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Halifax, founded in 1749, has a current population of about 120,000 and combines the charms of small-town living with all the excitement of big-city nightlife. More than a dozen Canadian stamps have been issued in honour of the historic city and its surrounding area.

La ville d’Halifax, fondée en 1749, compte une population d’environ 120 000 habitants. Elle possède à la fois le charme des petites villes et l’effervescence nocturne des grandes cités. Plus d’une douzaine de timbres canadiens ont été dédiés à cette ville riche en histoire, et à ses environs.

We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Publication Assistance Program (PAP) toward our mailing costs. Nous remercions le gouvernement du Canada pour son appui financier pour nos frais de poste par l’entremise du Programme d’assistance aux publications (PAP).

The Cover / Page couverture:

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COME AND TAKE A STAMP TOUR

By Steve Thompson

Pierre LeTimbré, the famous Canadian stamp collecting lumberjack, has found a way to combine his profession with his favourite hobby. “I’ve gotten right down to the very roots of stamp collecting,” he says. “Most of the articles I’ve read about the creation of a stamp always talk about the engraving and printing process but I’ve gone even further back than that.”

LeTimbré now operates a scenic tour explicitly for stamp collectors. Tourists assemble at his log-cabin hotel and are then taken out to the forest where they are shown the stumps of trees that were cut down to make the paper on which the stamps were printed. Some of his astounding discoveries include the stumps that were used to make the Quebec Tercentenary Issue, the Admiral overprints, the Expo 67 stamp, and the Canadian Folklore series.

“One would like to think that the paper that created the Grand Pré stamp came from the very grounds but it wasn’t so. Same with the Louisburg issue.”

LeTimbré says that most of his guests find his tours educational. “You can learn a lot about your stamps by looking at the knots and whirls on a tree stump. It’s what makes the stamp what it is.”

LeTimbré’s greatest ambition is to find the stump of the tree that created the Bluenose stamp. “I want to be the one who finds the origin of the most beautiful stamp in the world.”
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Local Post Office Visit Yields

By David Stein

When I purchased some stamps in July 2003, little did I know that this would mark my return to a long-dormant pastime. As an active stamp collector in my youth, I founded The McGill Stamp Club in the 1970s. In 1971 we mounted a philatelic exhibition to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of McGill University. It was a great success with a special McGill 150 envelope and a Canada Post cancellation. However, as frequently happens in life, marriage, children and other obligations diminished my resources of both time and money for my hobby.

Fast forward to July 2003 when I needed various low value stamps for postage. I required these stamps to make up the then current 48-cent first class postage rate with some older stamps.

Among the stamps that I purchased were several blocks of ten of 5, 10, and 25-cent stamps. They were part of the “Traditional Trades” series issued in 1999. When I returned home, it did not take long for me to realize that the perforations on the 10-cent woodworking stamps were offset by 4.5 millimeters. In fact the perforation shift was so large that the top two stamps (of the block of ten) were completely imperforate. I returned to the local postal outlet and brought home the remaining stamps in the bin.

The postal clerks had not realized the significance of the error and had divided the sheet of 100 stamps in ten blocks of ten stamps for their retail bin. They trimmed the stamps by cutting through the middle of each stamp; thus the only way to obtain an “imperforate pair” is to obtain a block of four attached stamps. The error has been submitted to Scott’s and will probably be listed as both a single imperforate and a block of four.

Errors in Canadian stamps have occurred with increasing frequency over the last few years. People have commented on backdoor errors that seem to have popped up from certain printers. However, this is the only recorded error in the Traditional Trades series since they were issued in 1999. As these
stamps were actually sold at a postal outlet, they are considered a genuine error rather than a manufactured one. These stamps were printed by the Canadian Bank Note Company (Canada Post told The National Post newspaper that they came from Ashton-Potter – but I have determined otherwise). The error was probably created when a single print sheet of stamps was removed for inspection during the print run. The sheet that contained four to six panes of 100 stamps was not properly replaced and passed through the perforating machine. Quality control did not pick up the error and at least two panes made it to the post office.

Some readers may already be familiar with these errors as they have been featured in recent write-ups in Linn’s and Canadian Stamp News. These stamps were sold for some time before I made my discovery and many have probably been used in regular postage. More may be found over the next several months. The discovery has started somewhat of a treasure hunt, so much so that one of Canada’s mass circulation national newspapers, The National Post, published a feature article about the discovery on August 14, 2003.

I have been in contact with several specialist dealers concerning this discovery but for now I have decided to put the five blocks of ten stamps (each with two imperfs) away until they are officially listed. I also have several blocks of ten stamps from the bottom half of the panes that contain only the perforation shifts. Finally, I was able to obtain one block of nine stamps in which one of the imperforate stamps was sold. I welcome feedback from the readers. In the meantime, my life has changed as the hunt goes on. I have even drafted my sons to help search for more errors throughout the Montreal area. Perhaps a reader will be lucky enough to unearth one or more additional examples of this latest print error.
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NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Annual Meeting of the Members of THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA (hereinafter called the “Society”) will be held at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, on Saturday, the 29th day of May, 2004, at the hour of 10:00 o’clock in the forenoon (local time) for the purpose of:

1. Receiving and considering the financial statements of the Society as of December 31, 2003 and the reports of the Directors and auditors thereon;

2. The Election of Directors and the appointment of auditors;

3. Considering, and if approved, ratifying, sanctioning and confirming all by-laws, contracts, acts and proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Society enacted, made, done or taken since the last annual meeting of Members of the Society; and

4. The transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

DATED this 15th day of January, 2004.

By Order of the Board,
H. Sutherland
Secretary

AVIS D’UNE RÉUNION GÉNÉRALE ANNUELLE

VEUILLEZ NOTER que le congrès annuel des membres de LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA (ci-après, la Société) se déroulera au Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia, le samedi 29 mai 2004 à 10 heures (heure locale) avec à l’ordre du jour :

1. Récupération et examen des relevés financiers de la Société en date du 31 décembre 2003 et des rapports des directeurs et vérificateurs sur le sujet;

2. Élection des directeurs et nomination des administrateurs;

3. Étude et, en cas d’approbation, ratification, autorisation et confirmation de tous statuts, contrats, actes et délibérations du Conseil d’administration de la Société qui auront été décrétés, passés, effectués ou arrêtés depuis le dernier congrès annuel des membres de la Société; et

4. Transaction de décisions comparables et d’autres questions devant être traitées avant la réunion ou son adjournement.

FAIT le 15 janvier 2004.

Par ordre du Conseil,
H. Sutherland
Secrétaire

ADVERTISING DEADLINE

for the next issue of The Canadian Philatelist is March 3, 2004

LA DATE LIMITE

pour soumettre votre publicité pour Le Philatéliste canadien est le 3 mars, 2004

Jim Szeplaki, 103 Lakeshore Rd., Suite 202, St. Catharines, ON L2N 2T6 (905) 646-7744 ext. 223 • fax (905) 646-0995 • jims@trajan.ca
LEON BALIAN • Dollard Des Ormeaux, QC

Leon Balian was born in Cairo, Egypt. He began collecting stamps when he was 13 years old. He never exhibited his stamps as a junior, but he was the proud possessor of the Stamp Collector proficiency badge at his local Boy Scout troop.

In 1964 he joined the Philatelic Society of Egypt, and is now the editor of the L’Orient Philatélique, the quarterly magazine of the society. His first ever exhibition was London 1970 where he met his friends and colleagues of the Egypt Study Circle, and has since rarely missed attending any stamp show. Residing in Canada since 1988, he has become an active member of the Lakeshore Stamp Club, and has been selected as an apprentice judge, national level.

With a wide variety of interests, particularly in the classic issues of Great Britain, France and Greece, he is currently specializing in the classical period of Egypt. His collections have been exhibited with much success in several National and International Exhibitions, including CAPEX, and very lately, he was awarded a Gold Medal at HAFNIA 2001 in Denmark.

He is the author of the highly specialized Stamps of Egypt catalogue, which earned him a gold medal at the APS Stampshow 1999 and several more since. He has prepared a sequel to his book (which is now under publication) not only updating the previous issue but also dealing with his in-depth study of the plate varieties of the stamps of Egypt.

PETER BUTLER • Toronto, ON

For the past four years, Peter Butler has been the president of the Scarborough Stamp Club. Under his leadership the club has experienced a revival of its annual stamp exhibition and bourse, now called Scarpx. The SSC has doubled attendance, increased membership, and implemented regular special programs designed to motivate members to expand their philatelic knowledge and areas of interest. Peter is a life member of SSC and a member of the North Toronto Stamp Club.

Peter is a member of the RPSC and recently joined the PHSC. He is a member of AAPE and the APS and has attended the last four summer seminar programs in State College, PA. He is also a member of the APRL and the Writer’s Unit. As a member of ATA, he holds membership in four of their Units, including the Canadiana Study Group.

Peter believes his most rewarding and most significant accomplishment in the hobby to date has been as a leader in the establishment of the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance. (See, The Canadian Philatelist, Sept./Oct. issue, 2003.) As President of the GTAPA, Peter, and the representatives of the seven member clubs, have spearheaded a dynamic, responsive and action-oriented organization, dedicated to a rebirth of the hobby in the GTA and beyond. By improving communications among clubs and collectors, creating new initiatives to increase club memberships, rekindling dormant collectors and exciting new prospective collectors of all ages, the GTAPA has had a significant impact in the philatelic community in just 18 months. It has also rejuvenated STAMPEX in partnership with the CSDA. Peter is also the assistant editor of the Alliance’s quarterly newsletter, PhilaJournal.

In 2004, Peter will embark on a new and challenging initiative as a regular contributor to Canadian Stamp News. He will focus his articles on what stamp clubs can do to create an active and involved membership. Spreading good news about collectors and clubs and their exemplary practices will hopefully spark interest and bring about positive change.

Peter Butler is a retired Scarborough elementary school principal. He was president of the principals’ association, chair of the Metro Toronto and Ontario principals’ organizations, and was a presenter and workshop leader on implementing change strategies and creating school improvement plans. He believes his professional background, along with the attributes of high energy, enthusiasm and a strong commitment to RPSC, will make him an effective and dedicated Director of RPSC. Peter lives with his wife Susan in downtown Toronto. They are avid moviegoers and enjoy opera, the theatre, and travelling, and are looking forward to attending the ROYAL in Halifax and meeting more RPSC members.

KEN LEWIS • Swansea, United Kingdom

Ken Lewis was born in 1950 at a village in the Gower Peninsular near Swansea, South Wales. Upon leaving school he joined the local steel works and took up a career in Mechanical Engineering.

His interest in philately began as a youth in the late 50s when he received an album and packet of stamps as a birthday present. After leaving school he found other interests and stamp collecting faded into the background. Some thirty years later a casual conversation with a friend brought him back on track and has since taken postal history as his specialty. He enjoys the challenge of research, which has led him to specialize in the obscure field of mail (usually Red Band covers) that were by the Chinese Min Hsin Chu postal system in the later 19th century.

Apart from being a member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Ken is also a member of the Chinese Philatetic Society of London, the Postal History Society of China, and The Lakeshore Stamp Club Inc. (Pointe-Claire, PQ), among others. He writes fairly extensively and many of his articles have appeared in The Canadian Philatelist.
KENNETH H. MAGEE • Clinton, ON

Ken Magee is seeking re-election as a Director of The RPSC. Since retiring from more than 31 years of elementary school teaching in 1996, he has become more active in stamp club activities.

His father introduced him to collecting when Ken was six. He later specialized in Ireland, Aden, the Faroes, Greenland, and several small British colonies. He has recently begun to collect polar bear stamps and related material for a display exhibit. He has continued his late father’s collection of Canada. He has recently shown national level exhibits of Palestine Mandate, the Gerl definitive of Ireland, and Canadian issues of the 1930s.

He is a member of many local, national and international stamp clubs, besides The RPSC. For several years he has been a director of the Stratford Stamp Club and their representative to the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association executive meetings. He has recently taken over as secretary for the GRVPA. He was co-chair for ROYAL * 2003 * ROYALE in Hanover, ON, last May and is on the committee planning ROYAL * 2005 * ROYALE, to be held in London, ON, on May 27-29, 2005.

