing packages into bins accurately and quickly. Currently a display on wartime mail is offered, and one on freedom-related correspondance is in the works.

The NPM is selling off duplicate postal items in great numbers, and is very selective about accepting donations of philatelic material.

The building amounts to an exhibit in itself because of its 54 external windows on two floors, each filled with its own enlarged colour postage stamp. For more information or to visit, see the website: postalmuseum.si.edu/

NEW ISSUES FROM ICELAND

Iceland has announced the following issues released from February to April 2015. Readers should note that most of these issues consist of multiple sets of stamps or sheetlets.

Stamp Descriptions	Issue date
Bicycles	19.02.2015
Tourist Stamps IV	19.02.2015
SEPAK - Culture	19.02.2015
Icelandic Design VI	19.02.2015
Europa Stamps 2015	30.04.2015
Bicentenary of Icelandic Bible Society	30.04.2015
Games of Small States of Europe 2015	30.04.2015
100 Years of Women's Suffrage	30.04.2015
Centenary of the Icelandic Flag	30.04.2015

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Picture Postage

By Ernie Wlock

As a collector of "picture-on-picture" postage stamps, I had a pleasant surprise some years ago going through a mixture of used stamps when I came across the Fernie Fire picture postage stamp, illustrated below. The stamp aroused my interest and led me to do some research, which I would like to share with readers.

FERNIE FIRE OF AUGUST 1, 1908

More than 100 years ago, prospectors looking for gold in the Crowsnest area of southeastern British Columbia discovered coal. In 1897, William Fernie reported a major discovery, which led to the formation of the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company. The mining community, which emerged in 1897, was named Fernie, in honour of the miner whose efforts helped establish the new industry.

On August 1, 1908, a forest fire "firestorm" turned most of the city into charcoal and ashes within 90 minutes. In an earlier fire, on April 24, 1904, 65 buildings along a six-block area were also leveled by fire.

INDIAN LEGEND

When William Fernie met a tribe of Indians during one of his prospecting trips he noticed that one of the Indian chief's daughters was wearing a necklace of shining black stones. Knowing that these stones were coal, Fernie inquired as to their source. The chief agreed to show him where these stones were found on the condition that the prospector would marry the princess.

After learning the location of the coal deposits, Fernie refused to marry the maiden. The Indian chief was so angered that he laid a curse on the valley, stating that it would meet with fire, flood and famine. In 1964, members of the Kootenay tribes assembled in Fernie and performed a "curse-lifting ceremony" by smoking the peace pipe with local politicians.

Still, the legend lives on. ✉

The Montreal Steamers and the Newfoundland Mails 1885-1897

By David Piercey, FRPSC

INTRODUCTION

With the signing of the mail contract between Newfoundland and the Allan Line of Montreal on April 9, 1873, the largest proportion of the colony's North American and British mail during the next 25 years was subsequently conveyed to and from St. John's Newfoundland by regularly scheduled Allan Line steamers en route between Britain, and Halifax, and Boston.

The Allan Line was paid a large annual subsidy by the Newfoundland government, often reported to be £20,000 ($72,000) per year in the early years, and for this Newfoundland received twice monthly mail service to Canada and to Great Britain from the Allan steamships which were then contracted to call into St. John's for some of its trans-Atlantic sailings.[1]

There were, however, regular occasions when mail was carried by other steamship lines on other routes. Ships from other Canadian and American ports were regular traders to St. John's, bringing in the full range of foodstuffs and general provisions necessary for the support of the island's population, and taking out the island's exports to North American markets. For example, ships of the Cromwell Line out of New York had been contracted to take American mails in the period 1876-1884; ships of the Red Cross Line (Bowrings) out of New York were contracted to take Canadian and American mails in the period 1884 -1921; and the Furness Line out of Liverpool began taking both American and British mails in 1893.

And there were yet other steamship lines that were occasionally engaged to carry the Newfoundland mails. In particular, this article discusses steamships from two companies trading along the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Maritimes and gulf ports and further to St. John's. Those occasions on which they were each also engaged to carry mail from Newfoundland were infrequent but significant, as they were instances when, at the discretion of the Postmaster General, J. O. Fraser, such occasions were deemed necessary for the convenient and expeditious dispatch of Newfoundland's North American mails.

These cross-Gulf, St. Lawrence, routings are not mentioned in the annual official government publication, the Yearbook and Almanac of Newfoundland. Whereas, and beginning in 1887 through 1897, the Almanac included a detailed section on "Foreign Mails" in its "Postal Routes" section, describing the routings and schedule for dispatch of foreign mail, no mention of these occasional routings was included. These routings were thus not part of the mail services contracted for (and subsidized) annually by the Newfoundland government. Instead, they fell within the discretion of the Postmaster General, who had the authority to compensate ship captains, of vessels "not being Post Office packets", up to two cents per letter for any such letters conveyed between Newfoundland and other countries.[2]

The total cost each year of these supplemental sailings can be ascertained from figures in the Postmaster General's Annual Reports. For example, in 1888, Fraser reports pay-

ing out a total of $309.74 for "casual steamer" services.[3] At two cents per letter, this amounts to a bit less than 6200 letters being carried out by such supplemental steamers that year, and probably the equivalent of only about three full bags of mail in total. This would have been a minuscule amount in comparison to any average mail packet carried by the Allan Line.

Pratt (1985) in a section of his "Ocean Steam" chapter headed "The Canadian Direct Mail" (p. 371) says "the story of the Montreal direct mail is much more confusing" and "…further research must be done" but does mention a few vessels that he understood, from newspaper accounts, had carried Newfoundland mails. Now, with more and more archival information being accessible through the internet, more of this story can be told. In particular, using Memorial University's Digital Archives Initiative, with its almost complete run of the St. John's Evening Telegram (which began publication in April 1879), it is possible to ascertain more of these occasional mail sailings.

My archival research here indicates two Quebec steamship lines, during two distinct periods, 1886-1888 and 1895-1897, were utilized by the Postmaster General for occasional mail transport.[4] Each of these Quebec companies had vessels which were already during these periods regular visitors to St. John's, as they each carried on a schedule of regular sailings from Montreal for the necessary transport of foodstuffs, grocery products, livestock, and other general provisions and sundry supplies from Canada to Newfoundland, returning to Montreal not only with the various fishery products of the Colony, but also with coal from Cape Breton, perhaps the single most important cash commodity in these companies' trade.

THE ROSS LINE 1886-1888

The first of these companies[5] was the Ross Line[6] founded at Quebec sometime around 1879 to provide passenger, freight and mail service between Quebec and Sydney, Nova Scotia, with intermediate stops at other Gulf Ports, and with service also provided further onward to St. John's. Two of its ships thus came to be associated with its Newfoundland trade for at least the next 25 years.

The Ross Line of Montreal, owned by brothers Frank and William Ross of Quebec, and from a family of Quebec importers, owned or operated a variety of vessels over the years on various Eastern Canadian waterways. Their *SS Polino*, built in Britain in 1870, and bought from the Mitchell Line, an even earlier Gulf steamship company founded in the early 1870's, was contracted to run between Montreal and various Maritimes' ports in the summer sailing season when the St. Lawrence was navigable. This summer route was advantageous to the Ross family, as another of the Ross brothers, John, was in business in the wholesale grocery trade in Montreal, and the Ross's vessels could be used to also transport that stock in trade to Newfoundland.

Steam From Canada
ROSS LINE.
The s.s. "Polino"
will sail from Quebec, direct for here, about the 20th inst., taking cargo at Lowest Rates. For further particulars, apply to H. Dobell & Co., Montreal; Ross & Co., Quebec
a13,2sp SHEA & CO., Agents.

FIGURE 1: Shea and Co. Ad for the *SS Polino*, *Evening Telegram*, April 15, 1895.

The sister ship to the *Polino* was the *SS Greetlands*, built in Britain in 1884 specifically for the Ross Line, and was also used on sailings from Montreal to Newfoundland during the 1880's and 1890's. With both vessels on the route, they maintained for many years running a regular and reliable schedule to St. John's via the major Gulf Ports of Summerside, Charlottetown, Pictou and Sydney.

These Ross Line vessels were not just freighters, however, as they also carried passengers, selling tickets through their various agents in Montreal, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, and Newfoundland for the routine passage of travellers between the Gulf ports. Their local agent in St. John's was Shea and Company; Figure 1 is an example of a Shea ad placed in the *Evening Telegram* on April 15, 1895 advertising the first trip of the season by the *Polino* that year.

Shea and Co. was also the local agent for the Allan Line, thus allowing potential passengers from Newfoundland steamship route options within the same agency for passage to Canada. Their initial agent in Montreal was Robert

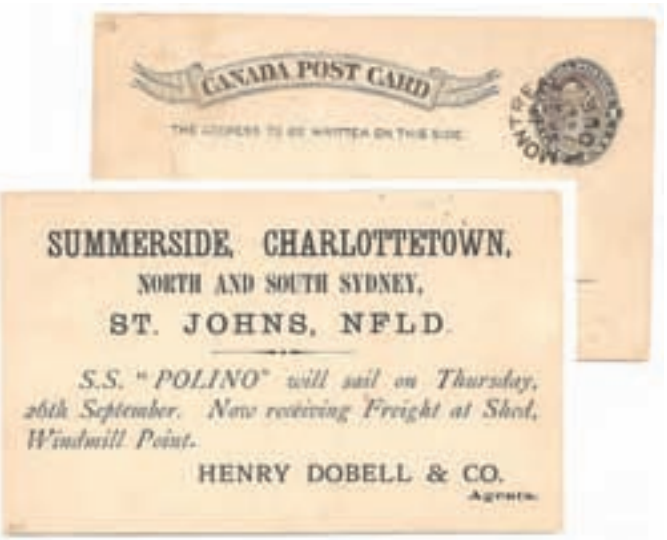
CANADA POST CARD
SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN,
NORTH AND SOUTH SYDNEY,
ST. JOHNS, NFLD.
S.S. "POLINO" will sail on Thursday, 26th September. Now receiving Freight at Shed, Windmill Point.
HENRY DOBELL & CO.
Agents.

FIGURE 2: Henry Dobell's Shipping Agent Card, advertising a September 1895 sailing of the Ross Line's *SS Polino* from Montreal.

Reford and Co.[7], a successful importer in his own right, and who was succeeded later in the 1890's by the agency of Henry Dobell and Co., who later then came to own the *Polino* outright in the early 1900's. Figure 2 shows an example of a Dobell shipping notice, printed on the back of a Canadian postal card (the common "black rosette" P14 issue), postmarked Montreal September 21, 1895 for a scheduled Montreal sailing by the *Polino*.

To accommodate the interest in the passenger trade the *Polino*, was, in fact, significantly refurbished over the winter of 1882-83, its saloons and staterooms being upgraded in order to enhance passenger accommodation and amenities,[8] and she entered the 1884 season in a more competitive position for the conveyance of excursion passengers between Montreal and Newfoundland.

At some time during the 1886 sailing season, both the *Polino* and the *Greetlands* began to be engaged to carry the occasional Newfoundland mail across the Gulf on their return trips. Perhaps due to ongoing uncertainty over the Allan contract, or due to heavier mail volumes, I hypothesize the Postmaster General was faced with the need to get an occasional mail off the island in as most expedient a method as possible.[9]

I note newspaper announcements for the conveyance of mails from St. John's by the *SS Polino* for sailings on November 12, 1886;[10] August 6, 1887; September 16, 1887; October 29, 1887; June 16, 1888; and September 7, 1888. I also note announcements for mails by the *SS Greetlands* on November 27, 1886; May 15, 1888; and June 29, 1888. Presumably these mails were conveyed only as far as Cape Breton,[11] to hand over to the postal authorities at Sydney for onward conveyance then by the North American rail system.

THE BLACK DIAMOND LINE 1895-1897

The Black Diamond Line is the second Montreal steamship company covered in this brief article. This steamship company was formed in November 1881 by the agent for the International Coal Company of Nova Scotia for the intention of transporting Nova Scotia coal to Montreal for the support of that port and its commerce. As well, markets for supplying coal to the Gulf ports and to Newfoundland were anticipated. Indeed coal could only be most economically transported by boat, in consideration of the enormous quantities required by the industries of the Nineteenth Century. Later, when the Dominion Coal Company was formed in Nova Scotia in 1893, the Black Diamond Line became its shipping arm, solidifying its role.

The Black Diamond Line (notice this direct connotation of coal!), which had begun by chartering ships for coal transport also operated its own vessels, the first of which, the *SS Coban*, began sailing to St. John's in 1882. In 1884, the *SS Bonavista*, licenced to carry 150 passengers, and the *SS Cacouna* were added to the fleet, followed in 1890 by

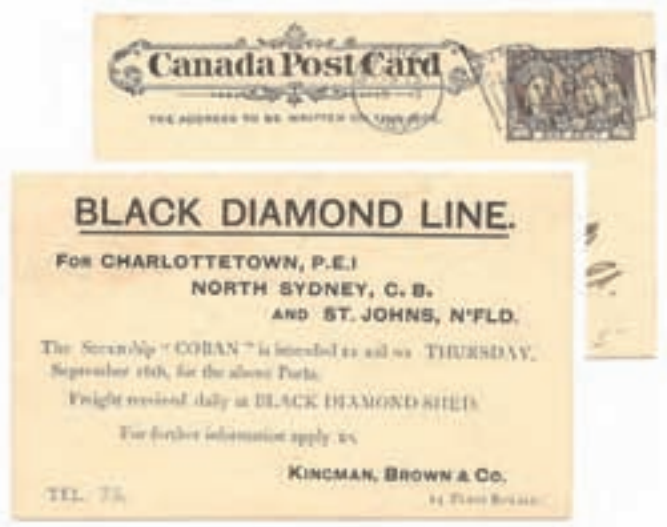

FIGURE 3: Kingman and Brown's Shipping Agent Card, advertising a September 1897 sailing of the Black Diamond Line's SS Coban from Montreal.

the *SS Cape Breton*. Their agent in Montreal was Kingman, Brown and Co. Figure 3 is an example of a Kingman shipping notice, printed on the back of a Canadian postal card (the Jubilee issue), postmarked Montreal September 13, 1897 for a scheduled Montreal sailing by the Coban.

In addition to coal and general cargo, passenger traffic also became a mainstay of the line. Its brochure for 1884 touted this service:

The magnificent new iron steamships *Bonavista* and *Coban* are British built, full powered, and of the highest class, specially fitted for the passenger trade in the Gulf of St Lawrence, having elegant saloons, handsome state rooms, ladies cabin, smoking room, bath rooms with hot and cold water, and carrying experienced stewardess...[12]

Even the new Canadian Pacific Railway began in 1889 to advertise, in its "Summer Tours" literature, Black Diamond steamships passenger services for any train passengers desirous of continuing their travels further down the St. Lawrence, attesting to the increased interest in the tourist passenger trade.

In this period of 1895-1897 newspaper announcements indicate several Black Diamond Line sailings of mail from Newfoundland to Canada, and for onward distribution to the United States or to Great Britain. For example, I note mail was taken during 1895 on August 16 (*SS Coban*), October 8 (*SS Cape Breton*), and December 28 (*SS Coban*). In 1896 mail was taken on January 15 (*SS Bonavista* - her last trip of the season), July 27 (*SS Bonavista*), August 3 (*SS Coban*), September 2 (*SS Bonavista*), and November 28 (*SS Bonavista*). In 1897 mail was taken on June 15 (*SS Cape Breton*), July 5 (*SS Bonavista*), September 14 (*SS Bonavista*), and September 30 (*SS Bonavista*). There may have been other sailings each year that I have failed to notice. Even the Ross Line's *Polino* was re-engaged to take a mail on November 23, 1895.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

FOREIGN MAILS.

HEREAFTER, until further notice, all Mails for abroad will be despatched by every available steamer to Canada, the United States, and to the United Kingdom; of which notice will be given, as far as possible.

J. O. FRASER, P.M.G.

General Post Office, 21st Aug., 1895.

FIGURE 4: Post Office Notice for Foreign Mails, Evening Telegram, August 21, 1895

These mail sailings in the period 1895-1897 appear directly attributable to events surrounding negotiations on the Allan contract. Pratt (1985) makes allusions to an "obscure dispatch" from the Foreign Office which could have led to the interpretation that the Allan contract would end on July 31, 1895. Shortly after this date, the Postmaster General placed a Post Office Announcement in the Evening Telegram of August 21, 1895, headlined "Foreign Mails," stating that "Hereafter, until further notice, all mails for abroad will be dispatched by every available steamer to Canada, the United States, and to the United Kingdom." (Figure 4)[13]

As context for this announcement, the British government's share of the Allan mail subsidy provided to Newfoundland was expected to expire December 31, 1895.[14] The Allan Line's local agent, Shea and Co., had placed a newspaper ad in the *Evening Telegram* on December 19, 1895, indicating that the next scheduled Allan steamer, the *SS Carthaginian*, would only call into St. John's "should a sufficient number of passengers be booked", suggesting that Allan was no longer obligated to make a mail stop on its next visit in January. At the start of the 1896 sailing season, Pratt reports that Allan was "not prepared" to bring out the April mails without some assurances of payment of the mail subsidy by the Colony, [15] and though Newfoundland then agreed, the Colony apparently made no payment to Allan during the 1896 year (probably because of its general insolvency resulting from its bank crash).[16]

Negotiations then continued through 1896 and 1897 between Newfoundland and the Foreign Office as to responsibility and amount of payments for 1896 and 1897, and were apparently finally concluded in September 1897 with some sort of compromise position reached, allowing the Allan Contract to continue. Although Allan sailings continued to St. John's during the 1895-1897 period, there must certainly have been some local uncertainty as to whether Newfoundland's outbound mail would always be accepted, so I hypothesize recourse was made of necessity to such other vessels as those of the Black Diamond Line as well.

Final mention here must also be made of the fact that both the Ross Line and the Black Diamond Line steamers also brought Canadian mails to Newfoundland in the 1896-1897 period. Although this would have been something that the Canadian postal authorities would have negotiated quite independently of Newfoundand's Postmaster General's arrangements, it serves to show the importance of the Montreal steamers in the two-way postal communication between Canada and Newfoundland at this time, as well as perhaps demonstrate the general uncertainty over the Allan Line's continuing services during the 1890's.

CONCLUSION

The supplemental mail sailings by Montreal steamers all but ended by October 1897, as the new Reid steamship, *SS Bruce*, had arrived in Newfoundland and commenced twice weekly sailings from Placentia to Sydney, carrying most of Newfoundland's mail destined for North American and Great Britain. Figure 5 is a recurring Post Office Announcement in the *Evening Telegram*, datelined October 20, 1897, informing the public of the mailing deadlines and train and boat schedules for this newly scheduled service.