Ken became an accredited RPSC local/regional judge in 1985, and earned his national judging certification in 1999. He helped develop a judging sheet for the local level, since adopted by The RPSC. He believes that local level exhibitors, especially novices, need more aid and encouragement.

He continues to develop and show several different exhibits at both the local and national levels. His traditional exhibit, IRELAND, 1840-1901, has received gold awards at several international exhibitions since its first showing in 1994.

His non-philatelic interests include his computer, reading, crossword puzzles, walking and cross-country skiing.

GRAHAM MCCLEAVE • Fredericton, NB

Graham is the Convention Chairman of The RPSC. Born and raised in Digby, NS, he received his MD from Dalhousie University in 1963. After six years of family practice, he returned to Dalhousie for fellowship training in Diagnostic Radiology. Since 1973, he and his family have lived in Fredericton.

He has many collecting interests, including early Canada, especially Registered Letter Stamps and large Queens, as well as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick stampless and cents issues. He has exhibited at Novapex and RPSC Conventions.

Graham recently finished updating The RPSC Convention Guidelines. Now retired, he hopes to have more time preparing exhibits and hopefully becoming a philatelic judge.

He is a member of many stamp organizations, including Fredericton District Stamp Club, NS Stamp Club, APS, CPS of GB, PHSC, AAPE and PSSC, and he is a life member of The RPSC and BNAPS.

GEORGE PEPALL • Kitchener, ON

I can recall collecting stamps under the influence of both my parents from about the age of five. The first stamps that I owned were the 3c Jefferson violets from the US Presidential series of the 1940s. I glued a quantity of them into a calendar planner book with Lepage’s mucilage!

In time, I was given the collections of both my parents; but before that happened, I became a traditional, pre-printed album collector and space filler. I had a Minkus US album, a Jarrett Canada and three Stanley Gibbons Commonwealth albums, each for a different reign. I still enjoy them all to this day.

After a typical furlough from stamps in my late teens, I returned to them with a vengeance once I had some disposable income, here in my role as a high school Latin and English teacher in Kitchener. I soon discovered the K-W Philatelic Society, got involved in the Executive and became President for five years in the mid-1990s.

I acted as Secretary for the Grand River Philatelic Association’s bimonthly publication, The Grand News. I also started an annual youth night at the K-W Philatelic Society, which continues still. Then I took up writing a general stamp chat column for the same journal, which I have done now for nine years.

Meanwhile, I had taken up the challenge of exhibiting, motivated both by the stunning beauty and richness of the world’s first commemoratives and by the fact that their centennials were coming up; i.e. the US Columbians of 1893, and then the Trans-Mississippis of 1898. Modest exhibiting successes led to apprentice judging, and I am now qualified as a judge for local level show exhibits.

I was appointed by President Verge to fill an RPSC Director’s vacancy for 16 months back in January 2001. In that role, I attended ROYAL * 2001 * ROYALE in Dorval and ROYAL * 2003 * in Hanover. I was then elected at the Edmonton * 2002 * ROYAL. In that time I have been writing biographical profiles of Fellows of the Society for The Canadian Philatelist along with other assignment articles, as well as helping the editor with proofreading.

As a director my long term goal would be to help build a programme of chapter liaison that would vitalise RPSC member clubs and build the membership of the Royal itself.

RICK PENKO • Winnipeg, MB

Rick Penko is a life member (L-26953) of RPSC and a member of BNAPS and is active in the local study group. Rick is the Past President of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. He joined WPS as a junior in 1966. He has been Chairman of the local and national WPS annual shows for ten years.

Rick has been a leader in re-vitalizing the stamp collecting community in Winnipeg. As president of WPS he has encouraged co-operation between WPS and The Seniors’ Stamp Club, the Scandinavian Collectors Club of Manitoba, and the Junior Stamp Club of Winnipeg.

He publishes The Buffalo, the journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society where he has added his graphic skills to the publication for the past nine years.

Rick’s collecting interests are extensive. Beside Canada, Rick specializes in the stamps of the United States, Great Britain, Germany and Bangladesh. He is also a member of the APS and has built up an extensive library of material related to his collecting interests.

Rick is an accredited RPSC judge and has exhibited locally. He has several years of judging experience and was an apprentice member of the judges at the Edmonton National Show.

He is a member of the Stamp Advisory Committee of Canada Post and brings to that body his graphic skills knowledge gained from his association with his own business. Rick has over twenty-eight years experience in the Graphic Arts field. He is married and the father of two children.
JOHN M. POWELL, FRPSC, PhD • Edmonton, AB

John was born and raised in the London, England area, and emigrated to Canada in 1956 to do graduate work at McGill University, and later at the University of British Columbia. Married in 1962 in Calgary to Margaret; he has three daughters, all who exhibited before he did! John is a retired (1991) federal forestry scientist/manager who lived in Calgary from 1959 to 1970 when his forestry laboratory moved to Edmonton. John began collecting stamps as a five-year-old under the tutoring of his father, a GB King Edward VII specialist.

John has been active with the Edmonton Stamp Club for over 20 years, and spent five years as President. Has been Exhibits Chairman of the Edmonton Spring National show for 16 years and has also hosted ROYAL, PIPEX and BNAPS conventions during this period. Is a strong advocate of youth philately, was Youth Coordinator for The RPSC (1992-4), still serves as their Western Youth Officer. Was Western Canadian Commissioner for the Youth International in Montreal (1992), and for many years has helped run junior clubs in Edmonton. A National accredited judge who has judged in three countries, he has six exhibitions in the areas of traditional, postal history and revenues, and has qualified for international exhibitions. Currently, he is a Director and Fellow of the Society. Chairperson of The RPSC Judging Program, and ex-officio member of American Philatelic Society’s Committee on Accreditation of National Exhibitions and Judges. John is a member of over 20 philatelic societies or study groups, including in North America the American Philatelic Society, British North America Philatelic Society, Postal History Society of Canada, American Revenue Association, American Topical Association, American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors, Ottoman & Near East Philatelic Society, Great Britain Collectors Club, The Perfin Club, and American Society of Polar Philatelists. He was recently invited to join the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada.

His collecting interests are diverse as can be judged by his membership in various groups. John has specialized in Aden and Iraq since high school days. Has a general interest in Canada and Great Britain. Collects Canadian “Arctic” 1950-1980’s postal history; GB numeral and squared circle postmarks, “railway” missorts (1903-1915), 1937 Coronation stamp; Greenland postmarks; India Sea Post Offices, and India used abroad in Aden and Iraq; all aspects of Aden and Iraq issues and postal history including revenues; a few topical interests - International Geophysical Year, Belgium World Fair 1958, polar bears, and those collected by his daughters; and continues his father’s interest in world-wide perfins. He is co-author of a book on The Revenue Stamps of Iraq.

WILLIAM G. ROBINSON, FRPSC, FRPSL, OTB • Vancouver, BC

A collector since 1935, Bill Robinson has formed collections of Canada, Great Britain, Commonwealth, and Western Europe. Now mainly interested in Canadian Postal History - western and northern Canada, Railways and Steamships, Military. He has exhibited locally, nationally and internationally, and written, edited and published several philatelic books and many postal history articles.

- Member, Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, 1973 to date. Exhibitor and Judge at several Annual Conventions.
- Member, American Philatelic Society, 1987 to date. Member, Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada, 1990 to date.
- Member, Canadian Aerophilatelic Society, 1987 to date. Author of Airports section of AAMS catalogue.

CHARLES J.G. VERGE, FRPSC/FRPSL • Ottawa, ON

I have been President of The RPSC since June 2000 and I hope that you will re-elect me as a Director of the Society so that I can continue to help our Society grow and prosper.

For those who know me, here is a refresher of who I am and for those who have yet to meet me here is a short biography. I was born in Montreal in 1947, educated in French through the old Collège classique system and worked on my MA degree at the University of Ottawa. I am a historian by training but never practised as a teacher or researcher until I started writing philatelic articles. My whole career was with the Federal Government in many capacities culminating with being responsible for the Contracting, Material and Facility Management for Transport Canada. I am married and have three adult daughters and a new son-in-law. I have lived in Ottawa since 1976 and I am a member of local clubs in Ottawa and Montreal. I am the immediate Past President of the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors (AAPE) and have held many other positions within organized philately, including that of President of the Eire Philatelic Association. I am an international judge and exhibitor, and I am experienced in organized local, national and international stamp shows. I write a regular column in The Ottawa Citizen, Scott’s Stamp Monthly, and in The American Philatelist. I have also written articles for many other publications including The Canadian Philatelist/Le philatélistes canadien. Since the last election I am quite pleased to have been responsible for putting together Canada’s National Stamp Collection now on display at the Canadian Postal Museum.

Soyez assurées que mon expérience dans le domaine public et dans la philatélie me permet de mener à bien mes tâches de Président de votre Société. Sous ma présidence, nous avons réussi à régler nos problèmes financiers, rendre notre magazine plus intéressant et améliorer nos contacts avec les clubs locaux et les autres Fédérations philatéliques de notre Continent. Il reste beaucoup à faire, incluant augmenter le nombre d’adhérents à la Société et assurer la mise en place de services solides et appropriés pour nos membres.

Rest assured that I wish to continue to serve our Society and continue to improve both its membership and the services we provide to our members. With your help, your support and your vote, I will be able to continue in the path that we have followed for the last two years.
THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA – PROXY
LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA – PROCURATION

The undersigned member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada hereby appoints J. Edward Nixon of Toronto, Ontario, or him failing, Harry Sutherland of Toronto, Ontario, as the Proxy of the undersigned to attend and act for and on behalf and in the name of the undersigned at the Annual General Meeting of the Society to be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, at the hour of 10:00 a.m. on Saturday May 29, 2004 upon any and all matters that may properly come before said meeting, or any adjournments thereof, the undersigned hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said Proxy may do by virtue thereof. The Proxy will vote:

1. To approve the election of eight (8) Directors, each of whom has been properly nominated according to the Society’s by-laws to serve a two-year term of office ending at the Annual General Meeting in 2006:

- BALIAN, Leon Dollard-des-Ormeaux, QC
- BUTLER, Peter Toronto, ON
- LEWIS, Ken Swansea, United Kingdom
- MAGEE, Kenneth Clinton, ON
- McCLEAVE, Graham Fredericton, NB
- PENKO, Rick Winnipeg, MB
- PEPALL, George Kitchener, ON
- POWELL, John Edmonton, AB
- ROBINSON, William Vancouver, BC
- VERGE, Charles Ottawa, ON

2. To re-appoint auditors of the Society, namely Messrs Robinson, Lott & Brohman.

3. To approve the actions of the officers and Directors since the last Annual General Meeting of members.

Dated this / Datée le ______________ day of / jour de ______________, 2004.

RPSC Member Number / Numéro de membre de La SRPC _______________

Signature of Member / Signature du membre _______________

Instructions:

You may vote for a maximum of eight (8) from the candidates listed above by marking an “X” in the box next to their names. If you mark an “X” in all ten boxes, your ballot will be spoiled and will not be counted. If your ballot is not spoiled, the proxy will vote in favour of those stipulated with your “X”.

Mail or fax no later than 5:00 p.m. EST on May 14, 2004 to:

RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1
Fax: (416) 979-1144

Instructions :

Vous pouvez voter pour un maximum de huit (8) des candidats dans la liste ci-dessus en apposant un “X” dans la case à coté de leurs noms. Si vous mettez un “X” dans les dix cases, votre bulletin de vote sera considéré nul et ne sera pas compté. Si votre bulletin de vote est en bonne et dû forme, il sera voté pour les personnes dont les noms sont précédés par un “X” par la personne désignée par votre procuration.

Postez ou envoyez par fax au plus tard le 14 mai, 2004 (17 heures HSE), à:

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Some books deliver what they promise; others do not live up to their billing. Country Post: Rural Postal Service in Canada, 1880 to 1945, I am happy to say, does not fall into either category: it delivers more than its title promises.

Crisply written, and typeset in easy-to-read print (except for the captions) information is presented in context and provides readers with the necessary historical background to make the subject matter relevant in the environment in which the post office operated between 60 and 125 years ago. For example, the Post Office, through its Post Office Savings Bank acted as banker for Canadians for over a century. And it may again do so in the future, we are told. It may surprise some readers that this historic savings institution was not disbanded until 1969.

The heart of the book is the documentation of the social role of the rural Post Office at a time when Canadians in significant numbers still lived in relative isolation in rural areas of the country. Many lived miles from the nearest settlement. It was at the local post office where these people heard the town gossip, learned the latest news, and the general state of affairs and views of the day.

But this scholarly work does much more than record the pulse of rural Canada during the last 20 years of the 19th and the first half of the 20th centuries. For example, the authors review the importance that railroads played not only in delivering the mail, which is of particular interest to railway post office aficionados, but its impact on rural life. Communities located away from the rail lines slowly withered, then died. They “were left out of the loop,” the authors tell us.

Students of postal history will learn about the problems that the Post Office faced on the international stage. Although Canada joined the Universal Postal Union in 1878, Ottawa was left on its own to negotiate agreements with foreign postal administrations. Mail to and from foreign jurisdictions a hundred and twenty years ago was important to Canada because many Canadians, particularly a large part of its rural population, consisted of recent and not-so-recent immigrants for whom staying in touch with family, friends, and relatives overseas was important as mail was the only ready means of communication.

The book is divided into five chapters: 1) The Transformation of Rural Society in Canada and the Post Office, 2) The Significance and Symbolism of Post Offices and Their Locations, 3) The Rural Postmaster, 4) Social Role of the Post, and 5) Sending, Saving, and Spending Money. A three-page concluding summary, ample and thorough endnotes, a selected bibliography, and a helpful index complement the 210-page book.

Readers are treated to an informative discussion of the “cat-and-mouse” games frequently played by citizens and their local politicians on the one hand and post office
officials on the other in deciding where or even if a village would receive a post office or where in the village the post office would be located. At a time when the local post office was the social hub of the community, the location of the post office was of paramount importance to the economic health of the village and its businesses.

The personal insight from the 28 postmasters interviewed by the authors adds a dimension to the work that would otherwise have been difficult, or even impossible, to recreate.

If there is one criticism that deserves mention it is the small print used for the captions throughout the book. Elderly readers may find it somewhat frustrating deciphering these cut lines without the aid of a nearby bright light and a good set of specs. Line editors did a remarkable job proofreading the text but, as in all human endeavours, some typographical and grammatical errors remained undetected although neither detract materially from what is otherwise a well-produced work.

This scholarly book provides more than a mere overview of Canada’s rural post offices. It is a social history of Canada’s rural development over a 65-year period and deserves a wider readership than the philatelic community. The professionalism with which this work was researched is obvious. Quite apart from its educational value, it is a joy to read.

Within our own hobby of philately, it is a work that should be read by postal historians and by every stamp collector serious about the hobby.

Tony Shaman
DEATH-DEFYING Postmen

By Ken Lewis

The British press normally reports postmen being attacked by dogs and recently in Wales an incident that involved a peacock. Many of these postmen would not change places with those who had to risk death many times over on a round that covered about two miles. This article relates the history behind these dedicated postmen who from 1882 to 1983 risked their lives to deliver the mail. Where is this place? It is a tiny island known as Niuafo’ou (one of the Tongan Islands) in the southern Pacific Ocean situated at latitude 15o 33’ south longitude 175o 39’ west, halfway between Samoa and Fiji. It is, in fact, closer to both Samoa and Fiji than to the rest of Tonga, and is just the fertile tip of a dormant volcano.

This dangerous postal route began in the early 1880s when new sources of the profitable crop of copra were being sought worldwide. In 1882, a plantation manager, William Travers, was sent to Niuafo’ou to establish a trading post for this commodity. At the time, he was the only newcomer to the island.

During his stay on the island he found that it was virtually impossible to communicate with his company in Australia or the rest of the world except by the yearly visit of the ship sent to collect the copra. This he considered to be most inconvenient and in desperation came up with an ingenious idea. He contacted the Tongan postal authorities and explained his idea in great detail, as follows:

Any mail for the island of Niuafo’ou would be delivered by any passing ship, that would anchor one mile off Futu on the west side of the island and give a few blasts on its whistle to alert the islanders. Once the islanders hear it they would send a swimmer out to the ship to collect the mail which was put into one of the ship’s 40-pound biscuit tins and made watertight. When the swimmer reaches the ship he would deliver the

The cover illustrated in Fig 1 (above) and Fig. 2 (below) shows a selection of the cachets used during 1937. On the back can be seen the signature of Walter George Quensell together with his title TCCMM. Not only does this cover have 15 cachets, but it is also a First Day Cover for the three British stamps.
outgoing mail (tightly wrapped in oilskin and greaseproof paper) to the ship. After this package was safely onboard the mail in the biscuit tin would be thrown overboard near the swimmer. When the swimmer had retrieved the tin can, and was a safe distance away from the ship, it continued on its voyage and the swimmer would return to the island with the mail.

The seas surrounding Niuafo'ou were full of hungry man-eating sharks, dangerous reefs, and steep cliffs. Every swimmer was in danger of being smashed against these cliffs and reefs if ever they got too close. Many ships would not venture closer than one-mile because they risked having their hulls ripped open by these reefs. This suggestion by Travers was tried and proved to be very successful and is how the island got the name ‘The Tin Can Island’. To enable the swimmers to reach the ship and return with the mail they used a log or fau, a species of Hibiscus, to cling to while swimming and floating. This allowed them to swim for long periods without getting tired. It proved ideal for the swimming postmen.

Passing ships, at this time, were still few and far between - usually one each year. When Arthur Tindall arrived so did the frequency of the ships but still only about one every four or five months.

During the times when storms and hurricanes battered the island, the ships loaded the mail into a rocket and fired it towards the island. The only problem was the first rocket reached the island as anticipated but subsequent firings landed in the island’s central lake or in undergrowth. Some even overshot the island and the mail was lost. One rocket burst into flame and destroyed all the mail. With this unfortunate incident, rocket mail deliveries were discontinued.

The next major participant in the history of this island was Charles Stuart Ramsay. He too was sent to establish a trading post and took an active interest in all that the natives were doing. Charles was born in Wiltshire, England and fought in World War I. His exposure to the battlefield gas attacks confined him to a long hospital stay but he did eventually regain his health. After leaving hospital he ended up in New Zealand to recuperate and promptly got sent to Niuafo'ou in 1921. Once he had established his trading post, he joined the locals in their local sport - shark hunting! It usually consisted of two people going out in a canoe. One of them would jump overboard to act as human bait, while the other would spear the shark. Quite a dangerous sport but the Tongans were very adept at out-maneuvering the sharks. Because of his interest in their sport, they taught Charles many of their swimming techniques which were to prove very good training for the days to come.

One day when he was out on the shore a ship, the Tofua, approached the island and blew a blast on its whistle but no one took any notice. So Charles acted quickly and prepared for a swim and took his ‘fau’ with him and swam out to the ship. This first swim took him over half an hour. By chance, he knew the captain and they chatted for a while before he dove into the sea for his swim back to the island with the mail sealed in the usual ‘Tin Can’. On the way back he battled against the strong currents that were intent in carrying him back out to sea. At one time he was swept against some of the under-sea rocks and almost smashed into the steep cliffs. Within hailing distance from the shore, he called for assistance and a couple of swimmers came out to help him. With his legs badly bleeding, they managed to get him back to shore. When they sat him down, he gave a shout and headed back out to sea because he saw that the tin can was being taken away by the sea. This time they all returned safely to the island. Charles Stuart Ramsay was to complete this operation a total of 112 times, and never lost a let-

Cover with Togan stamp, dated April 26, 1934, and signed C.S. Ramsay.
ter. He was the only European to be a swimming postman. Not bad for someone who was in hospital recovering from gas inhalation only a few years earlier.

It was about this time that Walter George Quensell (sometimes referred to as William Quensell) became the island’s honorary postmaster. While in this position, he saw the philatelic value of applying a cachet to all the outgoing mail. To this end he obtained a child’s printing set and prepared a stamp which read ‘TIN CAN MAIL’ and put this stamp on every item of outgoing mail. When one or two philatelists saw this unusual cachet word spread fast and interest in Tongan mail began to flourish.

In 1930 the island got a most needed boost from the world when it became the best place to experience the total eclipse of the sun. This resulted in many scientific expeditions arriving from many parts of the world to record the event. A chief photographer from Suva, Paul Diefenderfer, got talking to Quensell and became fascinated with the idea of a cachet on the mail. Word spread among the other expeditions and they all met Quensell and quickly prepared a suitable cachet in their own language to be applied to the mail to commemorate the event. Later Quensell got suitable cachets specially made in New Zealand.

A disturbing event occurred in 1931 when one of the swimming postmen was attacked by a shark and died. The irony was that on his deathbed this swimmer admitted to the highest offence on the island - he had opened the tap on one of the huge concrete freshwater tanks. These tanks were the islanders’ only source of fresh water.

It was the most despised crime on the island as these tanks could only be filled during the hurricane season. This action could have sentenced the whole of the population to death and it was thought that the gods had taken retribution by handing him the ultimate punishment for his crime.

Ever since the death of this postman, the islanders used a canoe with an outrigger to collect the mail yet the mail was still sealed in one of the ship’s biscuit tins. The only difference was the addition of the word ‘Canoe’ making the cachet to read ‘Tin Can Canoe Mail Man’ or TCCMM.

The business mind of Quensell was still working and he devised a scheme whereby ships’ captains would advise their passengers that if they included the sum of sixpence (6d) with a letter addressed to Quensell he would add Tongan stamps, a number of cachets and forward the mail at the earliest opportunity. Later this scheme was extended to include an additional option. If someone sent him a letter enclosing one pound (£1) and a self-addressed envelope that person would be entitled to a full set of definitive stamps on the envelope, a number of cachets would also be applied, and it would be forwarded by registered post.

Over the years, the cachets became more elaborate and interest in collecting them became quite popular. The philatelic interest increased as did the number of ships passing the island because the captains were requested to alter their course to include a visit to this island. It was not unusual for the islanders to receive two ships in a week. It was quite a change from the one ship per year of a few years earlier. This increase in passing traffic resulted in a thriving tourist market where local handicrafts were sold as souvenirs.

In 1946 things took a turn for the worse when the volcano began erupting and covered half the island with lava. The newly built radio station and Quensell’s house were totally destroyed. It was not until a few days later that a passing ship noticed the eruption and raised the alarm. As a result, the whole island was evacuated. The evacuation lasted for twelve years until a number of the islanders returned in 1958 to reconstruct their way of life. The ‘Tin Can’ mail resumed in 1962 and although Quensell had died by this time his legacy has lived on. During the 27 years that he was the postmaster, it is recorded that he sent over one and a half million letters from the island to all parts of the world.

In 1983 an airfield was constructed and all the mail since then has been brought in by air. It was the death knell for the famous ‘Tin Can Mail’.

What Tin Can Mail proves is that simple ideas are best and last the longest. In this case, 100 years (with a cessation due to the evacuation). Even today, the island does not have any form of landing stage for shipping. The supply ship Nanasipau’u still calls once each month on its journey from Nuku’alofa to Pago Pago. 🌱

The seas surrounding Niuafo’ou were full of hungry man-eating sharks, dangerous reefs, and steep cliffs. Every swimmer was in danger of being smashed against these cliffs and reefs if ever they got too close.
The previous part of my Gold Coast story set the stage for stamp production and uses (Newroth, 2003b). I introduced the concept of the “key plate and duty plate” system-use of two plates to print the stamps: the key plate for the graphics (Queen’s head, lettering and frame) of the stamps and the duty plate for their values. Study of Gold Coast stamp printing provides an understanding of how this method was used for stamp production in many other colonies and countries. Part III illustrates Queen Victoria “Keyplates” using examples that reflect their challenges. Universal Unified Keyplate stamps (printed 1889 to 1901) will be addressed in another article. Although I have studied proofs, specimens, printing varieties, forgeries and postal history for over 25 years, I remain enthusiastic about this subject. New discoveries are still possible!