Further, by 1898, with the completion of the cross-island rail line, the *Bruce* was then sailing from Port aux Basques to North Sydney on a regular schedule, and conveying much of Newfoundland's off-island mails. And, if the *Bruce* could not sail, then one of the other new coastal steamers of Reid's "alphabet fleet" could occasionally be recruited to take a mail to Cape Breton. The need for Montreal "casual steamers" then closed, and this interesting era of occasional mail services simply disappears.

Fortunately, a philatelic record has been left to document these Montreal steamers mail services, though they do require some research to ferret such covers out. Cover 1, documenting a Ross Line mail sailing, is a cover from St. John's postmarked September 16,

NEWFOUNDLAND

N. & W. RAILWAY

ROYAL MAIL

Palace Steamer "Bruce"

(CAPTAIN P. DELANEY.)

SHORTEST SEA VOYAGE,

QUICKEST and SAFEST ROUTE.

Special MAIL TRAIN with Sleeping Cars

Monday and Thursday

Tuesday and Friday

R. G. REID,

St. John's.

FIGURE 5: Post Office Announcement for *SS Bruce* New Mail Steamer Service, Evening Telegram, November 10, 1897.

COVER 1: St. John's to East Pubnico, Nova Scotia. Carried by Ross Line *SS Polino*, leaving St. John's September 16, 1887 to Sydney, Nova Scotia for distribution by the Canadian rail system. Postmarked ST. JOHNS NEWF'D September 15, 1887 split-ring date stamp. Backstamped HALIFAX CANADA September 20, 1887 circular date stamp; and YARMOUTH N.S. September 21, 1887 circular date stamp. Five cents letter rate to Canada (1876-1893), paid with 5-cents pale blue BABNC issue of 1880.

COVER 2: Tilt Cove, Notre Dame Bay, August 29, 1896 to Toronto, Ontario. Carried by rail from closest railhead to St. John's; then by *SS Bonavista*, leaving St. John's September 2, 1896 for Montreal. Postmarked TILT COVE NEWF'D split-ring. Backstamped HALLS BAY R.T.P.O. NEWF'D split-ring August 31, 1896; ST. JOHNS NEWF'D circular date stamp September 1, 1896; and TORONTO ONT. split-ring, September 7, 1896. Three cents letter rate to Canada (1893-).

1887, and carried by the *SS Polino* that same day to Cape Breton, for dispatch by the Canadian mails to the addressee in East Pubnico. (Backstamps are "Halifax Canada" September 20, 1887; and "Yarmouth N.S." September 21, 1887.) As there are no markings to indicate its carriage, it must otherwise be determined by an inspection of sailing dates announced in the *Evening Telegram*. Indeed, Figure 6 is the simple announcement from September 15, 1887, indicating that particular sailing date.

THE steamer "Polino" will take a mail for the United States and Canada.

FIGURE 6: Announcement for the *SS Polino* mail sailing of September 16, 1887, Evening Telegram, September 15, 1887.

AMERICAN MAILS.—Mails for Canada and the United States, per S.S. *Bonavista*, will close at 6 o'clock this afternoon.

FIGURE 7: Announcement for the *SS Bonavista* mail sailing of September 2, 1896, Evening Telegram, January 9, 1896.

Cover 2 documents a sailing by the Black Diamond Line. Postmarked Tilt Cove, August 29, 1896, it was conveyed by rail to St. John's, then carried by the *SS Bonavista*, departing St. John's September 2, 1896 for Cape Breton. (Backstamps are "Halls Bay R.T.P.O." August 31, 1896, "St. John's" September 1, 1896, and "Toronto Ont." September 7, 1896.) Figure 7, the announcement for its sailing, appeared in the Evening Telegram on September 1, 1896.[17] ✉

The author would be interested in discovering whether others may have Montreal steamers covers in their holdings. He invites correspondence at dpiercey@telus.net.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

[1] A detailed chronology and discussion of the Allan Line mail contracts with Newfoundland could take us well beyond the scope of this article. The first Allan Mail Contract was signed between Newfoundland and the Allan Line on April 9, 1873, initially for a five-year term (A copy of this original contract can be found in the March 24, 1882 edition of the Evening Telegram.) In 1878 it was renewed for a subsequent year and, then on May 1, 1879 with minor revisions, a new five-year term was successfully negotiated. Although it then expired on May 1, 1884, it continued on, on a yearly basis, for the next several years until another five-year term was signed off in 1888. It continued beyond 1893 again on an annual basis, once again being signed off in 1897, and once yet again, being renegotiated in 1902. Particularly from 1886 onward it became a matter of political dispute and public controversy. The Allan Line's local agent in Newfoundland was George Shea, managing partner of Shea and Company, and the son of Edward D. Shea, a politician who was both the Colonial Secretary (until 1883), then later president of the colony's Legislative Council. George, operating the family business, after the promotion of his uncle Abrose Shea to the Governorship of Bermuda, was also an elected politician in the Legislative Assembly (1885-1893). Through commissions received by Shea and Co. for Allan Line business, other political parties at the time felt the Allan Line contract was an egregious example of political patronage in support of this family's interests, and a significant conflict of interest by those Sheas at various times elected to government.

[2] This authority is specified in Section 31 of the May 1891 Postal Act (see Pratt (1985) p. 691). However, such compensation was also permitted prior to its enactment, in continuation of the traditional "Ship Captain Fee" of one penny per letter carried. For example, the captain of the *SS Polino* reports being compensated two cents per letter for sailings during the 1888 season. ("An Excellent Opportunity to Despatch a Mail Westward" Evening Telegram, June 14, 1889, p. 4.)

[3] Sessional Papers: Being an Appendix to the Journal of the House of Assembly of Newfoundland (1889), p. 458; found

at Memorial University's Digital Archives Initiative, http://collections.mun.ca/cdm/compoundobject/collection/cns_tools/id/128523/rec/125. Not all Postmaster General Annual Reports are yet available at this site.

[4] In fact, there were even other vessels occasionally utilized during these periods, though with much less frequency than those mentioned herein. Though my research is continuing here, I have found mention of the *SS Delta, the SS Louisburg, the SS Anerley*, and the venerable *SS Diana* (of Hudson's Bay expedition fame). Even the *SS Harlaw* took a mail on March 31, 1897, when returning to Halifax from St. John's after transporting its catch from the 1897 sealing season to the rendering factories in St. John's. (See my article "The *SS Harlaw* and the Newfoundland West Coast Mails, PHSC Journal, No. 157 (Spring 2014), pp.50-56). Even a variety of British Royal Navy vessels would very occasionally take a courtesy mail when travelling to Halifax or returning to Britain.

[5] One should probably be a marine historian to sort out the genealogy of these shipping lines. That is, ships had, variously, owners, operators and agents, and the public (and the newspapers) might colloquially refer to a shipping line by any of these descriptors. I have tried to use the owner consistently in my attribution of shipping lines.

[6] This "Ross Line" has but few references on the internet. The Evening Telegram, on a few occasions when referring to the ships mentioned herein of the Ross Line, instead says they are of the "Gulf Ports Co." However, the "Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company," an earlier St Laurence steamship company, had, by the period I am covering in this article, been renamed the "Quebec Steamship Company" and was mostly trading instead down the Atlantic coast and carrying passengers to the West Indies. The Mercantile Navy List and Maritime Directory, as archived at Memorial University's "Maritime History Archive" at http://collections.mun.ca/cdm/landingpage/collection/mha_mercant/ consistently ascribes ownership of both the *Polino* and the Greetlands to one or the other of the Ross Brothers during the period of my discussion here. I am also relying heavily on a draft manuscript by K. C. Griffin (2013) entitled St Lawrence Saga: The Clarke Steamship Story, found at http://clarkesteamship.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/chapter-2.pdf, for my understanding of the complexities of the early steamship history of the St. Lawrence and Gulf region. As well, the date of the establishment of the Ross Line I have interpolated from an article on Robert Reford in the Canadian Dictionary of Biography, found at http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/reford_robert_wilson_14E.html.

[7] Robert Reford had initially been in in partnership with William Ross in the Ross Line. In 1880 the Reford agency was second only to the Allan Line for the number of vessels handled through the port of Montreal that year.

[8] "Arrival of the Steamer Polino", Evening Telegram May 15, 1883, p. 1.

[9] The Postmaster General, James O. Fraser, had only been appointed to his position on October 12, 1885, and began to make several other innovations to the mail service during his period in office, ending 1901, upon his retirement. The more I understand these innovations, the more I begin to appreciate the work of this Postmaster General. Although Pratt (1985), calls him an "uninspired choice", and his appointment to office a "political payoff", he nevertheless was able, as examples, to initiate the placement of postal officers onto coastal and bay steamers; late offices for dispatch of foreign mail; sub post offices throughout St. John's; reduction in postal rates to Canada; introduction of parcel post; and city delivery of letters within St. John's, among other innovations. He certainly seems to have been responsive to the needs and entreaties of the public for improving the postal service during his period in office.

[10] The November 9, 1886 announcement is so far the earliest Ross Line mail sailing I have discovered. That sailing is interesting because the *Polino* was a few days late arriving to St. John's and then sailed, as contracted, from St. John's to Harbor Grace on November 12, 1886 to take on a cargo of herring and oil destined for the Montreal market, then returned a few days later through St. John's for Cape Breton, where the North American mail was handed over to the Canadian postal authorities. Given that the North American mails were dispatched by Allan vessels the week earlier (November 5, 1886, by *SS Nova Scotian*), and the week later (November 18, 1886, by *SS Caspian*) on the Allan Line's normal fortnightly mail service to Halifax, and that Bowring's Red Cross Line *SS Portia* also would have taken mail to Halifax on her November 6, 1886 return trip to New York, it is unclear why mails by the *Polino* were additionally occasioned. Perhaps the Postmaster general was experimenting with different carriers in the event that the Allen contract would not be renewed for the next season.

[11] The Evening Telegram often indicates the sailing destination as Cow Bay in Cape Breton. Cow Bay (the Cow Bay post office was renamed Port Morien on July 1, 1894. Source: Library and Archives Canada – Post Offices and Postmasters Database, found at http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/postal-heritage-philately/post-offices-postmasters/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=26085&) had coal docks for the transhipment of coal, and the return trips to Montreal would almost always involve picking up a coal shipment for the Quebec market. Other Cape Breton ports occasionally indicated included Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, and North and (South) Sydney, all also significant coal exporting ports. My working hypothesis is otherwise: that the mail was handed over for onward conveyance at North Sydney, which is where many of the local passengers were to disembark, where there was a larger Post Office, and where the main rail connection to Canada and the United States was located.

[12] As quoted in Griffen (2013) op. cit., p. 41.

[13] The Almanac for 1895 makes a similar statement:

"Mails will be dispatched by every available opportunity, either direct to Great Britain or via Halifax or Sydney, to connect with the mail leaving those ports for Great Britain, Canada and United States." (p. 96).

[14] Pratt, Postal History (1985), p. 361, reports that the Colony's Governor, Murray, had been informed by the British Colonial Office that Britain's share of the mail subsidy was to be withdrawn as of that date.

[15] Ibid., p. 360.

[16] Ibid., p. 361.

[17] Both these covers may be attributed as described since there were no other mail sailings from St. John's to Canada on these dates, and the dates on the receiving postmarks otherwise align to expected delivery times from only these sailings (and not from subsequent sailings by other regularly scheduled steamship services from St. John's).

Austria's 1957-70 Landmark Series

By Richard Logan

The carnage of World War II in Austria also affected the postage stamp production system and it was not until its former democratic constitution was restored in 1945 that the country started to produce general issues. Since that time, Austria has issued a succession of stamps covering a variety of subjects using available printing processes and some innovative ones like the world's first stamp made of soccer ball material in 2008.

One of the best of Austria's post-war stamp designers, Heinrich Strohofer, was asked in 1956 to design a 1-schilling stamp to celebrate the 800th Anniversary of the founding of Mariazell, a small village in the Styrian Alps. It would also serve to mark the first miracle worked by an image of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

In 1157, the St. Lambrecht Benedictine Monk, Magnus, was sent to the area of the current town as a minister of the faith. When his way was blocked by a rock, he set down a Linden-carved Marian figurine he had brought with him, whereby the rock broke apart and left Magnus' way clear. On a nearby bank he settled down, placed the miraculous figurine on a tree trunk and built a cell out of wood, which served as both his chapel and his living quarters.

Since that time, the now Mariazell Basilica has become the most important pilgrimage destination in Austria and one of the most visited shrines in Europe. The Gothic Baroque minor basilica became the subject of the stamp.

The stamp, engraved by Georg Wimner and recess printed on white or yellowish gummed paper – the latter being the scarcer version – was released on June 22, 1957.

The commemorative stamp design was so popular that it was retained for a new definitive series released in October that same year. It was identical in every respect, but for the fact that it was typographically printed on white fluorescent gummed paper. It was accompanied by a 10-schilling stamp in a larger format and also engraved by Wimner.

When in November, 1958 a 2-schilling stamp was added to the series, the 1-schilling Mariazell was printed lithographically and from then on that became the standard process for the low values up to 8 schilling.

A lithographed version of the 1-schilling Mariazell was released in January, 1959 and is distinguished by the omission of the engraver's name from the bottom of the stamp.

A smaller version of the 1-schilling Mariazell printed in photogravure by Harrison and Sons Limited in England – a rare instance of Austrian stamps being produced abroad – was released in February, 1960.

This makes the 1-schilling Mariazell unique in that it was printed in all four printing processes.

Aside from Heinrich Strohofer, Ottmar Zeiller, Rudolf Toth, and Adalbert Pilch produced the drawings for the series. Pilch also engraved the 20-schilling value. In his lifetime, he designed 318 stamps for Austrian Post, 30 for Liechtenstein and one for Israel.

The Landmark definitive series was added to gradually down to May, 1970 and produced 33 stamps highlighting 29 other motifs with the theme of unusual historical Austrian architecture.

STIFT MELK – 20 SCHILLINGS – 28 X 36 ½ MM - L

In a very small area, the city of Melk presents a great deal of architectural variety from many centuries. However, Melk is best known as the site of the massive Baroque Benedictine Abbey located above the city on a rocky outcrop overlooking the river Danube. The abbey became a special place of veneration as the final resting place of St. Coloman – the patron saint of hanged men. He was, in fact, Austria's first patron saint.

BURG HEIDENREICHSTEIN – 10 SCHILLINGS - 22 X 28 MM – E

Billed as the most beautiful moated castle in Austria, Heidenreichstein dates back to 1160 AD. The twin-towered entranceways each have their own drawbridge leading to a massive keep surrounded by circular towers and curtain walls. The castle was acquired by Prince Joseph Francis Palffy in 1684 and his heirs reside there to this day.

STEYR RATHAUS – 8 SCHILLINGS - 20 X 25MM – L

Steyr marked its 1030th Anniversary in 2010 and is one of the best-preserved old towns in Austria. It is famous for its historic town centre around the Stadtplatz where sits the Rococo Town Hall. Historically, Steyr had a number of well-known residents, including Franz Schubert, Anton Bruckner and Adolf Hitler.

INNSBRUCK GOLDENES DACHL – 6S40 –20 X 25MM – L

One of the best-known structures in Austria is the Golden Roof of Innsbruck, a three-story balcony at the cen-

tral plaza in the heart of the old town. Legend says that the gold roof of the balcony – consisting of 2657 fire-guilded copper tiles – was commissioned by "Frederick the Penniless" to disprove the rumours of his poverty. This colourfully painted little balcony was used as a box by privileged royal guests to view, in regal grandeur, festivals and tournaments in the square below.

GRAZ LANDHAUS – 6 SCHILLINGS – 20 X 25MM – L

The Landhaus is the building where the Federal State Parliament of Styria resides, a palace in Lombardic style. It belongs to the most important examples of Renaissance architecture in Austria and was built by the Italian architect Domenico dell' Allio between 1557 and 1565. The multiple colonnade shown on the stamp is its outstanding feature.

CHURERTOR FELDKIRCH – 5S50 – 20 X 25MM – L

Feldkirch was built inside a very steep and rock river valley where the Ill River passes out of the Alps and into the wide-open Rhein Valley. The Churertor or Chur Gate, named after Chur in neighbouring Switzerland, is a classic Austrian gatehouse and tower decorated with murals. It is sometimes called the Salt Gate because beside the gate stood the salt barns in which salt was stored.

FLUGHAFEN WIEN SCHWECHAT – 4S50 – 20 X 25MM – L

The control tower built at Vienna International Airport located in Schwechat when this stamp was issued was an awesome sight compared to the wartime airport built in 1938. This tower no longer exists. A new tower, 109 metres in height, was built in 2004 and offers another spectacular sight: a night laser show.

HAINBURG AN DER DONAU WIENERTOR – 4 SCHILLINGS – 20 X 25MM -- L

Substantial portions of Hainburg's impressive ring wall fortification have survived including a number of defensive towers, the most famous of which is the Wienertor, which is the largest medieval gate in Europe. The tower gate was completed in 1268 by Ottokar and now houses the town museum.

SCHLOSS ESTERHAZY EISENSTADT – 3S50 – 20 X 25MM – L

The Esterhazy Palace at Eisenstadt was constructed in the late 13th century and has gone through a number of building phases. The Baroque building phase gave it the facade we see today. The Haydnsaal, originally a large multi-purpose festival and banquet room, today ranks among the most beautiful and acoustically perfect concert halls of the world. It was named after Joseph Haydn, who worked for 40 years in the service of the Esterhazy family.

STEINERTOR KREMS AN DER DONAU – 3S40 – 20 X 25MM – L

Until the middle of the 19th century, Krems was still surrounded by its medieval city walls; however, these were systematically destroyed, including the three other city gates. The surviving Steinertor Gate with its two satellite Gothic towers was built to defend the city against the army of Matthias Corvinus. The building's Baroque clock tower was added in 1756.

SCHWEIZERTOR WIEN – 3 SCHILLINGS – 20 X 25MM – L

The beautiful portal built in 1552-3 is fashioned with stone in shades of red, brown, black and gold and the Imperial Arms in full colour. The passageway leads from the large courtyard of the Hofburg Palace in Vienna to the oldest area of the Imperial Palace where the Vienna Boy's Choir sing every Sunday. The stamp does not do justice to the Schweizertor.

LINZ – 2S50 – 20 X 25MM – L

Linz – originally Lentia – was founded by the Romans and is now the third largest city in Austria. The city has numerous historic structures, including the romanesque church of St. Martin, the baroque old cathedral where Anton Bruchner was the organist; the City Hall, the baroque Bishop's Palace, and the new neo-gothic cathedral. In the foreground of this stamp are the Nibelungen Bridge and the nearest thing to a panoramic view in this series of stamps.

WIEN – HEILIGENSTADT BEETHOVENHAUS – 2S20 – 20 X 25MM – L

This is the house at 2 Pfarrplatz, in Heiligenstadt, a district of Vienna – In Beethoven's time, it was the Schloglisches Haus at 66 Am Platz. Beethoven stayed here in the summer of 1817 and worked on his Ninth Symphony. It

is probably the most photographed of the four surviving houses in Heiligenstadt associated with Beethoven. The most important of these dwellings is Probusgasse 6 where he wrote a letter to his brother Carl in the form of a will in which he described his deafness. The heart-rendering letter was never delivered, probably because Beethoven inevitably accepted and learned to live with his progressive deafness.

CHRISTKINDL – 2 SCHILLINGS – 20 X 25MM – L

Just like Mariazell basilica, Christkindl Pilgrimage church in Styria owes its origins and continuing importance to a miracle. In 1695, the seriously ill tower watchman and bandmaster Ferdinand Serti placed a small wax figure of the Christ-child into the hollow of a fir tree. Several times a week he returned to the place to pray. After he was cured of epilepsy, the place attracted so many pilgrims that it became necessary to build a church. It was given the name "To the Christ child below the heavens." The construction of the church was begun in 1702 and finished in 1725. The miracle-working figurine is only 10cm tall and is now housed in a little reliquary on the high 'altar' above the globe-shaped tabernacle.

MUNZTURM HALL IM TYROL – 1S80 – 20 X 25MM – L

Hall was of great importance in the Middle Ages as the chief source of rock salt; however, in the course of mining the salt, silver was discovered in the fissures of the salt formations. The 15th century mint Tower at Hall in Tyrol stands as a monument to Hall's history as a significant centre for minting coins. One of the most famous coins of the world was the Maria Theresa thaler originally struck in Austria from 1740 to 1780.

WIEN ERDBERG – 1S50 – 20 X 25MM – L AND 17 X 21MM – P

The Rabenhof apartment block in the Viennese district of Erdberg was featured twice in the series: in 1958 and again in 1965. Between 1923 and 1934, the city's socialist administration launched an extraordinary campaign to provide housing for working class residents, who were among the party's most enthusiastic backers. The government constructed 400 apartment complexes – 64,000 new apartments in all – that together housed 1/10th of the city's population. The project had an international reputation in reform, housing and social progress.

KLAGENFURT – 2 SCHILLINGS AND 1S40 – 20 X 25MM – L

Legend has it that Klagenfurt was founded in 1161 after a couple of brave men had slain the abominable dragon blamed for the flooding that threatened travellers along the river. The story tells that a Duke offered a reward for anyone who could capture it, so the men tied a bull to a chain and when the dragon swallowed the bull, it was hooked like a fish and killed. The head of the 1590 statue in Klagenfurt's city centre is modeled on the skull of a woolly rhinoceros found in a nearby quarry in 1335. It has been cited as the earliest reconstruction of an extinct animal and is featured on the 2-Schilling stamp. The Town Hall featured on the 1s40-stamp has an impressive baroque exterior; however, the interior is much older, with an arcade courtyard going back to 1468.

SCHATTENBURG/FELDKIRCH – 1S30 – 20 X 25MM – L

The view of Neustadt, the oldest part of Feldkirch, is dominated by the beautiful Schattenburg Castle. It can be approached by either the steep track up to it or by walking up Burggasse just outside the old town. This was the seat of the Counts of Montfort from the early 12th Century to 1390. The castle has a beautiful courtyard with a wooden walkway and houses the Heimat Museum with a collection of weapons and a romanesque crucifix, circa 1250.

BRUCK AN DER MUR KORNMESSERHAUS – 1S 20 – 20 X 25MM – L

Bruck literally means bridge and Bruck an der Mur derives its name from the bridge at the confluence of the Mur and Murz rivers. The town was founded in 1263 by King Otakar II of Bohemia. This stamp features the Venetian style Kornmesserhaus – Corn Measurer's House – built between 1494 and 1505. It is considered one of the most beautiful gothic buildings in Austria.

MILLSTATT –1 SCHILLING – 20 X 25MM – L

This stamp replaced the original Mariazell design and shows the romanesque arcades of the former Benedictine Monastery at Millstatt. It got its name from a legend about one thousand pagan statues that were strewn around Corinthia until a Caran-

tanian Duke, Domitian, in 802 converted to Christianity and ordered them to be thrown into a nearby lake. The name may also refer to the celtic expression "mils" meaning mountain stream or brook.

PINZGAU – 80G – 20 X 25MM – L

This first-class skiing region included the magnificent ski areas: Wildkogel, Kitzbuhel / Pass Thurn; Rauris, Saalbach / Hinterglemm / Leogang, Maria Alm, Zell am See and last but by no means least the Glacier Kitzsteinhorn near Kaprun. There is excellent accommodation available all year round from five star hotels to homey, old farmhouse bed-and-breakfasts like this one shown on the 80g stamp.

SALZBURG – 70G – 20 X 25MM – L

The name Salzburg – literally: Salt Fortress – is a tourist favourite, with the number of tourists outnumbering locals by a large margin in peak times. In addition to Mozart's birthplace, the area has a plethora of notable places. Featured on this stamp is the palace of Mirabell built in the baroque style in 1606. In the forefront is the Residenz Fountain, which is 15 metres high, the largest baroque fountain outside Italy. Some famous scenes from "The Sound of Music" were recorded here, particularly the "Do-Re-Mi" song.

WELS LEDERERTURM – 60G – 20 X 25MM – L

The Lederer tower in the important traffic hub of Wels dates from 1367 and sits in the town centre. It is the only piece of the medieval fortifications that has survived. More interesting, however, is the Salome Alt Haus. Salome Alt was the mistress of Salzburg's legendary Prince Archbishop Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau and the mother of his fifteen children.

WIEN HEILIGENSTADT – 50G – 20 X 25MM -- LAND 17 X 21MM – P

The 50g stamp was issued twice – 1959 and 1964. Featured is the most famous low cost public housing building in the Vienna suburb of Heiligenstadt - the Karl Marx Hof. Built between 1927 and 1930, it held 1382 apartments and was designed for a population of about 5000. The premises encompassed many amenities including Laundromats, baths, kindergartens, a library, doctor's offices and administrative offices. It was built like a fortress and that aspect was tested during the Austrian Civil War of 1934 when it was bombarded by the Austrian Army and the Police.

It is interesting to note that the words: "KARL MARX HOF and Residential Estate of the Municipality of Vienna,built from 1927 to 1930, financed from the revenues of the Residential Construction Tax" that are on the building, were omitted from the stamp design. Too much copy or political correctness?

SPITTAL AN DER DRAU SCHLOSS PORCIA – 40G – 20 X 25MM – L

The term "spital" is used colloquially in Austria for "hospital." You have to draw your own conclusions why the town of Spittal an der Drau uses two t's. It was founded in the 12th century as a place where poor and sick people could seek help. There's no hospital in Spittal an der Schloss anymore. However, it does have the most significant renaissance building in Austria – Schloss Porcia. The 40g stamp features the elegant Italianate courtyard and colonnades built between 1553 and 1598 for Salamanca. The Porcia Castle is said to be haunted by The Lady in White.

WIEN RATHAUS – 30G – 20 X 25MM -- L

The Vienna Town Hall was designed by Friedrich von Schmidt and built between 1872 and 1873 in a neo-gothic flemish style. The building's most-prominent feature is the central tower rising to a height of 98 metres. At the top is the Rathausmann, a little over three-metre-tall statue of a knight in armour with a lance. The façade's most attractive feature is its lofty loggia, with delicate tracery and curved balconies. The Rathaus serves as the mayor and city council offices.

MORBISCH – 20G – 20 X 25MM – L

Morbisch am See, sixty miles from Vienna, is a small picturesque town and the centre for the Burgenland vineyards. The world's greatest operetta festival – Morbisch Festival on the Lake – takes place on one of the most beautiful open-air stages in Europe. It has more than 6000 seats and offers to more than 220,000 visitors an acoustically and visually unique event every year. The 20g stamp shows the courtyard of a medieval house in Morbisch am See.

There is no doubt that the Landmark Series of 1957-70 is a perfect example of Austrian Post's commitment to honouring people, places and events that have shaped Austrian history and continues to this day.

LEGEND:

L – Lithography; E – Engraved; T – Typography; P – Photogravure. 100 groschen = 1 shilling

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POSTAL HISTORY OF ALBERTA: Nanton And District

By Dale Speirs

Nanton is a town on Highway 2 about an hour's drive south of Calgary, at the junction of Mosquito Creek and Nanton Creek. The district is just northeast of the Porcupine Hills, a range of foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and was settled in the late 1800s. Ranching was initially the major industry, then farming, and nowadays also petroleum and tourism. The main route of travel in this area for aboriginals and pioneers was a wagon trail along the eastern edge of the Porcupine Hills called The Leavings, which ran from Calgary to Fort Macleod. The Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) built a north-south main line from Calgary to the American border that was completed in 1892. It followed the general route of The Leavings trail but stayed further east on the flatlands. In the 1950s, Highway 2 was extended south from Calgary alongside the railroad. It was substantially rebuilt from the 1990s onward, and is today the main north-south route in Alberta for truck freight and cars.

Figure 1.

Nanton is the home of a military aviation museum, and being directly on the main highway, has managed to survive while other villages have depopulated. One reason is that Highway 2 not only goes through the centre of the town but it splits into two separate one-way lanes a block apart, thus doubling the frontage for businesses catering to travelers. Figure 1 is a modern map of the district in relation to Calgary. Figure 2 shows the pioneer post offices; the small squares are a mile on each side. The double-dash line adjacent to the railroad is the original The Leavings trail. Figures 3 and 4 show a postal card issued in 1972 depicting a view looking to the west at the Porcupine Hills adjacent to Nanton. It gives a good indication of what the area looks like. Today, Highway 2 runs along the transition zone between the foothills to the west and the flatlands to the east.

MOSQUITO CREEK.

Nanton began life in the early 1870s as Mosquito Creek Crossing. The Siksika tribe called it Pahmahsois, which means "foul water creek" and accurately described

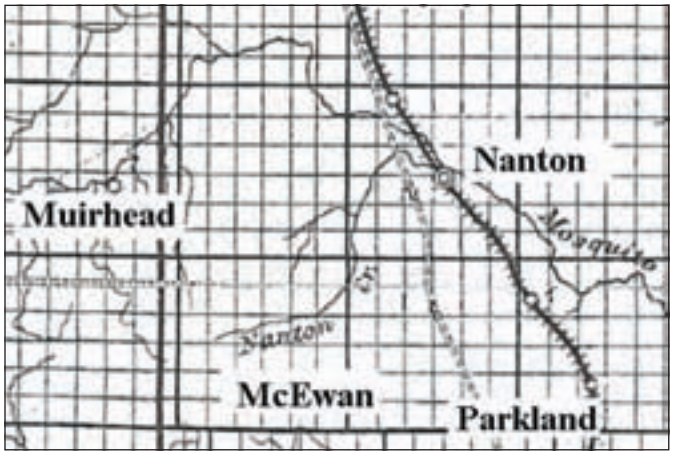

Figure 2.

the immediate area. In 1881, Joseph Trollinger built a stopping house at the crossing. He was a Californian ex-whiskey trader who had been shut down by the Mounties and forced to go legit. His wife Lucy was a Piikani native famous for her cooking. Joe was an excellent gardener and grew vegetables not often seen outside the cities in those days. In consequence, the stopping house was very popular with travelers. It was, however, a very basic log cabin with a sod roof and dirt floor.

In 1884, John Higinbotham, later the postmaster of Lethbridge, stopped at Trollinger's place while en route from Calgary to Fort Macleod. In his autobiography, Higinbotham noted the constant smoke from dried bison dung smudges to keep the mosquitoes at bay. He slept under the kitchen table in his bedroll, which was considered a prime location because if it rained he would stay dry.[6]

Figures 3 and 4 (inset).

A post office named Mosquito Creek opened on July 1, 1887 with Trollinger as postmaster but he only stayed two months in the job. He inherited a fortune in California but since there was no possibility of people there accepting Lucy into polite society, he arranged for her to return to the Piikani Reserve, with regular payments from him to keep her comfortable.[2] After Trollinger left for California, the North West Mounted Police established a post near the stopping place. As a courtesy, the Mounties distributed mail along their route between Calgary and Fort Macleod. It was strictly informal and had no schedule. At main posts in southern Alberta, a Sergeant was appointed to act as an unofficial postmaster in the Orderly Room. He would sell postage stamps and handle incoming and outgoing mail for both NWMP and civilians.[7]

On July 1, 1890, the Mosquito Creek post office re-opened with Daniel V. Mott as postmaster. He and his wife Allie were originally from Ohio and ranched in the Porcupine Hills. They re-activated the stopping house and post office but only ran it for a year because the railway from Calgary was approaching them. As the railroads advanced through Alberta, they shut down the stopping places one by one.

The post office closed on October 5, 1891 and the Motts sold their ranch. They then moved to Fort Macleod to operate a lumber yard. That was the end of Mosquito Creek as a post office name.

NANTON.

A north-south railway line was completed through the area in 1892, connecting Calgary to the American border. Land sales agent Augustus Meredith Nanton promoted real estate development along the tracks for the CPR. The inhabitants of Mosquito Creek agreed that the settlement's original name was not likely to encourage settlers. The citizens decided that Nanton was a suitable person to honour, and so his name was chosen for the post office.[1] A nearby creek that flowed into Mosquito Creek was also named for Nanton, and for even better reason as its original name was Shit Creek. This commemorated a legendary incident from frontier days on the nearby The Leavings trail, when a group of freighters made camp on the creek to water their oxen and rest. For supper they ate what turned out to be a bad batch of baked beans, as a result of which it was two days before they were well enough to travel again. (From ref. 2, page 25; I am not making this up!) The present-day townsite developed at the junction of the two creeks.

The first post office to use the name Nanton opened on July 1, 1893 with John Dawson Norrish as postmaster. Figure 5 shows the proof strike of the first postmark. It was actually on his RL Ranch property, not at the railroad siding where the village was growing. Twice a week he rode to the siding and picked up the mail from the CPR section house. Norrish had served with the Mounties when they first came out west, and took his discharge in 1879 to ranch in the Porcupine Hills district. After militia service during the 1885 Riel Rebellion, he returned and bought the RL Ranch. He had a sideline selling remounts to the Mounties. His method of breaking horses to the saddle was to ride them hard to get the mail, which undoubtedly made the trips more exciting than any other mail route. Norrish sold the ranch in 1902 and moved his family to Calgary.[2]

Figure 5.

Hugh Murray Shaw took over on May 1, 1902 as postmaster. He was a rancher who saw a demand for a general store at the Nanton siding, and therefore built one later adding a livery stable. The post office was moved from the RL Ranch to the village. Shaw's postal clerk was Cora White, a pretty and cheerful young woman. She was chosen to attract business to the store, particularly from lonely bachelor cowboys who came in to pick up their mail and stayed for the company, hopefully doing a bit of shopping as well. Shaw gave up the post office on March 31, 1904 when he married (not Cora) but remained active in village affairs. He later served in the House of Commons as the M.P. for Macleod riding. Figure 6 shows him at his farm.

Shaw's general store was bought by Robert McLaren, who became the next postmaster of Nanton. He and his brother had a farm implement business which did very well as homesteaders flooded into the area. They sold the store to Charles Henry Marshall, who also had a hardware store and who became postmaster on July 9, 1906. He moved the post office into its own quarters on the ground floor of a building he owned. Marshall built up several businesses in the village and in 1914 took in his son John as a partner. At that time, post offices were political appointments and the Marshalls supported the wrong party, so Cyril Hobart Wheeler took over on July 31, 1914

Figure 6.

Figure 7.

as postmaster. He moved the post office to a different building and became Nanton's longest-serving postmaster, holding the job until August 23, 1952. In 1948 the postmastership became a civil service position. Figure 7 is a portrait of him.

Every prairie town has had its Great Fire and Nanton was no exception when its central business district burned down on February 9, 1924. The buildings were almost all wooden, packed shoulder-to-shoulder with no clearance, and when a furnace overheated on a cold winter night in a grocery store, the result was inevitable. The fire reached the post office but the staff managed to remove the mails, postal records, furniture, and private mail boxes by the time the flames spread there. The building burned and the blaze continued until it reached a brick building where it was finally contained. The Marshall building, upwind of the blaze, was at that time owned by a lawyer named J.C. Hiebert. He graciously moved his office into vacant space upstairs, and the post office returned to its old location. It re-opened a day later and carried on from there.

After Cyril's retirement, his son Alfred John took over the office. He had worked for his father as a postal clerk for many years, then served in World War Two. Alfred died in office in 1965. Miss Ruth Kynoch Dick then became postmaster. She was the daughter of Scottish immigrants who operated a butcher shop in Nanton. Ruth was postmaster until June 3, 1975 when the peculiar notation "Voluntary demotion to Assistant 2" shows up on her record.[3] I have not been able to find out why; it may have been her advancing years or there may have been an incident. Agnes Fowler succeeded to the job, after which Canada Post privacy rules have blocked the records. The post office building has relocated a couple of times since. Figure 8 shows the office in 1988, since converted into a medical clinic. Figure 9 shows the new building as it was in 2014. ✉

Figure 8.

Figure 9.

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Please look for Part II in an upcoming issue of The Canadian Philatelist

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let's talk EXHIBITING

David Piercey, FRPSC

THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESENTATION

Although "Presentation" weighs in as only 5 per cent in the total determination of the merits of an exhibit, it often seems to come to the front in conversations that arise from questions around how to improve one's exhibit. This is unfortunate, as Presentation is less important than Treatment, Philatelic and Related Knowledge, and Condition/Rarity, which each weigh in at 30, 35 and 30 percent respectively. In theory, one could have an exhibit that scores high in each of these latter three categories, yet be very weak in Presentation, and still receive a very high medal award.

THE REISSUES OF 1896

In March 1895 the Postmaster General, J.O. Fraser, ordered reprints of five* of the CBNC issues, ostensibly in order to provide complete sets to collectors. Two hundred sheets (i.e., 20,000 stamps) of each issue were produced, and were placed on limited sale in January 1896. They appear to have been initially distributed by favor, with the supply being exhausted during the introduction of the Cabot and Royal Family issues and during the stamp shortage of October 1897.

These stamps can be distinguished by their brighter colors, clearer impressions and yellowish instead of white gum.

ST. JOHN'S NEWF'D. Aug 17, 1897. A philatelic (favor) cover.

*- Most catalogues also include the one cent green Prince of Wales in the 1896 reissues. However, the printing order of 1895 did not include this color, and the above philatelic cover strongly suggests that only five stamps were considered part of the reissue "set".