Production:

De La Rue & Co., London, printed four issues of Gold Coast Keyplate stamps from 1875 until 1898 – a remarkably long period. These four issues are:

Issue 1: 1875 printings. 1d, 4d and 6d stamps on Crown CC paper, perforated 12 1/2 line.

Issue 2: 1875 to 1880 printings. ½d, 1d, 2d, 4d and 6d stamps on Crown CC paper, perforated 14, both line and comb.

Issue 3: 1882 to 1883 printings. ½d and 1d stamps in colours of Issue 2 on Crown CA paper, perforated 14 comb.

Issue 4: 1884 to 1898 printings. ½d, 1d, 2d, 21/2d, 3d, 4d, 6d, 1s and 2s stamps on Crown CA paper, perforated 14 comb.

Provisional issues (local overprints of “1d” on 4d and “One Penny” on 6d Keyplates) are described in Sacher (2003) and Part 4 (scheduled to be printed in the next issue-ed.).

Letterpress printing of Keyplate stamps used two steps for each sheet of 60 stamps – probably the Key Plate printing (with blank spaces for values) was printed first. After the ink was dry, another press with a 60-unit Duty Plate overprinted the appropriate value on each sheet. Ink colours of both key plate and duty plate printings usually match closely but variations are noted. The 2½d value used different key and duty plate colours. Probably hand presses were used for the small printing runs in the 1870s and 1880s. Fernbank (1997) offers details on plate production and printing methods.

Only two Key Plates were used for all issues. Figure 1 shows top rows of a sheet of 60 stamps from Key Plate 1. This plate (prepared in 1875) printed more than 59,000 sheets – all the stamps in Issues 1 to 3 and more than half of Issue 4.

Key Plate 2, first used in October 1892, printed nearly 40,000 impressions by the end of production of the Keyplate stamps in February 1898. De La Rue charged £10.12.6 for this new plate, half the cost of the original it replaced. As a further illustration of production costs, the October 1892
Quarterly Supply for Gold Coast included 91,220 1d and 2½d stamps printed in batches of more than 500 sheets each, charged at 2s 4d per thousand stamps (total cost £10.12.9). A lower run of 450 sheets of the 1½d cost more, 3s 4d per thousand stamps (total £1.4.0). Printing costs were very low and remained stable, remarkably these unit costs were the same as for the 1875 Gold Coast printings.

Figure 2 illustrates differences in format on Plate 2, including the added “jubilee line” bordering the sheet. Stanley Gibbons’ catalogue listings for Issue 4 include shade varieties reflecting the printings associated with each plate.

Plate Varieties:

Plate varieties offer collectors entertainment and the “plating game” was one of philately’s early serious studies. The challenge is to locate plate positions of flawed stamps, then determine when damage occurred and if repairs were made. Many large positional pieces and clearly dated used copies are essential for study.

Long usage of Gold Coast Key Plate 1 and the even more easily damaged duty plates created progressive and constant varieties despite the high standards and careful work of the printers, De La Rue. Damage to raised plate surfaces (which transfer ink to paper during printing) shows on stamps as white space, or distortion of printed lines or letters. Seven identified Head Plate varieties, all breaks in frame lines, are described for Key Plate 1 but none are reported for Key Plate 2 (Newroth and Martin, 1988).

The same duty plates printed values on sheets for both Key Plates 1 and 2. De La Rue recorded that the 2½d Duty Plate was recycled (previously it was used for Dominica). Probably other duty plates were used solely for Gold Coast stamps. Varieties on duty plates are most numerous on ½d and 1d values – those with the largest printings and most use. In the 1d (sheet position 30) there is evidence that damage was repaired, and more research may uncover other examples of duty plate repair.

A most interesting variety is the distorted duty lettering on the 3d value from sheet positions 1 and 2. Spowart (1929) first illustrated an example without indicating the location. I have the stamp he illustrated (position 1) and others including a block of six printed from Key Plate 2 defining the position on the sheet (see Figure 3). All my examples are the deeper olive shade typical of Key Plate 2 printings including a used copy clearly dated October 26, 1896. A 3d Plate 1 corner block shows no irregularity of duty letters and I suspect that this variety arose toward the end of production (1897).

Keyplate uses and postal history:

Stamps of new denominations or colours were usually produced following requests from the Gold Coast administration to meet perceived postal needs at the time, including UPU rules. However, stamps also were convenient for revenue uses. The 3d value first printed in May 1889 was intended mainly for use as prepayment on telegram forms. In the 1890s more stamps were used on telegrams than for franking mail. One and two shilling values (first produced in 1888) were intended for payments of Court Fees.

Sacher (2003) provides Gold Coast postal rates from 1852 through the Victorian period. Assembly of representative “rate covers” has become a focus for...
many collectors. Gold Coast covers dated 1875 to 1890 represent major challenges since so little early mail seems to have survived. Only three covers bearing Issue 1 stamps are recorded (Sacher 2003) and mail with Issue 2 stamps also is elusive.

Figure 4 shows a pair of 4d stamps from Issue 2 (December 31, 1875 printing) on mail sent May 1876 from Cape Coast to the United States. This exceptional franking shows overpayment by ½d of the short-lived 7½d per half oz. rate from Gold Coast to General Postal Union countries (Sacher, 1992).

Part 4 will continue with examples of forgeries, bisects and cancellations on Gold Coast Key-plates. 🌟

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Assistance is acknowledged from West Africa Study Circle (www.wasc.org.uk/), Royal Mail (DLR Archives) and the Julian Chapman Scholarship Memorial Fund, Royal Philatelic Society London. Gray Scrimgeour kindly read and improved the draft.

Corrections: I offer reinterpretation of the 1844 Ship Letter rating to USA (see Newroth 2003a, Figure 6). A helpful reader advised that there was a US Ship Letter rate fee of 2 cents (Ship Fee) plus 12½ cents for over 80 miles in the period. The Handbook on Transatlantic Mail by J. Arnell (BNAPS, 1987) confirms this, and there is a faint “squiggle” after the “4” on the entire that may represent a “½”.

Also, Newroth 2003b, neglected the Easton 1958 reference citation: The De La Rue History of British and Foreign Postage Stamps, RPSL.

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Bibliography:


Figure 4. Gold Coast to Boston, USA. Marked May 1876 “PAID-AT-CAPE-COAST-CASTLE”, with June 7 London and Liverpool “PAID”, and Boston “PAID” June 18 receiving marks. “6½” and “1” marks in red crayon, indicating 7½d prepaid rate from British West Africa to USA via UK. Overpaid by ½d, as no ½d Gold Coast stamps were available at the time.
Remember the 1950s when hundreds of Beetles cluttered our roads? I am referring to the Volkswagen automobile, known as the Beetle. In German it is known as “Der Käfer,” (the car, not the insect in the scientific order of Coleoptera). The car gave the illusion as it whizzed by that it was going at a tremendous speed. In fact, they did go faster than most cars.

Developed in the late 1930s, the Beetle was first exported to Canada and the USA in 1949. That was the year that the new Federal Republic of Germany was formed. The move to export the car proved successful worldwide and gave a much-needed boost to the faltering German economy.

By the time the first exports were made, about 87,000 Beetles had already left the production line. During the 35-year period between 1949 and 1984, people in over 170 countries were driving Beetles. During that period they were built in 20 manufacturing plants. Today the Beetle is considered a classic car with production still going strong in Mexico. The Beetle will always be an unforgettable automobile. It heads a series of five classic cars reproduced on a set of stamps from Germany.

The date of issue for the set was December 5, 2002. The denominations, in Euro currency, are in accordane with the new postage rates effective after January 1, 2003. Each stamp has a surcharge with the proceeds going to the Federal Working Party on Independent Welfare, along with its member organizations, the German Protestant Church’s Diakonisches Werk, The Catholic Caritas, the German Red Cross, and the Jewish Central Welfare Office. The organization helps wherever public aid is insufficient. This set of stamps is the 53rd Charity postage stamp series issued by Germany. There are four other well-loved classic cars Germany portrayed in this series.

The BMW Isetta 300 is on the 45 Euro value. In 1954 BMW purchased the design, which had been developed in Italy and completely redesigned the vehicle. It used a 12-hp BMW motorbike engine. The car’s success assured BMW its survival during a period of financial problems.

The Trabant P-50 (VEB Sachsenring) began production on July 10, 1954. It was a compact car, unpretentious, with a simple easy maintenance and a long life. It became known as the People’s car, synonymous with East German automobiles.

The Mercedes Benz sports car 300 SL was first presented to the public at the 1954 New York Auto Show. The special sloping body construction with very high sills was the reason for the gullwing doors. With a top speed of 260 km/h it was a sensation. A total of 1,400 cars of this model were built. The cost of the car was DM 29,000, six times the cost of the Volkswagen Beetle.

The Isabella Coupe arrived in the salesrooms in 1954. It was a skillfully engineered redesign of
the Hansa 150 car. Thanks to its beautiful flowing lines and elegant shape, it deserved its feminine name. Of high quality with low fuel consumption, a high price and a 75-hp engine, the automobile proved a gem in the crown of classic cars.

Professor Ernst Jüngere and Lorli Jünger of Munich, Germany, designed the stamps in the set as well as the special postmarks used in Bonn and Berlin. The paper used for printing the stamps is Coated White flourescent postage stamp paper # DP 2. The offset printing in multi-colour was by Bundesdruckerei GmbH. H., of Berlin. The stamps were printed in sheets of ten, two columns of five, size 197 x 137 mm.

Mercedes Benz 300 SL

Isabella Coupe

First Day Cancellations: Berlin (left) and Bonn (right).
Large and Small Queen Stamp Bisects

By George B. Arfken

Large Queens
With Canadian Confederation in July, 1867, came a new set of General Regulations on April 1, 1868. These regulations included a clear statement on bisected postage stamps:

283. A mutilated stamp, or a stamp cut in half, is not recognized in prepayment of postage.

The rationale behind this statement was that the Post Office did not want a part of a stamp used a second time. In opposition to this policy was a tradition of bisecting stamps, a tradition that was particularly strong in the Maritimes. The Duckworths wrote: [1] Customs die hard, however, and at the time of the Large Queens some correspondents or postmasters were still employing or condoning the practice, particularly in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia. Figure 1 shows an example of a bisected two-cent Large Queen helping to make up the three-cent domestic rate.

The Duckworths list five of these bisected two-cent Large Queen covers, all from Nova Scotia. It would be well to emphasize that most, if not all, of these covers in the early 1870s, were standard commercial use. We know of no evidence of fraud. Nor were these early covers likely to be philatelic.

The previous article discussed bisecting 6d stamps to pay the 3d rate and bisecting ten-cent stamps to pay the five-cent rate. In the Large Queen era, correspondents bisected six-cent Large Queens to pay the three-cent domestic rate. The Duckworths list 21 domestic covers with the three cents postage paid with a bisected six-cent Large Queen. Firby [2] has written that 19 of the 21 originated in the Maritimes. Figure 2 shows an example, no. 8 on the Duckworths list.

TOP: Figure 1. This cover was posted in Bridgetown, N.S., August 16, 1872 and addressed to Lower Granville. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions, from the Menich Collection.

BOTTOM: Figure 2. From Bridgetown, N.S., January 1, 1870, addressed to Cornwallis. A bisected six-cent Large Queen paid the three cents postage. Courtesy of Charles G. Firby Auctions, from the Menich Collection.
Small Queens

The one-cent and three-cent Small Queens were issued in early 1870; the two-cent and six-cent in early 1872. A survey of Canadian philatelic journals and auction catalogues of the past 10 years reveals four bisected two-cent Small Queen covers from the early 1870s. In all four cases the bisected two-cent Small Queen helped a normal two-cent Small Queen pay the three-cent rate just as the Large Queens in Figure 1. Figure 3 illustrates this.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19 73</td>
<td>Wilmot, N.S.</td>
<td>Bridgetown, N.S.</td>
<td>2c bisect + 2c 3c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 73</td>
<td>Port Hood, N.S.</td>
<td>Wyecomagah, N.S.</td>
<td>2c bisect + 2c 3c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 74</td>
<td>Halifax, N.S.</td>
<td>Bridgewater, N.S.</td>
<td>2c bisect + 2c 3c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 75</td>
<td>Granville Ferry, N.S.</td>
<td>Bridgetown, N.S.</td>
<td>3c</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hillson [3] has commented that philatelic bisect covers seemed to appear in the 1880s. These are covers deliberately created to obtain (supposedly) collectable items. The early 1870 covers, particularly those from Nova Scotia, are more likely to be legitimate, commercially used, and not philatelic.