Presentation is not the big deal we try to make of it. But, as it may certainly influence one's perceptions of our exhibits, it warrants our attention as we put our exhibits together. Presentation is really just all about the general layout and attractiveness of the exhibit and thus the impression of it that the viewer forms. That impression is subjective, and different viewers may form different impressions, as attractiveness is ultimately in the eye of each beholder. However, we may influence these impressions through ensuring that the material we place on each page appears in the most favourable light.

Although one could get into detailed nuance on how to accomplish this, there are in fact no hard and fast rules here. Instead, we must consider guidelines that have evolved, and are continuing to evolve, in the exhibiting world. Some of the guidelines to consider here include:

✓ Does the material on the page appear "balanced", so that it seems pleasing in its arrangement? (Hint: ensure you don't seem to "overcrowd" a page with too much material, or "weight" one part of the page over the rest.)

✓ Does each page follow a common formatting, so that consistency is ensured from page to page? (Hint: if you are using a page layout program, always take time to create a "master page," which sets your margins consistently throughout the document.)

✓ Are your running headings, headers and sub-headers prominent and consistent from page to page, and can the viewer determine when you have begun a new chapter?

✓ Do you use different type faces, font sizes or font styles for different aspects of your written text, and have you done this consistently throughout the exhibit? (Hint: if you are using a page layout program, spend time to develop a "styles" inventory of typographic formats you will apply to different sections of your written material).

✓ Do you include collateral material (e.g., maps, newspaper clippings, graphics, etc.) sparingly, and so as not to be seen to assume greater prominence than your philatelic material?

✓ Is there enough variety from page to page to ensure the exhibit does not appear visually monotonous? (Hint: if you are going to be showing a lot of covers, mix it up a bit so that not every page shows the same number of covers, let some overlap for variety and move the textual information of the covers around a bit so that it doesn't always appear at the same location from page to page.)

✓ Does the philatelic material stand out on the page, and not become overwhelmed by your written text or collateral material? (Hint: if you are also using colour in your text or graphics, make sure it does not seem to predominate over the philatelic material.)

Presentation is not the big deal we try to make of it. But, as it may certainly influence one's perceptions of our exhibits, it warrants our attention as we put our exhibits together.

The exhibit page illustrated herein may be taken as a reasonable example of "balance" within page layout. Note that even with six items and a variety of textual information, it does not appear overcrowded and the material predominates over the textual information presented. Also note that the margins are consistent between the text blocks, adding to an impression of symmetry across the page.

In conclusion, your presentation is the style you have settled on in displaying your material. It is unique to you and your exhibit. As long as it does not detract from the appreciation of your philatelic material, you have a wide choice of how to showcase your material. Your goal in all this is to make each page visually appealing so that the impression formed by the viewer is favourable, making him or her want to keep looking further through the exhibit. Then, the real meat of your exhibit, its Treatment, Philatelic and Related Knowledge, and Condition/Rarity can be fairly assessed and acknowledged. ✉

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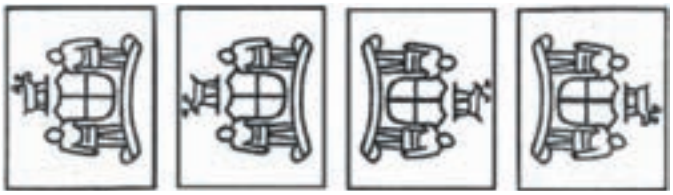
DISCOVERIES ABOUND IN NEWFOUNDLAND:

75¢ Labrador Airmail Issue Accompanied by Balbo Issue Both with Inverted Watermark

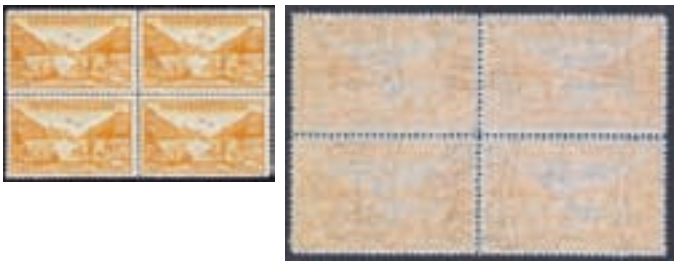
by John M. Walsh, FRPSC

The watermark on the 75¢ Labrador Airmail issue is normally found as positional type 4, which is shown in the drawing created by Murray 'Hawkeye' Smith. It is utilized in *Walsh Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue* where it was introduced to define the positional view types of the Newfoundland Coat of Arms watermark. These images are what can be seen from the gummed side of the stamp. Position type 4 shows the Caribou to the right facing down.



Position 1 **Position 2** **Position 3** **Position 4**

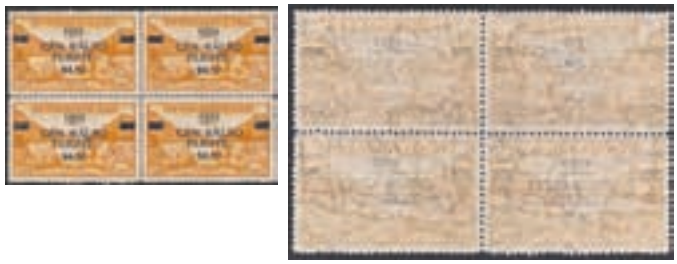
No report of the watermark on the 75¢ being found in an inverted manner was known by Walsh prior to 2013. Then in December 2013 an intriguing discovery was made when Robert Philmus sent scans of a block of the 75¢ Labrador issue he owns. What an item! It has the inverted watermark positional type 1; Caribou to the left facing up. It has the 14.3 x 14.3 perforation. Hopefully a hunt will be on to find more of this elusive inverted watermark.



This Labrador issue 75¢ value has long been known to exist with 14.3 x 14.3 perforation. Then Ed Wener of Indigo Stamps reported in one of his 1980s price listings the finding of this value in the 13.8 x 13.8 perforation. He then suggested that it could be possible to find the Balbo stamp in the same gauge perforation. What a challenge he set for the collector! It was discovered on a first flight cover dated July 26, 1933. The challenge was met. Some time later this perforation was reported in the Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue (NSSC). It was also listed in The Unitrade Specialized catalogue of Canadian Stamps, 2012. Thus the Balbo issue exists in both perforations: the common 14.3 x 14.3 and the newer 13.8 x 13.8 perforation.

The Balbo stamp originated as the 75¢ value of the Newfoundland 1933 Labrador issue. That 75¢ value had 30,000 printed in sheets of 50 (5 across x 10 down). From that quantity the Post Office Department selected 8040 to be surcharged to create the Balbo airmail overprint issue. This overprint was applied to blocks of four stamps (2x2). When printed, the quantity of 8000 in that format was released to the public. The remaining 40 were deemed to be defective.

Back in 2005 Jean-Claude Vasseur discovered an example of the 1933 surcharged Balbo issue having the watermark as seen in position type 1; Caribou to the left facing up. Its discovery caused a collector-driven hunt to find others. Confirmation of the existence of one inverted watermark variety on the Balbo issue suggests that at least an original sheet of 50, broken into blocks of four, had the watermark inverted. And in fact, Walsh has been made aware of six singles having inverted watermark. Some are owned by; Vasseur (2), Smith, WIP Stamps (VGG cert.) and HPS stamped. Examination by Vasseur of the watermark placement suggests that at least two sheets of 50 stamps exist. But prior to December 2013, no Balbo inverted watermarked block had been reported.



Imagine then the surprise created when in late December 2013, Robert Philmus again wrote to say that he had a Balbo block of four which he deemed to show the inverted watermark! "Unheard of!" was the initial response. "But it would be a delight to see." He forwarded his scans of both front and reverse sides. Talk about a Christmas and New Year present! The item was indeed what he thought it was.

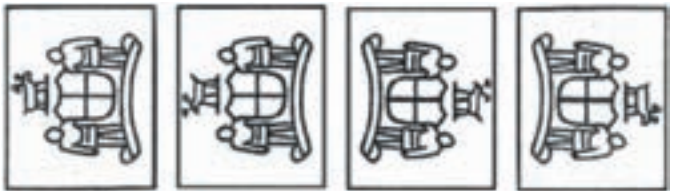
This magnificent block and the other six Balbo stamps showing the inverted watermark are perforated 14.3 x 14.3. Now the question remains: Does the perforation 13.8 x 13.8 exist in an inverted watermark format? ✉

ABONDANCE DE DÉCOUVERTES À TERRE-NEUVE :

Le 75¢, émission Poste Aérienne « Labrador », et le bloc « Balbo », tous deux avec filigrane Inversé.

par John M. Walsh, FRPSC / traduction française de Jean-Claude Vasseur

Le 75¢ de l'émission Poste Aérienne « Labrador » est généralement vu avec un filigrane type (4) comme montré sur le graphique créé par Murray 'Hawkeye' Smith. Ce graphique est utilisé le Walsh Newfoundland Specialized Catalogue où il fut introduit pour préciser l'aspect positionnel du filigrane 'Armoiries' de Terre-neuve. Ces images montrent ce que l'on voit du côté gomme du timbre. La position (4) montre le Caribou à droite et tourné vers le bas.



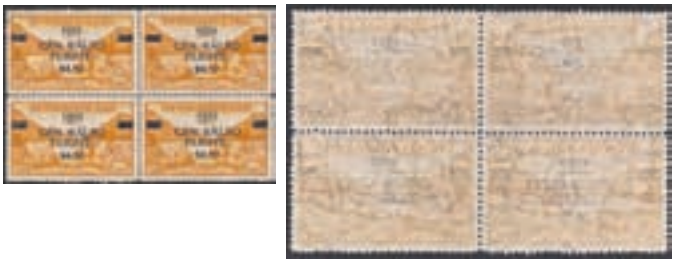
Position 1 **Position 2** **Position 3** **Position 4**

Avant le présent article, Walsh n'avait pas connaissance du 75¢ avec filigrane inversé. Aussi en Décembre 2013, lorsque Robert Philmus m'envoya les images d'un bloc qu'il possédait, je confirmais sa découverte. Quelle pièce remarquable. Elle avait le filigrane inversé type (1) ; Caribou à gauche tourné vers le haut. Le bloc était perforé 14.3 x 14.3. Ainsi la chasse était ouverte pour rechercher d'autres timbres avec le filigrane inversé.

Ce timbre de 75¢ de l'émission « Labrador » était bien connu avec la perforation 14.3 x 14.3. Puis Ed Wener d'Indigo Stamps signala dans ses listes de prix de 1980 la découverte du timbre avec la perforation 13.8 x 13.8. Il suggéra ensuite que la même perforation pouvait exister sur le timbre surchargé « Balbo ». Quel défi pour le collectionneur ! Le défi fut relevé : un peu plus tard cette perforation fut trouvée et incluse dans le Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue (NSSC). La découverte fut faite sur une enveloppe « premier vol » du 26 juillet, 1933. Ainsi donc l'émission « Balbo » existe avec les deux perforations : l'habituelle 14.3 x 14.3 et la nouvelle 13.8 x 13.8.

Le timbre « Balbo » vient du 75¢ de la série « Labrador ». 30,000 exemplaires en furent imprimés sous la forme d'une feuille de 50, 5 (hor.) x 10 (vert.). De cette quantité le Département de la Poste soustrait 8040 pour les surcharger et créer la série aérienne surchargée « Balbo ». La surcharge fut appliquée sur un bloc de quatre timbres (2x2). Après impression, 8,000 timbres furent proposés au public sous ce format. Les 40 timbres restants sont supposés avoir été défectueux.

Revenant en 2005, Jean-Claude Vasseur découvrit un exemplaire du timbre surchargé « Balbo » ayant un filigrane tel que montré ci-dessus, type (1) : Caribou à gauche tourné vers le haut. Cette découverte provoqua une chasse sans merci pour en trouver d'autres. La confirmation de l'existence d'une variété filigrane inversé suggérant qu'au moins une feuille de 50 de la série d'origine séparée en blocs de 4 avait le filigrane inversé. A ce jour des exemplaires sont détenus par : Vasseur (2), Smith, WIP Stamps (certification VGG) et un exemplaire marqué 'H.P.S.'. L'examen par Vasseur de la disposition des filigranes suggère qu'au moins deux feuilles de 50 existent. Cependant avant décembre 2013, aucun bloc surchargé Balbo n'avait été trouvé.



Imaginez la surprise quand en décembre 2013, Robert Philmus, encore, écrivit pour dire qu'il possédait un bloc « Balbo » qu'il estimait montrer le filigrane inversé. « Jamais entendu parlé » fut la première réponse. « Mais cela me ferait plaisir de le voir ». Il envoya ses images des deux faces, cotés face et gomme. Parlez d'un cadeau de Noël ou du Jour de l'An ! La chose était bien ce qu'il pensait qu'elle fut.

Ce magnifique bloc et les six autres montrant le filigrane inversé sont perforés 14.3 x 14.3. Maintenant reste la question : est-ce que la perforation 13.8 x 13.8 existe aussi avec le filigrane inversé ? ✉

Buckingham Palace

By Michael Peach, FRPSC

One of the tourist attractions in London is Buckingham Palace and the changing of the guard. At certain times of the year there are tours of the Palace that include the State Rooms. In 1980 the Palace was featured on the 10½d stamp of the London Landmarks series and in April 2014 Royal Mail issued a set of six first class stamps of paintings tracing the history of the Palace and a miniature sheet of four first class stamps showing some of the magnificent rooms.

THE BUILDING

In the early 17th century, the site of the Palace was a Mulberry garden planted by King James I to breed silk worms. Unfortunately he picked the wrong type of Mulberry bush and silk production never took off. After a fire destroyed the original house near the garden, Arlington House was built on the site by Henry Bennet, Secretary of State to King Charles II and later the Earl of Arlington. In 1698 Arlington House was purchased by John Sheffield, who was created Duke of Buckingham in 1703. The Duke demolished the whole house and built an ambitious three-story brick block with flanking pavilions, Buckingham House. This became the core of the Palace and is seen on the first two stamps.

In 1761 King George III purchased the House for his wife, Queen Charlotte, as a comfortable family house close to St. James's Palace where many of the Court functions were held. A year later, the King started to remodel the house to the design of Sir William Chambers. The third stamp shows the House in 1819. The House was transformed into Buckingham Palace in the 1820s by architect John Nash for King George IV, who had succeeded his father in 1820. There was an ambitious programme of remodelling and enlargements, including the State Rooms and semi-State Rooms on the garden side. These rooms have remained virtually unchanged. The costs were rising and William IV, who had become King in 1830, replaced the extravagant Nash with the more frugal Edward Blore. A Marble Arch was planned by Nash as a triumphant entrance to the Palace, to commemorate the British victories at Trafalgar and Waterloo. It was scaled back by Blore. The King died in 1837, and just three weeks after her accession, Queen Victoria moved into the Palace, becoming the first sovereign to live there. The fourth stamp shows the Palace in 1846, and the Marble Arch can be seen in the front.

Queen Victoria married Prince Albert in 1840. Within a few years the Palace was found to be too small for the large court and the Queen's expanding family. It was again extended by closing off the east side to form a courtyard. The famous balcony was built on the outside. It was first used by Queen Victoria in 1851 during celebrations for the opening of the Grand Exhibition. This is seen on the fifth stamp, an 1862 colour lithograph. The Marble Arch had to be moved and was relocated at the northeast corner of Hyde Park. Due to the widening of Park Lane, it is now part of a large traffic island.

The forecourt where the Changing of the Guard takes place was created in 1911. In 1913 the Palace gained its familiar Portland stone facade when the original soft French stone that had deteriorated due to the London pollution was replaced. At the same time the façade was remodelled. One hundred years later, this is the present picture that represents Buckingham Palace as shown on the sixth stamp, a 2014 watercolour and gouache picture.

Historical Buckingham House and Buckingham Palace

The State Rooms

THE INTERIOR

The mini-sheet shows four views of some of the sumptuous rooms. After Prince Albert's death in 1861, Queen Victoria spent little time at the Palace, preferring Windsor Castle, Balmoral Castle, or Osborne House. When Edward VII became King in 1901, he and Queen Alexandra redecorated their new home.

While showing my granddaughter the sights of London in the Diamond Jubilee Year/Olympic Year, we took a tour of the State Rooms of the Palace. After waiting, you enter through the Grand Entrance and Hall and go up the Grand Staircase to the State Rooms. The Grand Staircase was designed by John Nash, and is a superb example of his skilful design. Today, almost all visitors use the stairs to the State Apartments at Buckingham Palace whether they are on their way to an investiture in the Ballroom, a reception, or mere visitors on a tour of the building.

The Grand Staircase leads up to the Green Drawing Room, which in turn leads to the Throne Room. The Throne Room can be seen through the doors at the end of the drawing room. Visitors enter the Green Drawing Room through mirrored doors. It was redecorated in the early 1830's with green tabinet fabric (a fabric resembling poplin, made of silk and wool and usually given a watered finish) lining the walls. The Throne Room is decorated in scarlet and the thrones are on a dais at the far end of the room. They were used by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh at the Queen's coronation in 1953. The throne on the left has EIIR embroidered on the back and the right one has P (Philip). Flanking the thrones are four gilt wood trophies, which originated from Carlton House, the London home of George IV. Designed for investitures and ceremonial receptions of dignitaries, the Throne Room was also used in the early years of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria's reign as a ballroom. The Queen was very fond of music and dancing and before the death of Prince Albert in 1861, numerous concerts and balls were held at Buckingham Palace. Royal wedding photographs have also been taken in this room, including those of Princess Elizabeth (now The Queen) and The Duke of Edinburgh in 1947 and The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge in 2011.

From the throne room we pass through the Picture Gallery, the Ball Room, and the State Dining Room to the Blue Drawing Room overlooking the gardens. The Blue Drawing Room is one of the finest rooms in the Palace and one of the most magnificent examples of Georgian sumptuousness in decoration. George IV intended this room as a ballroom, but it was superseded in that function by Queen Victoria's Ballroom in the southwest wing of the Palace. Today, guests gather here for drinks before large luncheon parties and grand state and diplomatic occasions. The Blue Drawing Room was first known as the South Drawing Room and its original decoration was a symphony of red, with porphyry scagliola columns (red feldspar in a matrix of plaster) with crimson velvet curtains and figured-silk wall hangings. The blue flock wallpaper now in the room was hung by Queen Mary in the early 20th century and the Corinthian columns were re-painted in the reign of Queen Victoria to resemble onyx.

The tour then passes through the Music Room, the White Drawing Room and exits by the Minister's Staircase to the gardens.

The Royal Stamp Collection, the personal property of the Queen, was for many years kept in the Stamp Room at the Palace. King George V is reported to have spent three afternoons a week there. In 1999 the Stamp Collection was moved to St. James's Palace, so you cannot see it as part of the tour. ✉

INDIA

The Early Pictorials (1929-1949)

By Joseph Monteiro

INTRODUCTION

India, the land of mystique and mystery, has always intrigued people from the Western World. Their postage stamps with their unique designs are equally charming. Contrary to expectations, the use and printing of postage stamps in India began at an early period in the world of postal history and its messenger service predates such services in most countries. India has also been credited as having printed the first inverted error on a postage stamp, the 4-anna stamp in 1854, which happens to be one of the world's first multicoloured stamps. In this article, the early pictorials on Indian stamps will be examined from the early forms of transport to the fascinating archaeology that makes India a mysterious land.

STAMPS OF INDIA

Historical Background

The postal system existed in India long before postage stamps were introduced. Some sources date the messenger service back to the 3rd century B.C. But, it was not until 1688 when the East India Company took constructive steps to improve the existing messenger systems in India that real progress was made. It opened a post office in Bombay, followed by similar offices in Calcutta and Madras. Lord Clive further expanded the services in 1766 and in 1774 Warren Hastings made the services available to the general public. The fee charged was two annas per 100 miles.(1) Legally, the first steps were taken when The Post Office Act XVII of 1837 was passed, which provided that the Governor-General of India in Council had the exclusive right of conveying letters by post for hire within the territories of the East India Company. Section XX required all private vessels to carry letters at prescribed rates for postage.(2)

While this advanced system of delivery existed, the use of postage stamps came much later. India`s first stamp, the Scinde Dawk, was introduced in 1852 by Sir Bartle Frere, the British East India Company`s administrator of the province of Sind. These stamps were embossed individually onto paper or a wax wafer and their use signified prepayment of postage. It was not until 1854 that the first printed stamps of India were issued. Four values were released: 1/2 anna, 1 anna, 2 annas and 4 annas, all featuring the profile of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria. All four values were designed and printed in Calcutta and were issued without perforations or gum. They were lithographed except for the 2 anna green, which was produced by typography from copper clichés, or from electrotyped plates. The 4-anna stamp was bi-coloured, the second such stamp in the world.(3) It gained fame in the philatelic world because of the inverted centre error.

The Early Pictorials

The first known pictorials can be traced to 1929 with stamps showing an airplane, followed by a number of other pictorials like the Inauguration of New Delhi, the 1935 Silver Jubilee of King George V, the Transport pictorials and various other commemorative stamps. Perhaps the best known definitive pictorial set of stamps is the 1949 Archaeological set of stamps displaying India's historic carvings and temples. The technical details surrounding the early pictorials are hereafter documented.

The Airmail Issue (1929) - Scott C1-C6 - SG 220-25: The first Indian pictorial stamp appeared with the Airmail issue of October 22, 1929. The set consists of six values: 2 annas, 3 annas, 4 annas, 6 annas, 8 annas and 12 annas. The colours of the stamps are as follows: pale green; light blue; olive; ochre; red violet; and reddish brown. Except for the Gandhi issue, printed in Switzerland, all the stamps described here were printed by the Security Printing Press of Nasik, India using typography on watermarked (i.e. multiple stars W 69) plain, non-fluorescent paper in sheets of 144 stamps and perforated 14 x 14. The size of the stamp is 40.5mm x 24mm. It has been pointed out that the 2-anna stamp was released on December 2, 1929 after the other five stamps.

The stamps were designed by R. Grant and all the values have the same design. The design on the stamp shows the encircled portrait of King George V at the top right with the value of the stamp at the bottom right in large numerals with ANNAS inscribed below it in small print. At the top centre of the stamp, in the form of a

semi-circle, is inscribed `AIR MAIL`. In the centre of the stamp is a large de Havilland biplane above a lake. Below it, in the background, are shown hills and a grove of palm trees on the left. Two palm trees with their leafy crowns appear prominent between two hills. At the bottom centre, in a smaller font with a different script, is the name of the country, `INDIA POSTAGE`.

The Inauguration of New Delhi (1931) -- Scott 129-34 - SG 226-31: The second pictorials on Indian stamps appeared with the Inauguration set issued on February 9, 1931. The set consists of six values: ¼ anna; ½ anna; 1 anna; 2 annas; 3 annas; and 1 rupee. The colours of the stamps are as follows: olive and orange-brown; violet and green; mauve and chocolate; green and blue; chocolate and carmine; and green and violet. The stamps were printed in sheets of 144 stamps and perforated 14 x 14. The size of the stamp is 40.5mm horizontal by 25.5mm vertical.

The stamps were designed by H. W. Barr and show the following designs: Purana Qila; War Memorial Arch; Council House; Viceroy House; Secretariat; and Dominion Columns. The values ¼ anna to 3 annas show the encircled portrait of King George V on the right and the highest value, 1 rupee, shows the portrait in the centre between the Dominion Columns. The value of the stamp appears in the left bottom corner except on the highest value where it appears in both corners at the bottom. At the top centre of the stamp in the form of a semi-circle is inscribed `INDIA POSTAGE`. With the exception of the highest value, the names of the designs appear in very fine upper case print as part of the design. At the bottom, in a smaller font than that of the name of the country are the words `INAUGURATION OF NEW DELHI 1931.`

The Silver Jubilee (1935) -- Scott 142-148 - SG 240-46: The third pictorials on Indian stamps appeared in the Silver Jubilee set issued on May 6, 1935. The set consists of seven values: ½ anna; 9 pies; 1 anna, 1¼ annas, 2 ½ annas, 3 ½ annas and 8 annas. The colours of the stamps are as follows: emerald green and black; dark green and black; violet and black; brown and black; orange and black; Prussian blue and black; and purple and black. The stamps were in sheets of 144 stamps and perforated 14 x 14. The size of the stamp is 40.5mm x 25.5mm.

The stamps were designed by H. W. Barr and show the following designs: Gateway of India, Bombay; Victoria Memorial, Calcutta; Rameswaram Temple; Jain Temple, Calcutta; Taj Mahal, Agra; Golden Temple, Amritsar; and Mandalay Pagoda. The seven values, ½ anna to 8 annas, show the encircled portrait of King George V on the right with the values at the bottom left corner. At the top centre of the stamp is inscribed `INDIA POSTAGE`. The name of the designs indicated above appears at the bottom of the design in very fine upper case print. At the bottom are the words `SILVER JUBILEE COMMEMORATION 6TH MAY 1935.`

Pictorials of the Mail Transport Issue (1936-43) - Scott 154-161/180 - SG 251-58/277: The fourth pictorials on Indian stamps is the Mail Transport set issued on August 23, 1937. The set consisted of eight values: 2 annas; 2 annas 6 pies; 3 annas; 3 annas 6 pies; 4 annas; 6 annas; 8 annas; and 12 annas. A 14 annas stamp similar to the 12 annas stamp was issued as part of the next of King George VI definitive set issued in 1943. The colours of the stamps are as follows: vermilion; bright violet; yellow green; bright blue; brown; turquoise green; slate violet; lake; and lilac. The stamps were printed in sheets of 160 stamps, 20 per row by 8 per column and perforated 14 x 14. The size of the stamp is 40.5mm x 24mm.

The stamps were based on the designs by Archer.(4) They show the following designs on the left side of the stamp: Dak Runner; Dak Bullock Cart; Dak Tonga; Dak

Camel; Mail Train; Mail Steamer; Mail Lorry; Mail Plane; and Mail Plane. These names are part of the design shown at the bottom in very fine print. At the top of the design is the name of the country, `INDIA POSTAGE`. On the right side of the stamp is an enlarged portrait of King George VI with the value of the stamp indicated below. On the left side of the stamp is the design in the form of mail carrier, referred to as dak, as described above. The 14-anna stamp shows a larger portrait of King George VI than the other stamps and the stamp came from the series designed by T. I. Archer.

Victory Issue (1946) -- Scott 195-198 - SG 278-81: The Victory or Peace stamps were issued on January 2, 1946. This set consists of four values: 9 pies, 1½ annas, 3½ annas, and 12 annas. The colours of the stamps are as follows: light green, violet, blue, and claret. The stamps were printed in sheets of 128 stamps, 16 per row by 8 per columns and perforated 13 x 13. The size of the stamp is 39mm x 29mm. The gum used was a yellow-coloured, tropical gum.

The stamps show a uniform design. On the right side of the stamp is an enlarged portrait of King George VI with the value of the stamp written out in letters with the numeral on both sides of the word. At the top of the stamp is the name of the country, `INDIA POSTAGE`. Below it is the globe showing India on the map in the centre. Above the globe is the inscription `VICTORY` followed by the year `1945` in very tiny print. A sword passes through the inscription and the globe. A wreath encircles the sword and the globe.

Independence Issue (1947) - Scott 199-201 - SG 301-03: The Independence issue was released in 1947 between November 21, 3½ annas, and December 15, 1½ annas and 12 annas. The issue consisted of three values: 1½ annas, 3½ annas, and 12 annas. The first was for domestic use, the second for foreign letters and the third for foreign airmail. The colours of the stamp are: blue, orange, white and green; olive green; and pale blue. The stamps were perforated either 14 x 14 or 14 x 13½ . The stamps per sheet were as follows: 144 for the 1½ annas

value; 3½ annas – 96 stamps and 160 stamps for the 12-anna value. The size of the 3½-anna and 12-anna stamps are 40mm x 24mm. Size of the 1½-anna stamp is 24mm x 40mm. The gum used was the yellow-coloured tropical. The stamps were printed in the following quantities: 22.7 million; 2.3 million and 2.4 million, respectively.

The stamps were based on designs submitted by T. I. Archer (5) and the three values show the following design: the Asokan Lions Capital, the national emblem of India; the Indian Flag; and the Douglas DC-4 aircraft. The design of the stamp of the Official emblem of India is based on the Asoka Column at the important Buddhist site of Sarnath by the Emperor Ashoka. The flag stamp was based on the design by Pingali Venkayya of the Indian flag and includes the date on which India gained independence: 15th AUG 1947 for the 1½ annas and 12 annas denominations or 15 AUG. 1947 for the 3½ annas value. At the top of the stamp is a word written in Hindi, meaning Long Live India. At the bottom of the stamp is the name of the country `INDIA POSTAGE` for the 1½ annas and 12 annas values and `INDIA`for the 3½ annas, with the word `POSTAGE` appearing above the name of the country in fine print at the right. The value of the stamp is shown at the bottom left corner and in the case of the 1½-anna stamp it also appears on the bottom right corner in Hindi.

The Air India International (1948) -- Scott 202 - SG 304: The Air India International pictorial stamp was issued on May 29, 1948 to commemorate the first external air service on 8th June 1948 from Bombay to London via Cairo (Egypt) and Geneva (Switzerland). The set

consisted of one 12-anna stamp. The colour of the stamp is black ultramarine and was printed using offset lithography in sheets of 160 stamps and perforated 13½ x14. The size of the stamp is 41mm x 24mm and number printed was 0.57 million.

The design at the top centre of the stamp shows the title AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL. The centre of the stamp shows a picture of the constellation (Lockheed L-1049 Super Constellation) VT-CAP "Malabar Princess" used in this inaugural air service.(6) At the bottom is the name of the country, `INDIA POSTAGE` with the value 12 annas shown at its right. Above the name of the country in very fine print is the text FIRST FLIGHT 8TH JUNE 1948. The stamp was not intended for normal postal purposes except for its use on the 1st Flight and was sold from 29th May 1948 to 8th June 1948 after which it was withdrawn and not used as normal Postage Stamps.

Mahatma Gandhi (1948) -- Scott 203-06 - SG 305-08: Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the Indian nation, is the first Indian to be depicted on Indian stamps. This set was issued on August 15, 1948 and consists of four values: 1½ annas, 3½ annas, 12 annas, and 10 rupees. The colours of the stamps are as follows: sepia-brown (brown); purple-blue (violet); dark-green (grey-green); reddish-brown (purple-brown and lake). The stamps were printed by "IMRESSION COURVOISER S.A., LA CHAUX - DE - FONDS (SUISSE)" in Geneva, which is shown in the top margin extending from the 2nd to the 9th stamp. In the bottom margin under the 5th stamp is a running number of the sheet and underneath the last stamp is the control number.(7). The control numbers were as follows: 1½ annas – A1 to A6, B1 to B6, B12 and B22; 3½ and 12 annas – A1, A2, B1 and B2; and 10 rupees – A11, A1, B11. These stamps were printed by the photogravure process on unwatermarked, coated, non-fluorescent paper made of pulp and silk fibres. The stamps were printed in sheets of 50 and perforated 11½ x 11½. The size of the low value stamps is 26mm x 36mm and the size of the 10-rupee stamp is 26mm x 41mm. The gum used was white and the stamps were printed in the following quantities: 25 million, 2.5 million, 3.75 million and 0.25 million, respectively.

The stamps were designed based on an approval sketch drawn by Mr. C. Biswas. They all show the image of Mahatma Gandhi in the centre. At the bottom of the stamp is inscribed `INDIA POSTAGE`. Above the name of the country at the right bottom is the value of the stamp and on the side at the left is the inscription `MAHATMA GANDHI` followed by a very fine print indicating `2 OCT 1989/30 JAN 1948`. At the very top of the stamp on the left appears the Hindi word for father in English and on the right is the Urdu equivalent. A few Mahatma Gandhi stamps were overprinted 'SERVICE' by offset Litho at Security Press, Nasik. These overprinted stamps were meant for the use of the Secretariat of the Governor General H. E. C. Rajagopalachari. They were brought into use on the 13th August 1949 and remained in use until 31st January 1950. The numbers printed were as follows: 1½ annas – 15,950 (i.e. 319 sheets: control numbers A4, A6, B6); 3½ annas – 1,350 (i.e. 27 sheets: control numbers A2, B2); 12 annas – 250 (i.e. 5 sheets: control numbers A1); and 10 Rupees – 100 (i.e. 2 sheets: control numbers A11). One full sheet of the 10 rupees with the service overprint numbered 033404 is in the National Philatelic Museum. One stamp with the sheet number 033403 is in a private collection. Very few sets, presumed to be up to 200, of the four values were overprinted 'Specimen'. Those were affixed in a black velvet folder with a golden card inside and distributed to the delegate members attending a conference on communication in France. The word 'Specimen' in fine print appears above the name of MAHATMA GANDHI.(8)

The First Definitive Pictorial Issue (1949) -- Scott 207-222 - SG 309-324: The first definitive pictorial set was issued on August 15, 1949. The initial set consists of 16 values: 3 pies – blue grey; 6 pies – red brown; 9 pies – bright green ; 1 anna – turquoise; 2 annas – red; 3 annas – orange; 3½ annas – Maltese blue; 4 annas – red-purple; 6 annas – mauve; 8 annas – jade green; 12 annas – light blue; 1 rupee – deep purple and dark green; 2 rupees – deep red and purple; 5 rupees – dark green and red brown; 10 rupees – red brown and dark blue; and 15 rupees – brown and deep red. An incorrect design and revised postage rates resulted in the issue of the 1 anna – turquoise (die II); the 2½ annas - lake; and the 4 annas – bright blue stamps on July 15,

1950, April 3, 1951 and April 30, 1951, respectively. The low values stamps were monochrome and the rupee value stamp was printed in two colours. They were printed by the Security Printing Press of Nasik, India using typography for the first twelve values and lithography for the four highest values on watermarked, (i.e. multiple stars W 69) plain, non-fluorescent paper and perforated 14x14 except the 15 rupees stamp, which was perforated 13½ x 13½. The 3 pies to 2 annas were printed in sheets of 320 stamps, 20x16, except the 6 pies printed in sheets of 16 x 20. The 2½ to 4 annas stamps were printed in sheets of 224 stamps, 14 per row and 16 per columns.* The 1 rupee to 10 rupees stamps were printed in sheets of 160 stamps (20x8 or 8x20).** The 15 rupees stamps were printed in sheets of 128 stamps (16x8).*** The high value stamps were printed on imported paper. The size of the 3 pies, 6 pies, 9 pies, 1 anna, and 2-anna stamps are as follows: 20.25mm x 24mm; the 2½ annas, 3 annas, 3½ annas, and 4 annas stamps are 20.25mm x 33; the 6 annas, 8 annas, and 12 annas stamps are 33.25mm x 20.25mm; the 1 rupee, 2 rupees, 5 rupees, and the 10 rupees are 24mm x 40.5mm or 40mm x 24mm and the size of the 15 rupees is 39mm x 29mm. The gum used was the tropical yellow colour. It is worthwhile noting that the first 12 stamps of this series were overprinted in Devnagiri for use in Korea in 1953 by the Indian Custodian Forces. A year later, five stamps, 3 pies, 1 anna, 2 annas, 8 annas and 12 annas, were overprinted for use by Indian Forces in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The overprints for the three countries were different and resulted in 15 overprints.

The stamps were designed by T.I. Archer and I. M. Das. Yadhav submitted the sketch for the 3 pies denomination and Shaha submitted the 3 anna stamp. They show the following designs: Ajanta Panel; Konark Horse; Trimurti; Bodhisattva; Nataraja; Sanchi Stupa, East Gate; Bodh Gaya Temple; Bhuvaneswara; Gol Gumbad Bijapur; Kandarya Mahadeva Temple; Golden Temple, Amritsar.; Victory Tower, Chittorgarh; Red Fort, Delhi; Taj Mahal, Agra; Qutb Minar, Delhi; and Satrunjaya Temple, Palitana. The changed designs and revised postage rate showed Bodhisattva; Bodh Gaya Temple; and Lingaraj Temple, Bhuvaneswara. The above names are part of the design and are shown at the bottom in very fine print upper case letters. `POSTAGE` appears at the top of the stamp in fine print at the extreme left or right. At the bottom centre is the name of the country, INDIA, in the centre except on the 3 pies, 6 annas, 8 annas and 12 annas where it appears at the top centre, left, right and right, respectively. At the bottom of the stamps on the left corner is the value of the stamp spelled out in English and Hindi on the right corner.

UPU (1949) -- Scott 223-26 - SG 325-28: The Universal Postal Union pictorial stamps were issued on October 10, 1949. Four stamps were issued: 9 pies; 2 annas; 3½ annas; and 12 annas. The colours of stamps are as follows: myrtle green; deep rose; blue; and maroon-lake. The stamps were printed in sheets of 128 stamps, 16 x 8*** and perforated 14 x 14. The size of the stamp is 40mm x 30mm and its gum has a whitish colour. The stamps were printed in the following quantities: 1.1 million, 1.6 million; 0.8 million and 0.8 million and show a uniform design. On the left is the globe with various continents shown; on the right is the Aśokan Lions Capital, the national emblem of India. At the top of the stamp is the inscription `UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION,`at the bottom right is the value and on the left is the name of the country, `INDIA.` In very fine print, on the extreme right of the stamp, appears the date of the UPU Anniversary `1874 – 1949` and on the extreme left of the stamp, printed vertically, is the word `POSTAGE`.