Other value Small Queens were bisected. There is one cover with a bisected two-cent Small Queen paying a one-cent local rate and one cover with a bisected five-cent Small Queen plus a half cent Small Queen paying the three-cent rate. Both of these covers were posted in the mid 1890s.

One special and famous non-philatelic case involved the one-cent Small Queen. A newspaper, the *Railway News* of New Glasgow, N.S. was denied free postage through the mails and required to pay the half-cent rate. No half cent stamps were available so the local post office bisected one-cent Small Queens diagonally and used them for postage. The original report by Jarrett stated that the dates the bisects were officially used were November 4, 5, 6 and 8, 1897. The original report has been clouded with controversy. The *Railway News* franked with bisected one-cent Small Queens has been found mailed from other cities and at later dates. [4]

REFERENCES

Identifying Air Mail: Part I

By Murray Heifetz

Only a few years after the first powered flight in 1903, attention was given as to how this new mode of transportation might be used for sending mail. One of the problems associated with this idea was how to identify mail that was to be carried by air rather than by surface mean. Up to about 1938, when Britain started its “all-up” airmail rates, a number of different techniques were introduced. This essay will try to put together the story of how the Canadian postal authorities dealt with this problem.

Canada came to the air-mail scene quite late. Prior to the end of the First World War, aviation in Canada was practically non-existent. There were few flying fields, no air schools, few certified pilots, and no Air Force. American and other flyers appeared from time to time, barnstorming at local shows. There were a few aviation exhibitions in cities such as Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg and, between 1909 and 1911, John McCurdy and “Casey” Baldwin, together with others in the Bell aviation group did develop the “Silver Dart” and other early flying machines. (Figures 1 & 2).

The earliest method of identification was the creation of special airmail stamps. These were to be solely on airmail and had no validity on other mail. Although many catalogues and references note an Italian issue of 1917 as the first airmail stamp, this is technically incorrect. It was the first air-mail stamp, issued Sept. 21, 1928, as well as all subsequent issues, could be used for general postage and ordinary stamps could be used for airmail. Although Canada’s first airmail stamp was authorized by the French post office but issued locally at Nantes in 1910 and Nancy in 1911. (Figure 3). Airmail stamps could be newly designed issues or they could be already-issued regular stamps with an overprint denoting carriage by air. While at the time it had not yet joined Canada, Newfoundland mail stamp produced by a government post office. The first denominated airmail stamps were authorized by the French post office but issued locally at Nantes in 1910 and Nancy in 1911. (Figure 3). Airmail stamps could be newly designed issues or they could be already-issued regular stamps with an overprint denoting carriage by air. While at the time it had not yet joined Canada, Newfoundland

Although many catalogues and references note an Italian issue of 1917 as the first airmail stamp, this is technically incorrect.
had two such issues in 1919 and 1921 for specific flight attempts. (Figures 4 & 5).

Although the Canadian post office did not issue restricted use airmail stamps, they did authorize such usage during the period 1918 - 1932. There were two groups of these stamps, both lumped together by the term “semi-official airmail” stamps. The first group, seven in number, were authorized for use on specific “one-time” flights.

The single surviving cover last sold for $40,000 U.S.

They were sold for between 25c to $1.00 and helped raise funds to finance the flight. Perhaps the most famous of these stamps is the “London to London” issued in 1928 for the ill-fated attempt of the ‘Sir John Carling’ to fly from London, Ont. to London, UK. (Figure 6). The single surviving cover last sold for $40,000 U.S. The second group consists of 52 different designs (plus numerous varieties) issued by 14 different “bush” airlines that helped open up much of Canada’s mining and timber industries in Quebec, Ontario, Western Canada, Yukon, and Northwest Territories. (Figure 7). The stamps covered the cost of carriage on the airline local flights. For both the first and second group, regular Canadian postage had to be added for continued delivery to destination.

Identifying airmail was not only a problem of government post offices, but also of the U.P.U., whose objective was to develop a uniform system. An initial directive was to have such mail marked “Par Avion”, French being the accepted language. Many countries in the English-speaking world used the term “By Air Mail”. Other countries used “Par Avion” together with its translation in their own language. To facilitate this, the concept of airmail etiquettes was developed. These were stickers with the

‘Par Avion’ or ‘By Air Mail’ already preprinted. As in the case of stamp production, they came in panes, perforated, rouletted, and imperforate. The earliest etiquette was issued by France in 1918.

Usage of etiquettes in Canada began shortly after the post office contracted for airmail routes in 1928. It is believed that these early etiquettes were privately printed, likely in the U.S.A. Post office-printed etiquettes began in 1935 and there have been a little over ten different designs to date. With almost all mail now going by air, use of the etiquette is now neither mandatory nor frequent (other than for trans-oceanic mail). Etiquettes have also been preprinted by hotels and airlines. The earliest in Canada was a thin strip of Yukon Airways & Exploration, a local “bush” airline operating from 1927 to 1929.
The most common are those of Trans Canada Airlines/Air Canada and Canadian Pacific Airlines. (Figure 8).

Another technique for identification was the use of specially designed stationery. The earliest were the envelopes and cards prepared for the 1911 flights between London and Windsor to mark the coronation of George V. (Figure 9). These were very attractive pictorially and are today a specialty in aerophilately. Another early type were envelopes of the French airline Latecoere, a predecessor of Air France. They had wide red borders with an aircraft at the top and, on the reverse, posted its route schedules, passenger fares, parcel rates, and airmail surcharges. Canadian usage began with a Nov. 14, 1924 bulletin from W. Irving Glover, the Third Assistant Postmaster General in the U.S.A. with a directive from which the following is a partial quote. “In order to facilitate the identification of matter to be carried by airplane, approval is hereby given to the use for airmail of envelopes of a distinctive design as illustrated and described below... thus the outstanding and conspicuous feature of the envelope will be red, white, and blue stripes...” In a subsequent bulletin Glover points out that the airmail design is permissible but not required. He then requests the addition of “Via Air Mail” bordered by blue lines.

It is not clear when, and by whom, a decision was taken within the Canadian Post Office to have the government print a standard airmail envelope. However such an envelope was first printed Jan. 5, 1928 using the U.S. colour format and the inscribed “Via Air Mail”. (Figure 10). Following this, a series of envelopes were printed, some in English, and some in French. They were sold by local postmasters at 6 for 25c. For reasons not clearly known, the post office decided to stop in December producing their own envelopes and leave it to the private sector to print. It is interesting to note that the US introduction of airmail envelopes took place a few months after the start of coast-to-coast airmail in July 1924 and Canada’s introduction began two months after the first contracts were signed with private airlines. Since those early days, hundreds of designs have been used for airmail envelopes but they all have the red and blue colours. These are not universal colours; e.g. Mexico and Italy use red and green.

Envelopes were not the only type of stationery used for airmail. The earliest of any type was the mail used during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870-71. This mail, in various formats, was carried by a series of balloons, over the heads of the German besieging troops. The mail was either inscribed or preprinted “Par Ballon Monté”. In 1912, Germany...
had a number of air shows with special flights between cities and postcards preprinted with specification of carriage by air. Canadian Air Mail Postcards are rarely seen but they do exist. Shown are cards posted in 1928 from Montreal and Toronto. (Figures 11 & 12). The Toronto card is actually a U.S. production and states that it is “approved by the US Post Office for AIR MAIL USE ONLY” The Montreal card is Canadian but there is no indication of Canadian post office authorization or approval.

The special exigencies of wartime lead to the creation of another series of airmail stationery. To reduce the weight of mail two techniques were developed. The airgraph, used almost exclusively during the wartime, was reduced size photographic reproduction of the original mail enclosed in its own miniature envelope. The airgram which post war developed into the “air letter” was a folded envelope with restrictions against any enclosure. Being lighter, the postage rate was less. Initially used only by the military, it was later extended for civilian use. (Figures 13 & 14).

Up to now we have seen airmail identification by stamps, etiquette, and stationery. However, another method used by most countries over the years was by having some type of marking on the mail which specifically indicated carriage by air. This has already been alluded to in the case of the “Ballon Monté.” The earliest of these markings was likely the “flying wings” of the U.S. Between 1918 and 1928 the U.S. authorized a wing design handstamp to be used as an airmail designator. There were seven such designs used. Some countries incorporated it in their postal cancel by including the words “By Aerial Post”. This is seen in Canada’s first airmail flight in June 1928 by Brian Peck from Montreal to Toronto. The cancel is in the form of a triangular cachet inscribed with the words “Via Aerial Mail Montreal 23/6/18”. Another early example from Canada was on a flight planned from Halifax to St. John’s, Nfld. Dec. 1921. (Figure 15). Due to a crash of the aircraft the mail was forwarded by steamer. An oblong handstamp was applied to the stamps stating “First Airmail Halifax to St. John’s January 1922,” indicating the intention for carriage by air. This flight is also notable as being the first and only time prior to 1928 that an official airmail rate (34c) was established by the Canadian Post Office.

In 1927 and 1928 the Canadian Post Office experimented with the use of airmail to speed postal delivery between transatlantic steamers docking at Quai de Rimouski on the St. Lawrence and the cities of Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto. This air service shortened the mail delivery to these cities by at least one day. A boxed three-line cachet was proofed by the Post Office in April 1928 to be used on these flights which began May 6. The normal cachet was machine applied. There was also a rarer handstamp cachet recognizable as it has wider spacing between the three lines. These markings are known in several colours. (Figure 16).

Part II can be found in the May/June 2004 issue of The Canadian Philatelist.
The Irish were the largest immigrant group to Canada in the 1800s. Most settled in Upper Canada, which later became Canada West and eventually Ontario. Two surviving covers, however, illustrate Irish-based postmarks in Eastern Canada, one each from Nova Scotia and Quebec.

**Londonderry, Nova Scotia**

The cover shown in Fig. 1 was mailed by G.W. McLelan, M.P.P. from Halifax to Londonderry, Colchester County, on March 17, 1857 as shown by the less-than-perfect Halifax Tombstone handstamp. A back stamped Londonderry receiving mark, dated March 18, 1857, shows a one-day delivery, a not uncommon occurrence at that time. Londonderry’s Post Office had been opened on July 6, 1843 and by the late 1850s the community had a population of about 350. [1]

Both the sender and receiver of the item had connections to the original settlers from Londonderry, Ireland. The sender was Cloud Wilson McLelan (1796-1858), Member of the Provincial Parliament for Colchester from 1851 to 1858. McLelan paid the 3d postage, since on the basis of the date, it was more likely a St. Patrick’s Day greeting than official government correspondence.

McLelan was a grandson of Peter McLellan (various spellings exist) who had come from Londonderry, Ireland with Colonel Alexander McNutt in 1761 [2]. The Irish-born McNutt had emigrated to Virginia before settling in Londonderry, New Hampshire and had served with militia units in Maine and Nova Scotia where he arrived about 1759. [3] His timing, whether deliberate or not, was perfect as following the 1755 expulsion of the Acadians, Governor Lawrence was offering free land to those viewed as being loyal to the British. McNutt, seizing his chance, became a land speculator, established a colonization company, and was granted about two million acres in Colchester and Shelbourne Counties on condition that he bring settlers to the colony. He advertised in Ireland and in late 1761 brought over about 300 settlers who arrived in Colchester the next year.

With his earlier contacts, McNutt persuaded Irish settlers from Londonderry, New Hampshire, to come North and they also arrived in Londonderry, Nova Scotia in the early 1760s. These were from a group who had emigrated to New Hampshire about 40 years earlier. Both groups were predominantly Scots-Irish Presbyterians, unhappy with the Penal Laws in Ireland.