Errors/Flaws: The following are the most commonly cited errors or flaws. Airmail Issue (1929) - Two constant flaws are known to exist on the 8-anna stamp: 1) the top or leafy crown of the second palm tree is missing (stamp 126); and the second `I` of INDIA has been found with a serif (stamp number is not known). (9) The Inauguration of New Delhi (1931) – variet-

ies with a double print have been reported on a few stamps: 1) ½ anna: double print; 2) 1 anna: double print; 3) 1 rupee: double print. The Silver Jubilee (1935) – 1) 1 anna: double frame. 2) 3½ annas: bird on Parapet flaw.

Independence Issue (1947) – 1) 3½ annas: Jai hind error comma over "7" of 1947; tear drop variety error above 47 of 1947; and watermark inverted. Air India International (1948) -- 1) the 'extra porthole'; a 'retouch to the tail'; and bluish colour variety. Mahatma Gandhi (1948) – 1) 1½-anna stamp: pearl variety; deformed 'M' of Mahatma; and dot over 'M' of Mahatma; 2) 10 Rupees: dot between 'INDIA' and 'POSTAGE'.(7) The First Definitive Pictorial Issue (1949) – 1) 1-anna inverted watermark; 2) 1 rupee stamp: offset on reverse; and partial offset on pair on the reverse; 3) 10-rupee Qutb Minar: light colour error watermark inverted. UPU (1949) -- 1) 9 pies: total imperforate; and 2) 2 annas: total imperforate.

Finally, shades of the above stamps have been reported. It is very difficult to tell whether these shades have been caused because the stamps have been exposed to too much light, not kept under the right conditions, or if they are really different shades of colour.

CONCLUSION

In this article, we looked at the early pictorial stamps of India from 1929 to 1949. Pictorial stamps of India did not make their appearance for nearly 80 years after the first postage stamps were printed. The pictorials range from airplanes to archaeological monuments. These stamps are not too difficult to study, as they are not made complicated by different perforations, papers, watermarks, or gum differences. They should have special appeal to collectors who want a change from the monotonous images of the stamps depicting monarchs of that period. They are more colourful and their archaeological designs provide insights of a world steeped in intrigue, mystery and religion. For those who want to study these stamps further there are the errors and flaws. For collectors who want to view philately from an educational or analytical perspective, studying the earlier definitive stamps should provide fertile ground for their explorations. ✉

REFERENCES:

1. **Datta et al. (2009). Rare stamps of the World, p. 29. See Postage stamps and postal history of India, Wikipedia.**
2. **Acts of the Government of India from 1834 to 1838 inclusive, pp.65-66.**
3. **India (East India Company), First Issues Collector Club. See footnote 1.**
4. **The name H. Archer was noted in two sources (Indian Postage Stamps - King George VI, www.indianpostagestamps.com) and Spink Noble. Questions have been raised as to whether this should have been T.I. Archer. Citations on the matter suggest that it was the latter for two reasons: First, "He [H. W. Barr designer at Indian Security Press] was succeeded [i.e. after 1935] in office by T. I. Archer, a name well known to those interested in Indian philately." (See King George V Silver Jubilee Issues of India 1935, Stamps of India: Article of the Month - January 2012 by Madhukar & Savita Jhingan). Second, it has been suggested that the confusion may have been caused by the signature (i.e. "his cursive T and I interlinked to form an H). A person named H. Archer was involved in the engraving and designing of Bank Notes in India. A look at the signature of H. Archer in connection with bank notes and attached to designs of Indian stamps suggest that they are one and the same person. Stanley Gibbons indicates that the designer is T.I. Archer**
5. **"To mark the event, India decided to issue a set of three postage stamps to commemorate the Independence Day. The postal department, though busy dividing assets, stores, property, saving bank deposits, pension funds etc., entrusted Mr. T.I Archer, a Government artist, to prepare designs for the new stamps. The approved designs were sent to Master, India Security Press in Nasik for production and delivery before 15th of August." India's First Postage Stamp after Independence, (www.oldcalcutta.blogshot.ca). Also see Post Independence India – The De La Rue Essays, by Dr. Punit S. Dixit, April-July 2013, Issue 134-135, pp. 12-13, www.vadophil.org**
6. **Kumar Bayanwala, Indian Postal History 1947-1997. Air India Ltd. (known as Tata Airlines before July 29, 1946) submitted a proposal to the Government of India for the establishment of Air Services between India & the U. K. It contemplated the formation of a new company and Air India International (A.I.I.) was registered on 8th March 1948.**
7. **Kumar Bayanwala, 15th August 1948 - "Gandhiji" - First Indian to be on Stamps of India, Ashok (article posted on the Internet).**
8. **The Most Famous Indian 1948 Gandhi Memorial Stamps, www.DavidFeldman.com**
9. **Grosvenor W. Bissell, M.D., An Indian Airmail Rarity, The American Philatelist, May 1963, Volume 76, No. 8, p. 580.**

**Based on the sheet size and format of the low and medium value stamps of these series. **Based on the sheet size and format of the low value stamps of these series – the low value stamps are half the size of the high value stamps and also on the format of preceding 14a plane stamp (Scott180 - SG 277).*

****Based on the formats of previous Victory stamps (Scott 195-198 - SG 278-81) or the subsequent 1951 Geological stamp.*

Transcribing Sounds

by Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC

CHINESE ALPHABET
The Early Period

Writers of Chinese script had discovered very early that their syllabary yields itself easily to artistic expression, especially calligraphy. Chinese calligraphy is a written language that graphically combines painting with the rhythmic and harmonious flow of music. Stylized designs are pictorial rather than verbal and are usually tied; lettering is intermittently bold or faint. ✉

protection of farmland

making use of land

Varieties

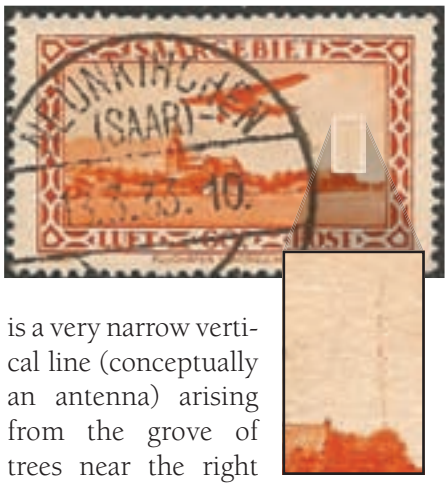
by "Napoleon"

SAAR 1932 AIRMAILS

In 1932, the Saar issued its second set of airmail stamps, picturing a monoplane over the airport at Saarbrücken. As with the 1928 airmail pair, the two 1932 stamps had eight plate flaws between them. The 60-centime red-orange had three and the 5-franc brown had five. This piece will cover one of the 60-centime varieties and two of the 5-franc plate flaws.

The full-stamp image of each denomination shows flaw locations outlined in white. Details of the flaws are shown in separate images.

For the 60-centime, the Michel catalogue prices all three of its varieties at 60 euros mint-hinged and 150 euros used, nice increases from the basic stamp's 8 euros MH and 6 euros used. The particular flaw illustrated



is a very narrow vertical line (conceptually an antenna) arising from the grove of trees near the right edge of the vignette.

The 5-francs varieties are all priced by Michel at 150 euros MH and 350 euros used. While those numbers look impressive, the normal stamp is 55 euros MH and 120 euros used, so both multiples are a modest three times the price of the normal stamp. The two varieties of the 5-franc are a brown dot between the top pair of semi-circles at the upper right and a very thin vertical line from the roof of one of the buildings. The latter variety is described as being a lightning rod. ✉

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

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PRESIDENT'S page

la page du PRÉSIDENT

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

If you have an interest in any of these positions and would like more information, please contact Executive Manager Rob Timberg at the National Office or me.

From time to time openings occur in our lineup of volunteers who serve as officers of our Society by providing special leadership alongside the elected directors. With the unexpected passing of Michael Millar in 2014 as well as some retirements, we find ourselves in need of six members to serve in the following capacities. We hope that some of you will seriously consider taking one of them on:

50-Year RPSC Members Club: Michael Millar was diligent in his tracking of those members who had been members of our Society for fifty years, and would arrange for a medallion and certificate to be suitably drawn up and presented to all new 50-year members. This special group greatly deserves such recognition, and it will soon be time for Michael's work to be picked up again for 2015.

Ethics Committee Member/Chair: This committee deals with any written complaint against any of our members. Fortunately, such complaints are as rare as 12p Blacks, but we do need to be ready to respond, on behalf of our Society and its members, to complaints. A new committee member must be nominated, and then a chair selected.

Canada Post New Issues Reporter: There is much interest in upcoming issues of Canadian stamps. We would like to initiate a column in *The Canadian Philatelist* to meet that interest. Other focussed columns will follow.

Legal Advisor: As our process of conforming to the federal government's new Not-for-profit Corporations Act showed last year, we need legal advice now and again. The legal advisor is not expected to take on such large or complex issues as the one above without compensation, but more to provide legal direction on our management issues. This person should be a lawyer who has been called to the bar, although (s)he might be retired from practice.

Si l'un de ces postes vous intéresse et que vous souhaitez obtenir davantage de renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec Rob Timber, notre directeur administratif, au Bureau national ou avec moi.

De temps en temps, des postes s'ouvrent dans le peloton des bénévoles qui assument des responsabilités dans notre société en prenant la tête dans un domaine particulier aux côtés des directeurs élus. À la suite du décès inattendu de Michael Millar en 2014 et de quelques abandons, nous avons besoin de six membres pour exercer les fonctions suivantes. Nous espérons que certains parmi vous y réfléchiront sérieusement :

Club des membres de la SRPC depuis 50 ans : Michael Miller a fait preuve de diligence en cherchant ceux d'entre nous qui sont membres de la société depuis 50 ans. Il faisait faire un médaillon et un certificat approprié pour être remis à chacun de ces membres. Ce groupe spécial mérite grandement une telle reconnaissance et il sera bientôt temps de reprendre le travail de Michael pour 2015.

Membre/président du comité d'éthique : ce comité traite les plaintes écrites formulées contre l'un de nos membres. Heureusement, elles sont aussi rares que le timbre de 12 pence noir, mais nous devons être prêts à y répondre au nom de notre société et de ses membres, le cas échéant. Un nouveau membre du comité doit être nommé et ensuite, il faudra choisir un président.

Reporter pour les nouvelles émissions de timbres de Postes Canada : les émissions à venir de timbres canadiens suscitent beaucoup d'intérêt. Nous aimerions donc démarrer une chronique dans *Le philatéliste canadien* afin de servir cet intérêt. Des chroniques sur d'autres sujets suivront.

Conseiller juridique : comme nous avons entamé le processus de conformité à la nouvelle Loi canadienne sur les organisations à but non lucratif l'année passée, nous avons parfois besoin de conseils juridiques. Nous ne nous attendons pas à ce que le conseiller juridique se charge de dossiers aussi volumineux et complexes que celui qui est mentionné ci-dessus sans être rémunéré, mais plutôt à ce qu'il conseille nos administrateurs sur des questions de gestion. Cette personne devrait être membre du barreau ou avocat à la retraite.

Advertising Manager: The high cost of putting out *The Canadian Philatelist* requires that we build and maintain a steady stream of advertising revenue. We greatly appreciate the various dealers and sponsors who agree to run ads, and need someone to maintain this file. A modest commission is possible for this position.

Geldert Committee Member/Chairman: Michael Nowlan has retired from the Geldert Committee as chairman and member. This committee annually considers the philatelic articles in *The Canadian Philatelist* and chooses one as the best of that year. A new person is needed to help in the selection process. When that person has been identified, a new chairman will be appointed from within the committee.

If you have an interest in any of these positions and would like more information, please contact Executive Manager Rob Timberg at the National Office or me. Job descriptions are available for each of these positions. Thank you. ✉

Directeur de la publicité : le coût de publication élevé du *Philatéliste canadien* nous oblige à créer et à maintenir une source régulière de revenus publicitaires. Nous sommes très reconnaissants envers les négociants et les commanditaires qui acceptent de placer des annonces et nous avons besoin de quelqu'un qui s'occupera de ce dossier. La personne chargée de ce poste pourrait recevoir une modeste commission.

Membre du comité/président du Comité pour la médaille Geldert : Michael Nowlan s'est retiré de ses fonctions de président et de membre de ce comité. Ce comité examine chaque année les articles parus dans le *Philatéliste canadien* et choisi le meilleur. Nous avons besoin de quelqu'un qui apportera son aide dans le processus de sélection. Lorsque nous connaîtrons le nom de cette personne, un nouveau président sera nommé parmi les membres du comité.

Si l'un de ces postes vous intéresse et que vous souhaitez obtenir davantage de renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec Rob Timber, notre directeur administratif, au Bureau national ou avec moi. Nous pouvons vous transmettre une description de chacun de ces postes. Merci. ✉

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.

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I-29502 • David McCarthy
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I-29503 • Larry Stranberg
Mostly Canadian stamps.

I-29504 • William Barnes
Canada, Isle of Man, Early world

I-29506 • Ron Backman
Canadian postage stamps

I-29507 • Ray Fagan
Canada - Pre & Post Confederation, First Day cancels and uncut press sheets with themes centering on nature

I-29508 • Peter Guy
Canada, Olympics, Historical, Sports Personalities, Dinosaurs, Art works, Space

I-29509 • Peter Scott
British Colonies (part. Rhodesia), French Colonies, and Canada

I-29510 John Sharp
Canada pre 1990, USA pre 1990, Great Britain pre 1990

I-29511 Darryl Templer

I-29512 Bernie Smith
Early Canadian airmail covers, Meter covers and Mourning covers

I-29513 John Pollock

I-29514 David DuBois
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CHAPTER chatter

parlons des CHAPITRES

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

The one-pager can be handwritten or word processed. It can contain non-philatelic material or not, as local rules require.

An interesting and lively development at the chapter level over the last ten years or so has been the one-page exhibit or display. Reflecting the diversity of the hobby across Canada, it has popped up in large and small chapters, with various approaches.

The intent of a one-page program in a local chapter is to have more collectors share their favorite stamps and covers with their club-mates. Everyone is encouraged to believe that she or he can do a display of a stamp or series of stamps according to a simple set of guidelines, and learn from the process while showing what to others is a new side of the hobby. In some chapters workshops have been offered to get members started.

The one-pager can be handwritten or word processed. It can contain non-philatelic material or not, as local rules require. Some chapters expect several elements or forms of the stamp; i.e., booklet pane, FDC, plate block, etc., etc. Others put the emphasis on the story behind the stamps: the more intriguing, the better.

Some call them displays, others exhibits. Using the term 'exhibit' suggests that it will be judged, whereas a display is just a sharing, for everyone's enjoyment and learning. It might amount, quite simply, to a personally designed album page.

One southwestern Ontario chapter (Saugeen) announces a new one-page topic each month, asking members to prepare one page on it for the next meeting. March this year was to be on 'Queen Victoria', April 'Discovery', and May 'An Interesting Cover'. The writer uses the term 'exhibits' in their newsletter, so I assume that the contributions will be judged in some way.

George Speers of the Brantford S.C. has put out a booklet called Making Short Stamp Exhibits, in which he suggests that an exhibit's length

La page peut être écrite à la main ou avec un traitement de texte. Elle peut contenir ou non du matériel philatélique en fonction des règlements locaux.

L'un des progrès dynamiques et intéressants ayant fait surface dans les sections de clubs ces quelques dix dernières années est l'exposition ou la présentation de collections d'une page. Les approches diffèrent selon les sections de clubs, reflétant la diversité de notre loisir un peu partout au Canada.

Le programme d'une page dans une section locale a pour but de permettre à davantage de membres des clubs d'échanger leurs timbres et leurs plis favoris. Chacun est encouragé à croire qu'il ou elle peut réaliser un montage avec un timbre ou une série de timbres en suivant des directives simples tout en apprenant de ce processus et en montrant un aspect différent du loisir aux autres. Des ateliers ont été offerts dans certaines sections de clubs afin de donner un bon départ aux membres.

La page peut être écrite à la main ou avec un traitement de texte. Elle peut contenir ou non du matériel philatélique en fonction des règlements locaux. Dans certaines sections, on s'attend à voir plusieurs éléments ou formes de timbres; c.-à-d. feuillet de carnet, plis premier jour, bloc de coin, etc. D'autres insistent sur l'histoire qui se cache derrière les timbres; plus c'est fascinant, mieux c'est.

Certains les appellent présentations, d'autres, expositions. L'emploi du terme « exposition » sous-entend qu'il y aura un jugement, tandis qu'une présentation est un simple échange pour le plaisir et l'apprentissage de chacun. Il peut tout bonnement s'agir d'une page d'album conçue de façon personnelle.

Une section du sud de l'Ontario (Saugeen) annonce un nouveau thème d'une page chaque mois et demande aux membres de préparer une page pour la prochaine réunion. Cette année, le mois de mars devait porter sur la « reine Victoria », avril sur la « découverte » et mai sur « un pli intéressant ». Comme l'auteur utilise l'expression « exposition » dans son bulletin, j'en déduis que les pièces seront jugées d'une façon ou d'une autre.

George Speers du Brantford S.C. a publié un livret intitulé Making Short Stamp Exhibits dans lequel il suggère que la taille des collections exposées n'est pas vraiment importante; la seule limite est le nombre de

really doesn't matter, and is only limited by the number of pages that one is able to mount. You can even do without a frame if you use a clothesline approach. The booklet shows real examples of one-page displays, offers various judging sheets and suggests how to get started on a one-page idea.

Some chapters have succeeded in generating 16 one-pagers (15, if a heading page is included), to be placed in a large frame and set out at the annual show for visitors. In some bigger communities chapters' frames are judged against other chapters for a trophy.

Is it important that there be a unified approach across the country? No, not at all. If the time ever arrived that an international standard was being applied to judging the exhibits, only then would judges have to agree on whether elements or stories or creativity or whatever other criteria should be rewarded. In the meantime, let's consider, if we haven't already, the one-page display as a way of sharing knowledge and enthusiasm for our collections. Then one-page displays might sprout like spring bulbs into full-blown multi-page, even multi-frame exhibits. ✉

pages qu'une personne est en mesure de monter. Vous pouvez même vous passer de cadre si vous employez la méthode de la corde à linge. Le livret montre des exemples réels de présentations d'une page, contient diverses feuilles de jugement et propose une façon de commencer à organiser une page.

Certaines sections de clubs ont réussi à générer 16 présentations d'une page (15 si une page titre est incluse) qui seront placées dans un grand cadre installé à l'exposition annuelle pour les visiteurs. Dans les plus grandes collectivités, les cadres d'une section sont jugés comparativement à ceux d'autres sections pour l'obtention d'un trophée.

Est-il important d'avoir une approche unifiée dans tout le pays? Non, pas du tout. Si un jour ou l'autre des normes internationales devaient être appliquées au jugement des expositions, alors seulement les juges auraient à convenir que certains éléments, les récits, la créativité ou tout autre critère doivent être récompensés. D'ici là, si nous ne l'avons pas encore fait, abordons la présentation d'une page comme une façon d'échanger des connaissances et de transmettre notre enthousiasme pour nos collections. Ainsi, les présentations d'une page pourront fleurir comme des bulbes du printemps et s'épanouir en collections de nombreuses pages ou même de nombreux cadres. ✉

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BNAPS – *The Society for Canadian Philately*

STEVE E. THORNING (1949-2015)

Steve Thorning passed away unexpectedly from a massive brain hemorrhage while he was on a train returning to Elora from Oakland, California. Efforts at reviving him at the University of Utah Medical Centre failed and he died on the evening of February 23. Born in Toronto in 1949, his family moved to Elora, ON, shortly thereafter.

Well known locally as a philatelist, he began collecting stamps when he was six or seven years old because, he explained some time ago, he was "curious about stamps and mail." It was a hobby he pursued for the remainder of his life.

During his editorship of *The Canadian Philatelist*, from 1992 until 1997, he won a silver medal for the magazine. In his active collecting days, besides his membership in The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, he was a member of the British North America Philatelic Society, an early member of the Postal History Society of Canada and area stamp clubs.

His philatelic interests during his formative years were wide-ranging. But, as with most philatelists, his interests narrowed over time and his later, serious collecting interests included the postal history and postmarks of Wellington County; the Germania Issue of 1900-1919; a United States general collection; topical collections of deposed dictators, and motorcycles on stamps. Many of his Wellington County postmarks were unsurpassed for early dates, scarce postmarks and one-of-a-kind manuscript cancels.

As a consistent winner at national level shows, Thorning played by the rules, although he was never convinced that the point system used in judging national and international level exhibits was appropriate for adjudicating entries at local shows. For that reason he proposed a system of judging that was more suited for local-level competitions based on 1)concept, 2)material and 3)visual aspect. Although the jury is still out on whether his ideas will eventually be accepted by the judging fraternity, it is no longer out on the humour that he incorporated into his local-level exhibits.

For example, one of his comical tongue-in-cheek entries at a local show illustrated a trans-Atlantic railway route; another supposedly showed an Alberta Bickerdike machine cancellation. Both are, of course, nonsensical absurdities designed to insert a bit of humour into what was otherwise a traditional stamp exhibition. The lesson, perhaps for all of us, is that injecting a sense of humour into a hobby that all too often takes itself too seriously is a refreshing change.

As a dedicated philatelist, Thorning took his hobby seriously. A historian by training, he had a master's degree in history and a Ph.D. in economic history from McMaster University in Hamilton. Steve was a consultant for the Wellington County post office lists that appear in Robert Smith's *Ontario Post Offices*, the authoritative publication on this particular aspect of Ontario postal history. Steve served four terms as an Elora councilor, his final term as deputy reeve. While working in the banking industry - he was a bank branch manager for a time - he helped bank branches set up computer systems in the 1980s.

Understandably, some of Thorning's non-philatelic interests, such as historical studies and his weekly newspaper columns on local (Elora) history overlap with postal history.

Steve Thorning, ca. 1990

His other hobbies included horticulture, railways, electronics, bluegrass, blues and pre-1960 country and western music. As a young man, he played guitar in a local rock band and his music collection dated back to the tunes popular in the 1930s.

Whether it was motorcycles on stamps, dreaming up make-believe collecting titles or pursuing a serious study of early postmarks, rates, or routes, Thorning was a collector who was equally at home at the various levels of our multi-faceted hobby.

Philately, as a vibrant and fascinating discipline, can be pursued in many different ways and the innovative ideas that Steve had introduced into the hobby, be it a humorous exhibit, a serious research study, or a well-thought-out, innovative judging system, have added new dimensions to our hobby.

Steve remained as enthusiastic about his many hobbies when a deadly stroke took his life as the day when at the age of six or seven he became involved in collecting because he was "curious about stamps and mail."

TONY SHAMAN, FRPSC

LADISLAV DVORÁCEK (1923-2015)

Ladislav Dvorácek passed away January 22. 'Ladi', as we used to call him, was born on 27th June 1923. He dedicated his life to Czechoslovak and international philately. This tireless organiser, jurist and expert, was the most successful functionary of both Czechoslovak and Czech Republics of all times. He was a co-founder of the Union of Czechoslovak Philatelists and its long-standing President in the years 1965 – 1989.

He mastered 12 world languages and was also able to make himself understood in dozens of other languages as he had extraordinary natural ability and diligence to study them. This was also one of the reasons for his long-standing engagement within the International Federation of Philately (FIP) – as a member of the Executive Board from 1967, Vice-president from 1971 and President from 1980 until 1990.

During this period, he initiated a number of new rules connected with organising philatelic competitions and exhibitions. His contribution towards introducing the evaluation of philatelic exhibits according to points´ criteria was highly important.

On a national level, he devoted himself to promoting Czechoslovak stamps and contributed significantly to organising successful PRAGA international exhibitions in 1968, 1978 and 1988.

After 1990 Mr. Dvorácek ceased to be engaged publicly in the hobby; he pursued expertising and advisory work, as well as philatelic literature. At the same time, he acted as Honorary President of the International Federation of Philately and honorary member of the International Association of Experts in Philately (AIEP).

Ladislav Dvorácek, RDP will be long remembered as one who devoted his life to philately."

I should add that he initiated discussions which led to the formation in 1989 of the Federation of European Philatelic Associations (FEPA).

CHRIS KING

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.

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.

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 Harold Houston, 22 Jeffries St, Port Hope, ON L1A 4K9. Telephone 905-885-0075, E-mail hhouston@cogeco.ca.

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 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 Phil Warrington, 31 Decaria Blvd., Perth, ON K7H 3P8.

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.

WATERLOO REGION STAMP CLUB
Chapter 247 meets First Tuesday of the month, except July and August, at St. Andrews Presbyterian Church, 54 Queen St. N, Kitchener, ON from 6:30 until 8:30 pm. For more information contact Oscar at 519-742-5892 or e-mail stamps@bell.net.

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, Bob Haines, PO Box 419, Ruthven, ON N0P 2G0.

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 Larry Matthews, Telephone 705-645-7527, E-mail muskokapost@gmail.com.

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: Sean Keane at 541 Charlesworth Drive, Sarnia, ON N7V 2R5. Telephone 519-337-2454. 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 L'Union des philatélistes de Montréal tient toutes ses activités à la MAISON DU CITOYEN, 7501, rue François-Perreault, Montréal H2A 1M1. Réunions en soirée les 2e et 4e mardis de chaque mois, de 18 h 30 h à 21 h 30, de septembre à juin. Réunions en après-midi les 1er et 3e mardis de chaque mois, de 13 h 00 à 16 h 30, de septembre à mai. Visiteurs bienvenus. Meets at 6:30 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays from September to June and at 13:00 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays from September to May at La MAISON DU CITOYEN, 7501, rue François-Perreault, Montréal H2A 1M1. Visitors always welcome. Courriel/Information: info@philatelie-upm.com, site Web: www.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, 3703 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.

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. Please ensure that details are submitted at least 12 weeks before the date of the Show. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC. Your Show can also be posted on our website by visiting https://www.rpsc.org/shows.php.

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. Veuillez transmettre vos renseignements au moins 12 semaines avant la date de l'exposition. CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC. Vous pouvez aussi afficher votre exposition dans notre site Web en visitant le https://www.rpsc.org/shows.php

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

MAY 3 MAI, 2015:
Timmins Stamp and Coin Show, sponsored by the Timmins Stamp Club / Club de Timbres will be held from 10:00 am to 3:00 pm at the McIntyre Community Centre – Schumacher Lions Den downstairs, 85 McIntyre Rd., Timmins, ON. Free admission. Dealer tables, youth table, member exhibits, silent auctions, club table and a limited edition club cover of Shania Twain. For more info please contact David Yaschyshyn (705) 360-1467, email yaschysh@ntl.sympatico.ca.

MAY 23 MAI, 2015:
Vernon Stamp Show Bourse, sponsored by the Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association will be held from 10:00 am to 2:00 pm at the Schubert Centre, 3505 30th Avenue, Vernon, BC. Free admission. Philatelic displays, door prize and a stamp auction. For more info please contact Roy Heinrichs (250) 542-4127, email rhein2@telus.net.

JUNE 6 JUIN, 2015:
North Toronto Stamp Club Summer Show, sponsored by the North Toronto Stamp Club and Canada Post will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge St., Toronto, ON. Free admission and 40 free parking spaces.Easy access to the St. Clair subway station. Wheelchair access. For more info please contact Ernie Nyitrai (905) 477-1511, email NTSC.Treasurership@gmail.com or visit http://www.NorthTorontoStampClub.ca.

AUGUST 8 AOÛT, 2015:
KINEX 2015, 30th Annual show sponsored by the Kincardine Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Davidson Center Seniors Room, 601 Durham St., Kincardine, ON. Free admission.
Door prizes, displays, lunch booth and 8 – 9 dealers with a wide variety of stock. For more info please contact John Cortan (519) 395-5817, email jcortan@hurontel.on.ca.

AUGUST 15 AOÛT, 2015:
MUSPEX 2015, sponsored by the Muskoka Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4:00 pm at the Riverside Inn, 300 Ecclestone Dr, Bracebridge, ON. Free admission and Parking. 10 dealers. Riverside Inn has a licensed restaurant. For more info please contact Larry Matthews (705) 645-7527, email muskokapost@gmail.com.

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.

SEPTEMBER 12 SEPTEMBRE, 2015:
North Toronto Stamp Club Autumn Show, sponsored by the North Toronto Stamp Club and Canada Post will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge St., Toronto, ON. Free admission and 40 free parking spaces. Easy access to the St. Clair subway station. Wheelchair access. For more info please contact Ernie Nyitrai (905) 477-1511, email NTSC.Treasurership@gmail.com or visit http://www.NorthTorontoStampClub.ca.

SEPTEMBER 25-26 SEPTEMBRE, 2015:
VANPEX 2015, sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society will be held from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm on the 25th and 10:00 am to 4:00 pm on the 26th in the Community Room of the West Burnaby United Church, 6050 Sussex Avenue, Burnaby, BC. Free admission and parking. Wheelchair access. For more info please contact Derren Carman, email verdraco@uniserve.com or visit www.bcphilatelic.org.

SEPTEMBER 26 SEPTEMBRE, 2015:
COPEX 2015, sponsored by the Cobourg Stamp Club, will be Held from 9:00 am to 3:00 pm at the Salvation Army Hall, 59 Ballantine Street, Cobourg, ON. 8 dealers, member stamp displays, club consignment sales, food court and door prizes. Free admission and lots of free parking. For more information please contact Harold Houston (905) 885-0075 or email hhouston@cogeco.ca.

OCTOBER 3 OCTOBRE, 2015:
LAMPEX 2015 Show and Bourse, sponsored by the Sarnia Stamp Club will be held from 9:30 am to 4:30 pm at the Sarnia Collegiate Institute Technical School (S.C.I.T.S.) Secondary School, 275 Wellington St., Sarnia, ON. 10 dealers and displays. Free admission and parking. A light lunch is available. For more info please contact John E. Armstrong (519) 464-2688, email sarniastampclub@cogeco.ca or visit http://home.cogeco.ca/~sarniastampclub/newLAMPEXshowlocation.htm.

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

OCTOBER 24 OCTOBRE, 2015:
GRVPA Club Fair, sponsored by the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the United Kingdom Hall, International Village Drive, Dunbar Hespler Rd., Cambridge, ON . Free parking. 10 – 12 Clubs, 450 plus circuit books, 2 silent auctions and a snack bar. For more info please contact Stuart Keeley (905) 227-9251, email stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca or visit http://www.grvpa.com/.

NOVEMBER 21 NOVEMBRE, 2015:
North Toronto Stamp Club Winter Show, sponsored by the North Toronto Stamp Club and Canada Post will be held from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm at the Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge St., Toronto, ON. Free admission and 40 free parking spaces. Easy access to the St. Clair subway station. Wheelchair access. For more info please contact Ernie Nyitrai (905) 477-1511, email NTSC.Treasurership@gmail.com or visit http://www.NorthTorontoStampClub.ca.

JANUARY 16 JANVIER, 2016:
67th Cathex, sponsored by the St. Catherines Stamp Club will be held from 10:00 am to 5:00 pm at the Grantham Lions Club, 732 Niagara St.,St. Catherines, ON. Free admission and parking. Exhibits, 12 dealers, youth area and club circuit books. A lunch counter is available. For more info please contact David Hillier (905) 641-2318, email fancycancelhillier@gmail.com or visit http://stcatharinesstampclub.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

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, 2015
SINGAPORE 2015, Republic of Singapore, http://www.singapore2015.com, Canadian Commissioner Denis Hamel hamel.denis@videotron.ca. Exhibit entries are now closed.

MAY 28 TO JUNE 4, 2016
NEW YORK 2016 FIP World Philatelic Exhibition, at the Jacob J. Javits Convention Center, New York, New York, USA, under the patronage of FIP and FIAF. Website http://www.ny2016.org/. Exhibit entry forms and the IREX are now available. Contact the Canadian National Commissioners: West: Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, NW Territories, Nunavut and the Yukon. Jan J. (JJ) Danielski, 71 Gennela Square, Toronto, ON, Canada M1B-5M7, Tel. res. (416) 283-2047, Tel. cell (416) 859-2047, email: <jjad@rogers.com> East: Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland & Labrador. Robert Pinet, 400 Slater, Apt 1605, Ottawa ON, Canada K1R 7S7, Tel. Cell (613) 302 1562, email: pinet.robert@gmail.com.

OCTOBER 20-25 OCTOBRE, 2016
FIP World Philatelic Exhibition and 74th Congress, Chinese Taipei.

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.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS FOR 2015 – 2017 TERM

1. Seven (7) directors will be elected. There are 8 candidates for the 7 positions. Profiles of the candidates may be found in the March/April issue of *TCP*.

2. You may vote for up to 7 candidates. You need not vote for 7. You can vote for fewer if you wish. But if you vote for 8, your ballot will be disqualified.

3. For control purposes, you must enter your membership number in the space indicated at the bottom of the ballot. Your membership number is found in the upper left hand corner of your TCP mailing label. The portion of the ballot containing the membership number will be removed on receipt. If you do not include your membership number, your ballot will be disqualified.

4. Please photocopy the ballot, vote for up to 7 candidates, enter your membership number, and mail, fax or e-mail to the National Office by Thursday, May 21, 2015 to the attention of Garfield Portch, Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON, Canada M4T 2P1 (fax: 416-921-1282; e-mail: info@rpsc.org). Alternatively, if you are attending the AGM of the Society in London, Ontario on Saturday, May 23, you may bring your ballot to the AGM.

ÉLECTION DES DIRECTEURS POUR LE MANDAT 2015-2017

1. Sept (7) directeurs seront élus. Huit candidats se sont présentés pour 7 postes. Vous trouverez leurs profils dans le numéro de mars-avril *du Philatéliste*.

2. Vous pouvez voter pour 7 candidats, mais vous n'êtes pas tenus de le faire; vous pouvez voter pour moins de candidats si vous voulez. Mais, si vous votez pour 8 candidats, votre bulletin sera annulé.

3. À des fins de contrôle, vous devez inscrire votre numéro de membre dans l'espace indiqué au bas du bulletin de vote. Vous le trouverez en haut dans le coin gauche de la bande-adresse de votre Philatéliste. La partie du bulletin où figure le numéro de membre sera enlevée dès réception du bulletin. Si vous n'inscrivez pas votre numéro de membre, votre bulletin sera annulé.

4. Veuillez photocopier le bulletin, voter pour 7 candidats, y inscrire votre numéro de membre et acheminer votre bulletin au Bureau national par la poste, par télécopie ou par courriel avant le 21 mai 2015, à l'attention de Garfield Portch, Société royale de philatélie du Canada, 929, station Q, Toronto (Ontario) M4T 2P1, CANADA (télécopie : 416-921-1282, courriel : info@rpsc.org). Autrement, si vous assistez à l'AGA de la Société à London, Ontario, le samedi 23 mai, vous pouvez y apporter votre bulletin.

BALLOT / BULLETIN DE VOTE

François Brisse

JJ Danielski

Stuart Keeley

Robert (Rob) Lunn

Marilyn Melanson

David Oberholtzer

Rodney Paige

George Pepall

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COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE CANADA & PROVINCES

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2014, 5th edition. ISBN-10: 0-85259-912-9; ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-912-9; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover, 214 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price: 24.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 5th edition of Stanley Gibbons' Canada and Provinces stamp catalogue includes new issue listings to March 2014.

Listed are the stamps of colonial Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Vancouver Island and the issues of the Dominion of Canada. Prices and other details up to 1970 were taken from the Stanley Gibbons 2014 Commonwealth and British Empire Stamp Catalogue; subsequent issues were updated and specifically priced for this publication.

Newly listed are two re-entries on the 6-cent Small Queen issues along with the "Neck Flaw" on the 1873 6-cent value and the "Vampire Bite" on the 1889 3-cent denomination. For more current issues, four new varieties on the 1935 definitive issues are listed, including the "Moulting Wing" variety on the 6-cent airmail stamp.

Listed and illustrated for the first time is the 1859 5-cent re-entry. The 1967 "Centennial" definitive issues, along with the contemporary postage due listings, have been fully revised. Price increases are particularly noted for the stamps of the Provinces, Canada to about 1950, but also for errors, varieties and for the most recent commemorative issues.

In addition to the mint and used stamp listings, all fully priced, this updated catalogue also lists stamp booklets, shades, official stamps, plate flaws, watermark varieties and major errors. For cover collectors, the guide to stamps on cover – for Dominion of Canada issues to 1945 - will be most helpful.

The Stamp Design Index for the stamps of Canada will help identify issues released since 1942. Collectors of thematic stamps will appreciate this alphabetical list of stamps taking up no fewer than four and a half pages.

Listed and priced also are booklets from 1900 to 2014; registration stamps, 1875-92; special delivery stamps 1898-1946; postage dues 1906-78; official stamps 1923-63; and official special delivery issues 1923–50.

A 12-page section included in this One-Country publication covers philatelic topics such as the definition of condition of stamps determined by factors such a margins, centering and cancellations. It also delves into technical aspect of adhesive stamps including printing, paper types, perforating, rouletting, gum, watermarks, luminescence, coils and similar other topics.