The addressee, Mrs. Caroline McLelan, was the sender’s daughter-in-law. Her husband, Archibald Woodbury McLelan (1824-90), succeeded his father to the Provincial Legislature. [4] After Confederation, McLelan held various Cabinet posts in the Federal government, the last one as Postmaster General (Jan. 1887-July 1888) when he expanded the Parcel Post system. Following that appointment, he became Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. He died at Halifax in June 1890.
Lower Ireland, Canada East

The cover shown in Fig. 2 was mailed from Lower Ireland to Harvey Hill Mine in Leeds Township on Nov. 4, 1865. It is back stamped with Leeds and Harvey Hill Mine Receiving Marks, both with unclear dates. The sending and receiving areas were in Megantic County on the edge of the Eastern Townships, about 80 kilometres south of Quebec City. Area place names at that time included Ireland and Coleraine Townships, and Lower Ireland, Upper Ireland, and New Ireland communities.

The PAID 3 handstamp seems to be a late use of the mark indicating prepayment of 3d postage. A handstamp showing the 5-cent rate following the 1859 decimalization does not appear to have reached Lower Ireland six years later. The small Post Office may not have received updated handstamps as is further suggested by the date still being handwritten inside the cancellation.

The population and dates of the opening and closing of the Post Offices involved is shown in the following table. These reflect the emergence of small nodes following the original settlement and their later consolidation into fewer larger centres.

Postal history provides philatelic evidence of earlier times and surviving items offer an opportunity to learn about the history that is of particular interest to philatelists. 

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Opened</th>
<th>Closed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Ireland</td>
<td>March 1849</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leeds</td>
<td>June 6, 1833</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1898</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvey Hill Mine</td>
<td>June 1, 1860</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1892</td>
</tr>
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Endnotes


2. A descendancy chart for Peter McLellan is in: www.highspeedplus.com/~doherty/mcel14g.htm


5. Population is from the “List of Cities, Villages, Post Offices and Railway Stations in the Province of Quebec” in George N. Tackabury’s Atlas of the Dominion of Canada, published Montreal, Toronto and London, 1875, pp. 205-14; Post Office information is from the National Archives Web Site: www.archives.ca/02/0201902_e.html except for opening of Leeds P.O. which is from Dugald McKenzie McKillop, Annals of Megantic County, Quebec, Inverness, Quebec, 1966, p.102.

6. Annals of Megantic County, Quebec, (endnote 5), pp 98 and 102.

Founded in 1749, Halifax celebrated its bicentenary on June 21, 1949 (Scott No. 283). The magnificent natural harbour (the entry of which was depicted in November 1938 [Sc. 242]) was many immigrants’ first view of Canada. Nearly one million new Canadians arrived at Pier 21 (Sc. 1827b), now a National Historic Site. The bustling harbour remains the hub of activity: the Tall Ships visited in 2000 (Sc.1864-5); the sole surviving Second World War corvette, H.M.C.S. Sackville (Sc.1762) is a tourist attraction anchored by the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, and the schooner Bluenose (Sc. 158, 1738) is often a summer guest at nearby Historic Properties.

Halifax still serves as one of the military centres of the country. York Redoubt guards the entrance to the harbour (Sc. 1058), and the Halifax Citadel (Sc. 988 - now a National Historic Site) overlooks the harbour. Convoys were assembled in the Bedford Basin, part of the harbour (Sc.1262).
At the foot of Citadel Hill, one finds the old Town Clock (Sc. 1024), donated to the city in 1803 by the Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria. In the centre of the city there are the renowned Public Gardens, shown in the 1991 Public Gardens series (Sc. 1315) and severely damaged by hurricane Juan in September 2003. Restoration is now under way.

Halifax is home to four universities. The centenary of the Dalhousie University Law School was honoured in 1983 (Sc. 1003), and the bicentenary of Saint Mary’s University in 2002 (Sc.1944). Vibrant cultural life marks the city – Neptune Theatre (depicted in the millennium series [Sc. 1827c]), marked its 40th anniversary in 2003. A short drive from Halifax brings you to legendary Peggy’s Cove (Sc 1953e), the World Heritage site of Lunenburg (Sc. 1558), or the beautiful Annapolis Valley (Sc. 1903b). Many other attractions await you in Halifax and environs. Come and discover them yourself while attending ROYAL*2004*ROYALE.
The late Upper Palaeolithic or old stone-age mural paintings at Lascaux in the Dordogne region of France are considered to date anywhere from 10,000 to 100,000 years ago and places them in the Magdalenian Period. This dating is based on the fine motor skills exhibited by the creators of the paintings and their use of paints, brushes, and tools that were made most likely from animal bones and horns.

The subject of the murals, a depiction of animals, shows highly developed technical skills through the use if colours to emphasize body parts and shading to give it an almost three-dimensional perspective.

The wall paintings from Tassilli-N-Ajjer (tassilli means rocky plateau in Berber) in Algiers are from the African Aqualithic Period, 10,000 to 6,000 years ago, when the area enjoyed an overabundance of water. It gave nomadic tribes an opportunity to settle there and develop agriculture and animal husbandry.

The paintings show a similar degree of sophistication to those from Lascaux in their depiction of a bull, a domesticated cow and calf, girls at play, ostriches, and an antelope.
The present Sahara Desert, during the Neolithic Wet Period some 8,000 years ago, was a flowering savannah with roaming elephants, rhinoceroses, giraffes, crocodiles, and similar animals that provided food for nomadic hunters who inhabited the area. Some of the great archaeological finds from this era are the pictograms of the Wadi Mathendous in Libya. Wadi in Arabic denotes a rocky watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season.

Mosaics at Wadi Mathendous are from the period when Rome conquered the territory after the Battle of Carthage in 146 BCE. The scenes are more sophisticated than the pictograms and begin to show the ability to produce various colours. The mosaics were obviously produced for the enjoyment of inhabitants who were no longer nomadic. The rows of pictures depict gladiators in combat, musicians and dancers, and a series of hunting scenes.

...Without Sounds
This column reports the results of philatelic and literature awards in national-calibre exhibitions in Canada and the awards won by RPSC members, Canadian owned exhibits and exhibits of Canadian material in international exhibitions.

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

By / Par
Richard Thompson

**AWARD** | **EXHIBIT TITLE** | **EXHIBITOR**
--- | --- | ---
GOLD | Canadian Postal Notes, M. O’s, The Stamps And Related Items | Earle L. Covert
GOLD | Rennie’s Seeds | Richard M. Lamb
GOLD | Canada First Cents: The 17-Cent Single Stamp | John McEntyre
GOLD | Hamilton, U.C. Pre-Confederation Postal History | E. E. Palmer
GOLD | Canadian Unemployment Insurance Stamps | Joseph M. Shelton
GOLD | Newfoundland 1897-1918: Royal Family, Dead Letter Seal & Map Stamp Issue | John M. Walsh
GOLD | British Columbia And Vancouver Island Postal History: 1850-1871 | Warren W. Wilkinson
VERMEIL | Brant County Postal History | R. (Bob) Anderson
VERMEIL | The Wilson Patriotics 1897 To 1902 | Colin G. Banfield
VERMEIL | Canadian Revenues For War: World War I & World War II | Barry Brown
VERMEIL | Postal History Of The Canada “Mufti Issue” Of 1937-1941 | John J. Burnett
VERMEIL | The Series “C” Tobacco Stamps 1935-1968 | Earle L. Covert
VERMEIL | “Gems Of The Kootenays” | Peter Jacobi
VERMEIL | Cancellations Used By Railway Post Offices | Peter McCarthy
VERMEIL | The 1908 Quebec Tercentenary Issue | Herbert L. McNaught
VERMEIL | Newfoundland: The Postal Issues 1865-1908 | David Piercey
VERMEIL | The First Decimal Issue Of Canada “Rockey” | Joseph M. Smith
VERMEIL | Postmarks Of The London, Huron & Bruce Railway | Brian T. Stalker
SILVER | Essex County: The Sun Parlour Of Canada | Victor Dick
SILVER | Canadian Coils | John Fretwell
SILVER | The 1940 Quebec Tobacco Essay By ABNC | John B. Harper
SILVER | Railway Post Office Cancellations Used In Manitoba | Robert K. Lane
SILVER | The Newfoundland ‘JOHN GUY’ issue of 1910-1911 | John Jamieson
SILVER | The Centennial Issue Era: International Rates | Andrew Liptak
SILVER | Thanks For The Smokes | P. Charles Livermore
SILVER | Jubilee Junque Jewels | Joseph M. Smith
SILVER | King Edward VII Pre-Stamped Postcards 1903-1912 | Dieter Staeker
SILVER | Niagara Falls Views | Earle L. Covert
SILVER | On Victorian Postal Stationery | Garfield Portch
SILVER | Squared Circles And Precursors On The 1898-99 Map Stamp | John S. Gordon
SILVER | Canada, 1930 -39 | Kenneth H. Magee
SILVER | Toronto Oval Numerals | Herbert L. McNaught
SILVER | A Selection Of Postal Markings | Garfield Portch
SILVER | Used In 19th Century Canada | Garfield Portch
SILVER | The Half Cent Small Queen | Garfield Portch
SILVER | Canadian Revenues: “It’s A Federal Issue” | Geoff Russell
SILVER | Newfoundland Perfins | Barry Senior
SILVER | Canadian Post Office Cancels On 3-Cent Small Queens | Harold Cusden
BRONZE | Squared Circles & Precursors On 8-Cent Small Queen | John S. Gordon

**INDIVIDUAL EXHIBIT AWARDS**

**AWARD** | **EXHIBIT TITLE** | **EXHIBITOR**
--- | --- | ---
HORACE HARRISON GRAND AWARD | | WARREN WILKINSON
ALLAN STEINHART RESERVE GRAND AWARD | | JOHN WALSH
BNAPS NOVICE AWARD | | RICHARD LAMB
BNAPS NOVICE AWARD | | P. CHARLES LIVERMORE
ED & MICKEY RICHARDSON AWARD | | BARRY BROWN
MEYERSON AWARD (NEWFOUNDLAND) | | JOHN WALSH
BNAPS PROVINCES AWARD | | WARREN WILKINSON
WILMER ROCKETT REVENUE AWARD | | JOSEPH SHELTON
POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA CERTIFICATE | | WARREN WILKINSON
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILATELIC EXHIBITORS PIN | | JOHN McENTYRE
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILATELIC EXHIBITORS PIN | | P. CHARLES LIVERMORE

**BNAPEX 2003**

- HORACE  HARRISON GRAND AWARD - WARREN WILKINSON
- ALLAN STEINHART RESERVE GRAND AWARD - JOHN WALSH
- BNAPS NOVICE AWARD - RICHARD LAMB
- BNAPS NOVICE AWARD - P. CHARLES LIVERMORE
- ED & MICKEY RICHARDSON AWARD - BARRY BROWN
- MEYERSON AWARD (NEWFOUNDLAND) - JOHN WALSH
- BNAPS PROVINCES AWARD - WARREN WILKINSON
- WILMER ROCKETT REVENUE AWARD - JOSEPH SHELTON
- POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA CERTIFICATE - WARREN WILKINSON
- AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILATELIC EXHIBITORS PIN - JOHN McENTYRE
- AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PHILATELIC EXHIBITORS PIN - P. CHARLES LIVERMORE
## BANGKOK 2003 • October 4 - 13, 2003

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<tr>
<th>MULTIFRAME EXHIBITS</th>
<th>LARGE GOLD / GRAND OR</th>
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<tr>
<td>• George T. Guzzio - Edward (All For Love), (95 points)</td>
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<th>GOLD / OR</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Stephen D. Schumann - New Zealand Postal Stationery 1876-1936, (93 points)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Colin &amp; Pamela Fraser - British Central Africa 1891-1908, (92 points &amp; Felicitations of the jury)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Ron R. Brigham - The Dominion of Canada: The Small Queens of Canada, 1870-1897, (92 points)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Fred Fawn - Canada’s Imperial Penny Postage 1898, (90 points)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Janet Klug - Tonga’s Queen Salote Definitives, 1919-1953, (90 points)</td>
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<th>LARGE VERMEIL / GRAND VERMEIL</th>
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<tr>
<td>• Fred Fawn - Canada’s Large Queens 1868-1896, (88 points)</td>
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<td>• Ian McMahon - Envelopes and Postcards of Canada, (86 points)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Barry Scott - NZ Airmails Domestic and Overseas, (86 points)</td>
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<td>• Colin Lewis - Newfoundland Postal History Jan 1857-Jun 1893, (85 points)</td>
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<td>• Michael F. J. Shand - The Airmails of New Zealand 1919-1940, (85 points)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Ken Snelson - Underpaid International Mail GPU to WWI From, To and Through Great Britain, (83 points)</td>
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<td>• George Constantourakis - History of Maximaphily, (82 points &amp; Felicitations of the jury)</td>
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<td>• Charles J. G. Verge - Roots, Necks and Crowns, (77 points)</td>
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<td>• John Anders - Imperial Penny Postage, Canada 1898, (76 points)</td>
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<th>LITERATURE CLASS</th>
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<tr>
<td>• The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada - The Canadian Philatelist, (80 points)</td>
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## VANPEX 2003 • October 31 - November 2, 2003