The Commonwealth Stamp Catalogue Canada & Provinces is a reasonably priced publication that fully meets the needs of collectors specializing in the stamps of Canada and Provinces. It is a catalogue that offers excellent value for the money.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

CANADA POSTAL STATIONERY LETTER CARDS OF THE VICTORIAN PERIOD 1893-1899

By Colin G. Banfield, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 70 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-45-7 (colour) $47.00 Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Sparks Auctions. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Sparks Auctions 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8 Canada. Phone:(613) 567-3336. e-mail: <BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com>. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

An exhibit of Canada letter cards dating from the Victorian era is not an entry that one runs across at many stamp shows. And an in-depth showing of letter cards as featured in Colin Banfield's Canada Postal Stationery Letter Cards of the Victorian Period 1893-1899 is even rarer. Canada letter cards is a somewhat neglected field in Canadian philately and this BNAPS publication will shed much needed light on a significant aspect of Canadian postal stationery.

This publication is the 81st in the British North America Philatelic Society's exhibits book series and, according to the publisher, "is the first Postal Stationery exhibit in many years to be included in the BNAPS Exhibits Series." The exhibit earned a Gold medal at BNAPEX 2014 BALPEX in Baltimore, Maryland. It also received the Ed and Mickey Richardson Award for one or more of research, originality, innovation or presentation.

In addition to the extensive letter card images illustrated throughout the book, it also includes a contents page listing the many letter card varieties in use during the latter part of the Victorian era. The 3-cent carmine Small Queen cards, for instance, consist of four different types, including domestic and foreign use with type A perforations as well as domestic and United States use with type B perforations.

The various letter cards are exhibited chronologically, beginning with the earliest introduced in 1893. Although letter cards ceased to be issued in December 1899, their use continued for some years after that date and the exhibit includes examples used as late as 1906.

In addition to the various letter cards, with their imprinted stamps, many of them are uprated to pay postage rates to England and several other overseas destinations. Some of the 1-cent cards are uprated to pay the 3-cent domestic letter rate. Others are uprated to make up underpaid postage, UPU rates, pay postage due charges, registration amounts, or pay for special delivery.

Squared circle strikes - types 1 and 2, circular date stamps, duplex, railway, three ring and various other handstamps will be of interest to some collectors. Scarce and rare letter cards throughout the exhibit are identified. Mint and used examples as well as the two different types of perforation and the two-heading settings are amply illustrated.

This fine exhibit of scarce philatelic material is a great primer for anyone interested in pursuing this collecting specialty. It should not surprise anyone if this publication will be the definitive work on the topic for years to come.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

THE KING EDWARD VII ISSUE OF CANADA JULY 1, 1903 – OCTOBER 6, 1908

By George B. Dresser, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 134 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-44-0 (colour) $62.00 Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Sparks Auctions. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Sparks Auctions 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8 Canada. Phone:(613) 567-3336. e-mail: <BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com>. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

This volume is the 80th in the British North America Philatelic Society's exhibits series. According to the publisher, it is the second book featuring King Edward VII stamps published in the BNAPS Exhibits Series; the first was an exhibit by the late Alan Selby. The Dresser material, however, is more than 95% different and in many cases it is scarcer than the items pictured in the Selby book.

For its outstanding material, the Dresser exhibit earned a Gold medal at BNAPEX 2014 BALPEX in Baltimore, Maryland. It also received the Allan Steinhart Reserve Grand Award, the Order of the Beaver Novice Award and the American Philatelic Society 1900-1940 Medal of Excellence.

The book is divided into three main sections, A, B and C, with each one further subdivided into several subsections.

Section A consists of pre-production items including die and plate essays, die proofs and plate proofs. Die essays include the 1-cent denomination in blue, red brown, carmine, and black. A book review such as this cannot possibly begin to describe the many outstanding pieces included in the exhibit. We must, therefore, be content with mentioning only a very few of the seldom-seen items such as a trial colour die essay in orange-red with white numerals printed on thin India paper. The die proof section contains equally mind-boggling material such as, for example, the 20-cent denomination in olive black on India sunk on a card with its die number shown on the India paper imprinted "American Bank Note Co. Ottawa.

Section B, which includes the production material, is equally noteworthy. Introducing this section is a set of issued stamps from the 1-cent to the 20-cent denomination (the 50-cent value is not known to be overprinted) overprinted "SPECIMEN" by a member of the Postal Union. Also shown are 2-cent, 7-cent, and 10-cent values hand stamped "ULTRAMAR" by the Portuguese Post Office, a member of the UPU. All Edward VII overprinted stamps are rare. Besides mint singles and blocks, plate strips and blocks of every denomination are also illustrated, as are commercially used covers. As one would expect from a Gold-level exhibit, shades of each value are fully displayed. Of course, imperforate pieces and precancels are not overlooked.

For postal history enthusiasts, Section C will likely be the highlight of the book. The brightly illustrated covers, particularly the colourful corner cards on the first-class letter examples, are simply fabulous. The oft-quoted expression of a picture being worth a thousand words has never been more true than is illustrated on covers showing two youngsters playing at being blacksmiths, the depiction of three golden ears of corn tied with a yellow ribbon, or a pair of multi-coloured covers advertising frictionless bearing metal.

Besides the first-class domestic covers, this section is replete with examples of registered, advice of delivery, special delivery, drop letter registered, post cards, printed matter, third- and fourth-class examples along with foreign destination mail. In short, this exhibit includes a representative sample of all philatelic aspects of the Edwardian era.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

1927 CANADA CONFEDERATION STAMPS AND COVERS

Published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 90 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-46-4 (colour) $53.00 Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Sparks Auctions. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Sparks Auctions 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8 Canada. Phone:(613) 567-3336. e-mail: <BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com>. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

1927 Canada Confederation Stamps and Covers is the 82nd publication in the British North America Philatelic Society exhibits book series. The author has shown his exhibit at several BNAPEX shows over the past several years and has earned increasingly higher awards up to the vermeil level. With the release of this publication, BNAPS has come one step closer to meeting its objective of illustrating in book form the postal history and stamps of all Canadian issues.

A five-frame exhibit, it is wide-ranging and covers all phases of the Canada Confederation issue from pre-production material and mint and used adhesives to covers postmarked with various handstamps and machine cancellers. Noteworthy are the imperforate and partly perforated stamps in large blocks. For example, the exhibit includes a 16-stamp block of horizontal imperforate stamps of the 5-cent Laurier denomination issue, which may well be the largest block in existence. Also included in the exhibit is an imperforated plate block of eight stamps of the 1-cent denomination. Likely, only five of these plate blocks were released.

Included in the pre-production items are a vignette die proof of the Laurier image appearing on the 5-cent stamp, a trial colour die proof of the 20-cent Special Delivery stamp in a carmine-pink/burnt-orange colour and other large die proofs in colours as issued.

Singles and mint and used blocks precede the section of the book devoted to an impressive showing of plate blocks of the various issues. Readers will benefit from the original research which the author conducted, including statistical techniques of the Unitrade catalogue listings for the reasonableness of the number of imperforate and part-perforate stamps released.

Stamp panes, perforated official and precancelled stamps are adequately represented in the exhibit, as are hairline varieties.

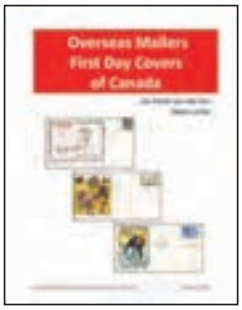
More than half of the publication is taken up with covers, including examples of single stamp usages, double and preferred rates, registered rates, short-paid frankings and UPU rates among others. Air mail covers, for instance, are numerous, including registered, special delivery, first day flights, underpaid rates made up with foreign postage, semi-official air mails, remote, early routes and first flights to new destinations. An interesting airmail cover is carried part way by railway and cancelled with a railway post office strike.

Advertising covers are popular with many collectors and they are not overlooked in this exhibit. Nor are paquebot covers. Shown is a pair of unrelated paquebot covers to Winnipeg: one from Belfast and carried by RMS "Letitia"; the other was posted onboard a Canadian Pacific Royal Mail Ship at Glasgow, Scotland.

Money order office datestamp (MOOD) cancels is another specialty actively pursued by collectors and the covers cancelled with different MOOD cancels in the exhibit would make a proud addition to any money order office datestamp collection.

This publication will prove especially useful for any collector contemplating forming an exhibit of Canada's 1927 Confederation issue.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



OVERSEAS MAILERS FIRST DAY COVERS OF CANADA

By Jan Pieter van der Ven and Mark Lerner, published by the British North America Philatelic Society, 2014. Spiral bound, 156 pages, 8½ by 11 inches. ISBN 978-1-927119-47-1 (colour) $62.00 Canadian funds; Credit card orders (Visa, MasterCard) will be billed for exact amount of shipping plus $2 per order. For payment by cheque or money order, please contact Sparks Auctions. Applicable tax will be charged on orders for delivery in Canada. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount. Available from: Sparks Auctions 1550 Carling Avenue, Suite 202, Ottawa, ON K1Z 8S8 Canada. Phone:(613) 567-3336. e-mail: <BNAPS@sparks-auctions.com>. Internet orders can also be placed at:http://sparks-auctions.com/bnapsbooks/

A little known cachet maker and marketer of Canadian first day covers actually produced 134 different cacheted covers for 144 Canadian stamps over a 19-year-period from 1954 to 1973. The company, Overseas Mailers, was a small, family-owned business operating out of Flushing, New York. It began its production of cachets around 1948 and continued in business until 1977. During that time, it produced first day covers for no fewer than 111 postal administrations worldwide from Andorra and Angola to Virgin Islands and Western Samoa.

The authors' intent in their book is to clarify just which Canadian first day covers were produced by Overseas Mailers (OM), as opposed to some other cachet maker, as collectors and professional dealers alike frequently confuse OM covers with those of other manufacturers. This frequent confusion arises partly because OM did not incorporate its name or logo on the Canadian covers it designed and marketed.

With the information, data, illustrations and explanations provided throughout this publication it should be possible for collectors to recognize the scarcer OM first day covers from the more common ones produced by other cachet makers. Inserts in OM covers, for instance, are one of the easiest and quickest ways to determine if it is an OM cover or one produced by someone else.

The publication covers topics such as hand-painted embellishments, auxiliary cachets, numbers of covers produced, catalogue presentation and pricing of covers. Appendix B, one of two, illustrates and discusses the possibility of Canadian OM covers produced prior to 1954; Appendix A lists the 111 countries from which OM first day covers are known.

Each cover is reproduced in full colour in the book along with a description and other pertinent information about the stamp on each respective cover. Technical data for each stamp includes its Scott number, date of issue and a brief description; cover details include base cachet maker, OM type and a market level number. Market levels range from 1 to 5 with 1 indicating a price of $5 to $12. A level 5 cover indicates a price ranging from $60 to $100.

A careful study of the covers illustrated in this publication will help collectors identify and appreciate the fine work by a small cachet maker who deserves more recognition for its contribution to Canadian philately. No serious first day cachet cover collector will want to be without this well researched book.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

STAMP CATALOGUE PART 10 RUSSIA

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2014, 7th edition. ISBN-10: 0-85259-892-0; ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-892-4; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover, 850 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price: 45.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

Listed stamp prices have been revised throughout the 7th edition of the Stamp Catalogue Part 10 Russia. This new publication is the first reprint since 2008 and should find a ready home with collectors looking for up-to-date information on the stamps of Russia, its former states and a group of other postal administrations that may be of interest to collectors of Russian stamps. Also listed, and taking up 85 of the catalogue's pages, are the stamps of Mongolia, the "Blue Sky" southern neighbour of the Russian Federation.

This catalogue is the only publication printed in English that covers the stamps issued by Russia and all its ex-states in a single volume. Collectors will find that an attractive factor of the publication.

In addition to the catalogue's listings of countries currently issuing stamps, it also lists stamps in earlier use by Russia, including those used in its post offices in China, Crete, Egypt, Iran, in the former Turkish Empire and Finland: Russian Grand Duchy, 1809-1917. Also listed are stamps used in countries occupied by Russia including the West Ukraine, Lithuania dating back to 1919 - along with Russian Civil War Issues, 1918-1920; North West Russia; Siberia; South Russia; Czechoslovak Army in Siberia; White Russia (now known as Belorussia); Russian Refugees Post; Poland; Wenden; British Occupation; Finnish Occupation; German Occupation; Polish Consular Post in Odessa and Polish Military Post.

Although extensive, the foregoing list is not exhaustive. Also listed in this latest edition are the stamps of the Nakhichevan Autonomous Region, Nagorno-Karabakh, German Occupation of Estonia (First and Second World Wars), Karelia, German Occupation of Lithuania, 1919 & 1941, Lithuanian Occupation of Memel, North Ingermanland, Tuva and West Ukraine (Eastern Galicia).

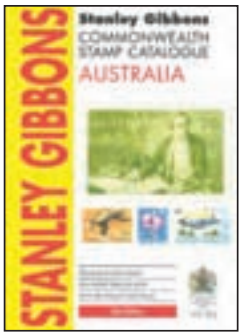
The publisher's "General Philatelic Information and Guidelines to the Scope of Stanley Gibbons Foreign Catalogues" are of equal benefit and efficacy for beginner and longtime collectors alike. This nine-page section offers valuable advice on how to make the best use of the information provided in the catalogue. A five-page International Philatelic Glossary of commonly used philatelic terms undoubtedly broadens this work's appeal to non-English-speaking collectors.

Catalogue users will appreciate the extensive page-numbered table of contents as well as the updated design index for Mongolia. Contact details are also provided for philatelic societies involved in the stamps of Russia and the ex-Soviet States.

Provided for the first time are the Cyrillic alphabet and a new design index for the stamps of Lithuania.

This latest edition is expertly prepared and pride of workmanship is evident throughout the publication. It will prove its worth for advanced and beginner collectors with an interest in the stamps of Mongolia, the former Russian Republics, or the stamps of Russia proper and the ex-Russian states.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC



COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE AUSTRALIA

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2014, 9th edition. ISBN-10: 0-85259-939-0; ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-939-6; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover, 368 pages, 240 x 170 mm. Retail price: 29.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

New for the 9th edition of this expanded and ever-popular catalogue are up-to-date listings for the Commonwealth of Australia to July 2014, including the Norfolk Island Pines issue.

In addition to the stamps of the Commonwealth of Australia and the colonial issues of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria and Western Australia, this latest edition also lists the stamps of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (Japan) Australian Antarctic Territory to February 2014, Christmas Island to June 2014, Cocos, (Keeling) Islands to June 2014, Nauru to 1966 and Norfolk Island to 2013.

Collectors will be interested in improved and additional illustrations incorporated in this latest edition. For instance, the "Thin 'd'" variety of the 2½ pence Lakatoi issue is now listed and illustrated. Listed for the first time also in the Australian States are the multiple watermarks without the surcharge. The King George V era 4½d listings have been expounded and improved. One of the most important additions to the catalogue is the extensive listing of the stamps of German New Guinea. It includes prices for the German stamps used in the colony from 1888 to 1897.

Stamp listings to 1970 were taken from the new Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840-1970 released in 2015; subsequent issues were revised and updated specifically for this latest edition.

Of particular interest will be the near six-page alphabetical Index to Australian Stamp Design for stamps released from 1942 onwards.

This volume is more than a simple one-of-a-kind price list. Listed and colourfully illustrated, for instance, are stamp booklets, official stamps, postage dues, watermark varieties and all major stamp shades. For postal history enthusiasts, easy-to-read tables permit them to determine the monetary values of stamps on cover to 1945.

A Glossary providing English translations of commonly used philatelic terms for four languages, French, German, Spanish, and Italian, will broaden the appeal of the publication to a much wider philatelic readership.

Information for users along with several pages of technical material, an explanatory guide to entries and a features listing complement the stamp listings.

Designed to meet the needs of advanced and beginner collector alike, this latest listing of the stamps of Australia, its dependencies and Australian States, will appeal to both topical and thematic aficionados. The highest quality of workmanship is evident throughout the catalogue and is certain to meet the demands of the most discriminating collectors.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

COMMONWEALTH STAMP CATALOGUE EAST AFRICA WITH EGYPT & SUDAN

Published by Stanley Gibbons Ltd. 2014, 3rd edition. ISBN-10: 0-85259-922-6; ISBN-13: 978-0-85259-922-8; (7 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hampshire, Great Britain, BH24 3SH). Laminated soft cover, 214 pages, 214 x 170 mm. Retail price: 24.95 British pounds. Orders can be placed by telephone: +44(0)425-472 363 or by e-mail:sales@stanleygibbons.co.uk or internet:www.stanleygibbons.com

The 3rd edition of this catalogue is the first reprint in about four years. It lists the stamps of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, including British East Africa and Zanzibar. It also includes British Somaliland, the pre-independence issues of Egypt and Sudan and all issues used in occupied Italian colonies during World War II.

Fully priced listings are also provided for Indian stamps used in Mombassa and British stamps used in Egypt. Extended notes for Egyptian stamps used in Ethiopia, Sudan and the Turkish Empire are included as are listings for the stamps of German East Africa.

As with all Stanley Gibbons price lists in its Single Country catalogues series, this full-colour edition includes the Information and Guidelines sections for collectors. The International Philatelic Glossary, providing English translations of commonly used philatelic terms for four languages, French German, Spanish and Italian, substantially enhances the catalogue's sales potential for a much wider philatelic audience.

Listings for stamps released up to 1970 are extracted from the Stanley Gibbons 2015 Commonwealth and British Empire Stamps 1840–1970. Subsequent issues have all been updated and revised for specific use in this new publication.

Notable price changes from the 2010 edition will be apparent to collectors using the earlier catalogue. For example, the 1925 Kenya and Uganda 100 pound denomination (SG 105) is up from 95,000 to 120,000 pounds

for an unused copy. The same stamp with the "specimen" overprint more than doubled in price from 1,300 pounds to 3,000 pounds. Other examples include a used Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika King George VI 1 shilling with the "Mountain retouch" (SG 145ac) up from 300 to 450 pounds and the "Sliced 'M'" on the Middle East Forces 5-pence value (M5a) is up double from 75 pounds to 150 pounds, mint or used.

This updated volume is packed with useful information about the stamps of Great Britain's Commonwealth countries in East Africa, including such little known entities as Mafia Island, administrations such as the Suez Canal Company, Tripolitania, or Italian Colonies, including Middle East Forces overprints, among others. It is a catalogue that will appeal to collectors specializing in the listed stamps and to collectors looking to expand their philatelic interests. Attractively designed and printed, it is a publication for philatelists desiring a handy price list at an affordable price.

Tony Shaman, FRPSC

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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*

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COLORADO FDC: Canada 1972-1994, USA 1975-1995, France 1970-1990. Free price list. Alfred Lemay, Box 325, St-Liboire, QC J0H 1R0 *v66n03*

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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*

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