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Andrew Chung - The New Specialized Catalogue of Canada Post Official First Day Covers (2nd Edition), (71 points)</td>
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<td>• Chris Hargreaves - The Canadian Aerophilatelist, (70 points)</td>
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<td>• Lyse Rousseau-Darnell - Stamps of Canada: 2003 Cat. 10th Edition, (68 points)</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Ron R. Brigham - The Twelve Penny Black, (95 points + SP)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• John McEntyre - 1908 Canada 1 Cent Quebec Tercentenary and New Constant Plate Varieties, (94 points &amp; Felicitations of the Jury)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Ron R. Brigham - The Essays of the Canada Banknote Engraving &amp; Printing, (90 points)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Arlene Sullivan - Automatic Christmas - Stick ’N' Tic Labels &amp; Greetmore Stamps, 1983-1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>• John C. Rogers - Three Fighter Wing RCAF Zweibrücken Germany 1953-54</td>
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<td>• Trevor N. Larden - David Gentleman - British Stamp Designer</td>
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<td>• Frank Allison - History of the Horse</td>
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<th>ONE FRAME / UN CADRE</th>
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<td>• David Allen - Examples of the Use of Commerce &amp; Navigation Definitives in St. Pierre &amp; Miquelon, 1892-1918</td>
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<td>• Basil Hunter - Biography of an Irish Statesman</td>
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<td>• Trevor N. Larden - The Commemorative Stamps of Australia - The Reigns of King George V &amp; VI</td>
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<td>• Joe Hare - Saint Pierre &amp; Miquelon</td>
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PIPEX 2004

June 11-13, 2004 Vernon B.C.

Pacific International Philatelic Exhibition, PIPEX, will be held at the Vernon Lodge & Convention Centre. Hours 10:00 AM - 4:00 PM. Sponsored by the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs. Hosted by Okanagan Mainline Philatelic Association. Admission free. Exhibits and dealer bourse. For further information contact Jon Johnson at (250) 549-1836 or Randy Koenig at (250) 765-6174 (email rfkoenig@shaw.ca).

Takin’ A Lickin’

In 1876 Acton’s Postmaster James Matthews, as recorded in the Acton Free Press of that year, gave vent to the expression that the reason he was such a poor public speaker was a wearing out of his tongue licking postage stamps. Therefore, he declared: “The public will hereafter please lick their own stamps as the law requires.”

Geldert Medal for 2004

- Awarded for best article in 2003

I am pleased to announce that the winners for the 2004 Geldert Award are Ken Kershaw and Roger Boisclair for their article on “The 1898 Christmas Map Stamp: The Extent and Sequence of Re-Entries to Plate 5”.

Harry Sutherland, RDP, FRPSC
Secretary, TRPSC

From Down Under

The Lord of the Rings apparently not only rules the Middle-earth but has formed an alliance with New Zealand Post as shown on this photo snapped by Charlotte Verge, an award-winning stamp collector, who is currently visiting New Zealand where the last episode of the J.R.R. Tolkien trilogy was filmed.
NEW PRESIDENT IN OTTAWA

Richard Logan, a stamp collector since 1946, has been named President of the Ottawa Philatelic Society, Canada’s oldest stamp club. The OPS was established during the summer of 1891 and was made the first club of the Canadian Philatelic Society, now the Royal Canadian Philatelic Society.

The Ottawa Philatelic Society promotes the enjoyment and study of philately and postal history in all aspects, cultivates friendship and fraternity among philatelists, postal historians and others interested in philatelic and postal history material, assists the members of the Society in acquiring and disposing of stamps and other philatelic and postal history material, and encourages ethical practices in every aspect of philately and the study of postal history. The club meets weekly throughout the year.

Richard’s interest in philately began at the age of eight. He collects the stamps and postal history of Canada, United States, Israel, and Austria. In addition, he dabbles in Cinderellas and Aerophilately and has been a featured writer in Canadian Stamp News and the American Philatelist magazine. In private life, he is the Mace Bearer in the Senate of Canada.

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

BNA Topics, quarterly journal
BNA Portraits, quarterly newsletter

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

Contact the Secretary:
Peter Jacobi
#6 – 2168-150A St.
Surrey, BC V4A 9W4 Canada
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Web site: http://www.bnaps.org

BNAPS – The Society for Canadian Philately

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

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

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

Membership dues are $25.00 per year, with a one-time admission fee of $1.00. For a membership application form please contact the Secretary, Dr. N. Wagner, 207, 525-11th Ave. SW, Calgary, AB T2R 0C9.
The World Philatelic Exhibition “Bangkok 2003” was held October 4-13, 2003 at the IMPACT Convention Centre Muang Thong Thani, on the outskirts of Bangkok. The exhibition was organized by the Communications Authority Thailand in co-operation with the Philatelists Association of Thailand, under the patronage of FIP and the auspices of FIAP (Federation of Inter-Asian Philately).

Bangkok 2003 was the third major international show organized in Thailand during the last ten years. In 1993 Bangkok hosted a FIP general exhibition and in 2000 the youth exhibition. Quite an accomplishment in today’s world where, due to the economic situation, so many richer countries decided to postpone the hosting of FIP exhibitions.

The Impact Convention Centre accommodated 2900 exhibition frames, 44 foreign postal agencies and dealers, and 35 domestic dealers, although it was located rather far away from downtown Bangkok. Everyday, the special buses needed 45-60 minutes one way to carry judges and commissioners between the Imperial Queen’s Park Hotel and the exhibition place.

Thailand Post initiated their promotional campaign for Bangkok 2003 one year before the event. In October 2002 four stamps were issued showing the food from various regions of the country. In March 2003 another four stamp set was introduced which presented the attractions of the country, among them the notorious bridge on the River Kwai (a synonym of slavery work of allied POWs in Japanese captivity during WWII). Finally, the four stamp set issued on the opening of the show presents Thai handicrafts. All the above issues also included souvenir sheets, Maximum Cards, and First Day Covers.

During the show special cancellations were used for: October 4 - Grand Opening Day, October 5 - International Letter Writing Day, October 6 - FIP Day, October 7 - Philately Day, October 8 - FIAP Day, October 9 - World Post Day, October 10 - Stamp Museum Day, October 11 - Palmares Day, October 12 - Youth Day and October 13 - Amazing Thailand Day.

The FIP Championship Class housed eleven exhibits with no Canadian entries. A total of 690 exhibits representing sixty-five countries competed in Bangkok in twelve classes.

Out of twenty-one applications (for 102 frames) from Canada, the Organizing Committee approved for the show thirteen stamp exhibits (for 57 frames): four in Traditional, one in Postal History, one in Aerophilately, one in Maximaphily, one in Thematics and five in One Frame Competition plus four Literature entries.

An international jury worked under the presidency of Mrs. Yaovanee Nirandara (President of the Philatelists Association of Thailand) and consisted of 41 members from: Thailand - 3, USA - 3, Australia - 2, Canada - 2, Germany - 2, India - 2, Japan - 2, Republic of Korea - 2, Singapore - 2, Spain - 2, Switzerland - 2, and Great Britain - 1 judge plus 1 apprentice. Each of the following countries had one person on the jury: Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, China, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Luxembourg and Russia. Canada was represented by Michael Madesker and Harry Sutherland.

The winners and nominees for grand awards are listed below:

The Grand Prix d’Honneur went to Kanai Hiroyui (Japan) for his Japanese Hand Engraved Issues from 1871
to 1876. The other nominees were Edgar Kuphal (Germany) for his Carriers and Locals in USA and Edward Grabowski (USA) for Guadeloupe Postal History.

The Grand Prix International went to Michael Ho (China Taipei) for his China-The Small Dragon and Its Surcharges. The other nominees were Brdr Engel (Denmark) for Squared Skilling Stamps of Denmark and Everaldo Santos (Brazil) for Postal History of Brazil 1606-1874.

The Grand Prix National had only one nominee Prakob Chirakiki (Thailand) who won the award for Siam Classic: The Early Years.

The Canadian exhibitors did well at Bangkok 2003. Here is the list of awards (point score in parentheses following the title of exhibit):


The One-Frame at Bangkok 2003 was an experimental class. The organizers prepared 200 frames for this class but received only 124 exhibits. Their breakdown is as follows: 1) Traditional (38 including 3 Canadian), 2) Postal History (36 with 1 Canadian), 3) Postal Stationery (12), 4) Aerophilately (9 - 1 Canadian), and 4) Thematics (26) and Revenue (3).

The first One-Frame Jury appointed for a FIP exhibition comprised of Lumir Brendl (Czech Rep.), Peter McCann (USA) and Seong Kwon Kim (Rep. Korea) with the assistance of Charles Peterson (USA). This team was helped by several jurors from other classes who volunteered after the completion of their primary tasks.

The One-Frame was judged according to special regulations approved by the FIP Board at Mulhouse, France, in June 2003. This regulation stated that, in essence, a One-Frame Exhibit should be: 1) narrow in scope but depth of treatment and importance should be as complete as possible, 2) title of the exhibit is to be accurate and the concept of presentation very clearly stated on the introductory/title page. 3) A One-Frame exhibit should not be a simple extract from a multi-frame exhibit and the subject/topic has to be narrow enough to be best served on 16 sheets. Failure to observing the above rules might cost an exhibitor up to 50% of the points allocated for Treatment. Two Canadian exhibits (John McEntyre and Fred Stubens) have been mentioned by Lumir Brendl in his report for FIP as having subjects ideal for a One-Frame competition.

There were only three medal levels in the One-Frame competition: Gold (from 90 points up), Silver (70-89 points), and Bronze (50-69 points; below 50 points - Certificate of Participation. The Canadian exhibits won the following: Brigham Collections: Gold (95 points) with Special Prize for Canada: The Twelve Penny Black, and Gold (90) for The Essays of the Canada Bank Note Engraving & Printing Company, John McEntyre - Gold (94) with Felicitations for The 1908 Canada 1 Cent Quebec Tercentenary and New Constant Plate Varieties, Fred Stubens - Silver (80) for The Postal History of Cap Francois St. Domingue (Haiti) in the 18th Century, and Bill Bartlett - Silver (80) for LATI: Linee Aeree Transcontinental Italiane.

The McEntyre exhibit was shown at the end of May at Royal 2003 in Hanover, ON, where it received a Vermeil award. After the show the exhibitor reworked his display totally and improved it significantly to earn a Gold with felicitations and 94% at the FIP exhibition. Great achievement.

The Organizers of that event put a lot of effort into making the exhibition a success. There was no admission fee and almost every day an organized group of students visited the show. There were twenty computers with Internet connection for public use. To use the computer a user had to stand which effectively restricted the usage by a single person without imposing any time restriction.

I am sure that Bangkok 2003 will be fondly remembered by participants. 🌻
Her Excellency The Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada and Patron of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) is likely the Governor General most interested in postage stamps since the late Roland Michener, who was a full-fledged stamp collector. Her Excellency takes every opportunity to host stamp launches and, by extension, promote stamp collecting. A case in point is the launch of the new 49-cent Queen Elizabeth II definitive issued by Canada Post last December 19 with its official unveiling at Rideau Hall. The first photo accompanying this column shows Her Excellency, pop-icon Bryan Adams and me surrounding a blow-up of the new stamp featuring a photograph of Queen Elizabeth taken by Mr. Adams. You will note that the illustrated stamp shows a preliminary essay and not the stamp currently available for sale at your local post office. The second photo shows the three of us examining images of stamps featuring The Queen and we are, at that point, discussing the first Karsh series of 1953. Tout au cours de notre conversation, j’ai été impressionné par les connaissances philatéliques de Son Excellence. C’est un grand plaisir d’avoir une tel le Présidente d’honneur. Les photos ont été prises et fournies gracieusement par le Caporal-chef Paz Quillé de Rideau Hall.

Son Excellence la très honorable Adrieanne Clarkson, Gouverneure-Générale du Canada et Présidente d’honneur de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada, est possiblement la Gouverneure Générale la plus fascinée par la philatélie depuis feu le très honorable Roland Michener qui était un philatéliste chevronné. Son Excellence ne laisse pas passer une occasion de parrainer un lancement de timbre-poste, et en conséquence promouvoir la philatélie. Une de ces occasions fut le lancement à Rideau Hall, le 19 décembre dernier, du timbre-poste de 49 cents de la reine Elizabeth II émis par Postes Canada. La première photo accompagnant cet article montre Son Excellence, le chanteur Bryan Adams et moi-même autour d’un agrandissement du nouveau timbre-poste basé sur une photographie prise par monsieur Adams. Vous noterez que le timbre illustré montre un essai préliminaire du timbre-poste et non le timbre-poste présentement en vente à votre bureau de postes local. La deuxième photo nous montre tous les trois examinant des images de timbres-poste au portrait de Sa Majesté et nous sommes, à ce moment là, en discussion sur la première série de Karsh de 1953. Tout au cours de notre conversation, j’ai été impressionné par les connaissances philatéliques de Son Excellence. C’est un grand plaisir d’avoir une tel le Présidente d’honneur. Les photos ont été prises et fournies gracieusement par le Caporal-chef Paz Quillé de Rideau Hall. Dans ce magazine vous trouverez la liste des candidats qui se présentent au poste de directeur de votre Société ainsi que les notices les concernant. Il y a dix
1953. Throughout the conversation, I was impressed by the stamp knowledge of Her Excellency. It is delightful to have such a Patron. The photos were taken and are courtesy of Master Corporal Paz Quillé of Rideau Hall.

This issue of the magazine provides you with the list and statements of the candidates nominated for the Board of Directors of your Society. There are ten candidates, the same as last year. This is the third year in a row that we have more candidates than there are seats on the Board. This definitely shows that your Society is vibrant enough to attract so many good people with an interest to serve it. The election will be held on Saturday, May 29, 2004, in Halifax at our annual Convention. Your VOTE counts. If you can’t attend the Convention, please fill in the proxy ballot and send it along so that your VOTE can be registered.

Are you looking for information on Canadian stamps from 1851 to date? Do you wish to know why a certain stamp was issued? Did you ever wonder who designed a particular stamp? Are you looking for the name of a postmaster who served in a particular town at a given time? All these questions and many more can be answered by visiting the web site of the Canadian Postal Archives. Type in www.archives.ca and follow the Postal Archives link after you have chosen your language of search. The site is now three years old and continues to amaze and impress me with its professionalism and the information one can garner there. The Chief of the Canadian Postal Archives, Cimon Morin, FRPSC, and his staff regularly add thousands of new pieces of information and scanned illustrations to make it better. Take a look. It is well worth it. You can also access this site via a link on the home page of our web site at www.rpsc.org.

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**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. Any objections must be accompanied by the full mailing address of the applicant.

* requests address not be published / demande que son adresse ne soit pas publiée.

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

**INDIVIDUAL / INDIVIDUEL**

| I-27884 | Robert Holscher |
| I-27885 | Renald Soucy, 5 de Brest, Ferment, QC  GIG 1J0 |
| I-27886 | Ron Jansen, P.O.Box 664, Nakusp, BC  V0G 1R0 |
| I-27888 | Robert Bruhn, 3435 Cornwall Dr. N.W., Canton, OH 44708 USA |
| I-27890 | Fred Murphy, 327 Brock Street, South, Sarnia, ON N7T 2W7 |
| I-27881 | Robert Greb, 445 Brockville Rd. R.R.#4, Smith Falls, ON K7A 4S5 |
| I-27892 | C. Donald Lloyd |
| I-27893 | John Van Noort |
| I-27894 | Susan Becker, 31 Alexander St. Apt. #820, Toronto, ON M4Y 1B2 |
| I-27895 | Jacques Lamontagne, 1101 rue des Tourmesols, Saite-Adele, QC J0B 1S3 |
| I-27896 | Donat Leblanc, 239 Chemin Paradis, New-Richmond, QC G0C 2B0 |
| I-27897 | Peter Eccles, • E-MAIL: peccles@sympatico.ca |
| I-27888 | Shirley Cotman, Town Creek Apts # 50, Columbiana, AL 35051-9370, USA |
| I-27889 | Harry Cogill, 130 Pioneer Lane, P.O.Box 427, Collingwood, ON L9Y 3Z7 |
| I-27890 | Gilles Fleury, • E-MAIL: gwfleury@yahoo.com |
| I-27901 | Wallace A. Craig |

| I-27902 | Mathew Abraham |
| I-27903 | Jon Bevilacqua, • INTERESTS: Air Mail |
| I-27904 | Richard Kendall |
| I-27905 | Royce D. Spens |
| I-27906 | Marshall P. Anderson, • E-MAIL: andylinanderson@aol.com |
| I-27907 | Allan Walker, • E-MAIL: qlbaptist@nanaimo.ark.com |
| I-27908 | Leonard Posner, • E-MAIL: posnerr@sympatico.ca |
| I-27909 | G. Lewis Code, • E-MAIL: infofact@sympatico.ca |
| I-27912 | Harold Hollander, 5 Helganda Ave, Hout Bay, 7806, SOUTH AFRICA |
| I-27913 | Gary Watson, PO Box 126, Belgrave, Victoria 3160, AUSTRALIA |
| I-27914 | Dorje Cummings, Stamp Circuit, 12 Ha/Asl St., Haila, 34637, ISRAEL |
| I-27915 | Damian Lage |
| I-27916 | Christine A. Earle |
| I-27917 | A. Tony F. Dewey, • E-MAIL: afdewey@aol.com, |
| I-27919 | C. L. Dewers, 1121 Tour Du Lac, Val David, QC J0T 2N0 |
| I-27921 | Michael L. Oakes, 64 Forman Avenue, Toronto, ON M4S 2R5 |
| I-27922 | Walter R. Cunningham, 2100 Seven Lakes South, West End, North Carolina 27776, USA |

**URGENT ALERT!**

We have recently become aware of a potential problem arising from storing items for long periods of time in black plastic-faced stockcards, such as we and many other firms routinely use for presentation of auction lots.

While preparing a collection of Australian Letter Cards for sale, we noted that many of them had light but obvious stripes of discolouration on the side that was in contact with the black card. (The stripes are coincident with the exposed black card, and not with the plastic strips.) We have always believed – and been told by manufacturers and wholesalers – that these mounts are “inert,” meaning that you can safely store material in them. However, we now know that this is not necessarily the case.

The affected material was mostly acquired between three and five years ago and has been stored in Queensland for that time. The humid Queensland weather is almost certainly the critical factor. However, the owner believed that his material was kept in relatively dry conditions.

If you are in the habit of keeping material in stockcards, we recommend that you check for this problem. If you live in a humid region, our strong recommendation is that you do not store material for any extended period in such mounts.

Yours philatelically,
Gary Watson & the Team at Premier Philately
By George Pepall

Alan McKenna of Alliston, Ontario was elected a Fellow of our Society in 1965. He is the most senior Fellow still living.

Alan’s pattern as a collector has essentially followed his own career moves around the globe. Born and raised in London, England, he was commissioned in the Royal artillery, so it is not surprising to learn that today he has a GB collection of the Machin Head stamps of that country.

He was transferred with the artillery to Burma, where he was demobilized as a major. Naturally he began collections of India and Burma at the end of hostilities. He reports, with some regret, that since that time he has disposed of those collections.

He became qualified in his youth as a chartered accountant, but never worked in that field. Instead, he went into the chemical industry, and was sent by his company to Singapore. As a result, he started a Malayan States stamp collection. That same chemical company sent him to Canada to establish the business here. In the ensuing 40 years he has served as VP, Finance, for four companies in Canada.

Alan acted as treasurer for the earlier Canadian Philatelic Society, which received its ‘Royal’ status in 1959 as a result of the efforts of Dr. George ‘Mack’ Geldert. He continued as treasurer for The RPSC from 1959 to 1968. He then served as a director of The Royal from 1968 to 1970, and again from 1979 to 1998.

The years from the mid-50s to about 1970 were an important period in which he became involved with The RPSC executive, because it was a time of rebirth for the Society. Both Harry Sutherland and Alan were key figures at a time when Louis Lamouroux was president. Lamouroux worked tirelessly to raise the flag of philately, traveling from coast to coast at his own expense to visit chapters. His work was the base upon which ‘Royal’ recognition was achieved under Dr. Geldert.

That accounting background must have served him well because he has used those same skills as treasurer of the Philatelic Specialists’ Society of Canada from 1967 to date. He served that society as president in 1982 and 1983.

For three international shows, 1978, 1982 and 1987, Alan acted as treasurer. He has done so, as well, for the Philatelic Research Foundation since its inception in 1986 as an organization distinct from The Royal.

Alan’s collecting interests have been primarily France in all of its aspects, along with sideline single issue collections of Denmark and New Zealand.

The Danish collection focused on the King Christian X issue and the counterpart Wavy Lines issue of 1912 to 1933. Any definitive in print for an extended period of time, like these, is bound to become of special interest. These stamps covered the inflationary period of the 1920s, with many resultant rate changes. The postal stationery side of the issue was part of what he pursued since, as he remarks, it is indispensable for the serious collection of any issue.

The second pictorial issue of 1935 to 1942 was the point of emphasis of the New Zealand collection. It included the related George V Head issue of 1938 to 1950. Both sets were printed in London during the blitz, so many perforations and paper types exist.

Alan’s main collecting interest, however, has been the definitive issues of France, 1876 to 1980. He comments that the contrast between the complexities of a study of Paris cancellations, 1863 to 1900, and the modern Machin Heads of the UK gives him great pleasure. He feels that it is important for all collectors to have such changes of pace and interest available to them. That way, each interest enhances the other.

In the earlier days of The Royal, Alan was associated with philatelic luminaries such as Fred Jarrett, Claire Jephcott, Walter Bailey and Vinnie Green, at whose funeral he was honoured to be a pallbearer.

In the dealer fraternity, he knew Jim Sissons and Dr. Maresch, among others. Although time has erased the clarity of his memories of these people and of his time with them, these and other builders of philately in Canada were consistently willing to share their knowledge and offer very constructive advice. Alan’s philatelic memories, though a bit hazy, are genuinely happy and positive across all the years.
Dear Collectors

“It has been almost five years since we took over operation of the circuits. Member participation continues to increase. We have a growing group of active buyers, seeking better quality stamps. We also present sellers an opportunity to circulate the gems they no longer require, and bring in some cash for their own shopping!

Our sales network covers the map, and a wide range of topics as well. We currently require books from most areas of the world, and most topics. Being in Canada, stamps of Canada are in particular demand — used large & small queens, varieties, early & very modern used, as well as coils, booklets, FDC (PPJ), postal stationery, souvenir sheets, and VFNH early. Good British Commonwealth material, especially George VI and Victoria, all Europe, China, Scandinavia and USA are in high demand.

With constantly increasing postage costs, it is important the books are worth circulating, so leave the damaged and very common stamps out of the books.

I look forward to hearing from you and receiving your very special items soon.”

Sandy

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April 30, May1-2  Winnipeg  International Hotel

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COMING EVENTS / CALENDRIER

To have your event listed in this section of The Canadian Philatelist, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Details may be faxed to (416) 979-1144 or e-mail to info@rpsc.org. Information will not be accepted by telephone. THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC.

Pour que votre événement soit listé dans cette section du Philatéliste canadien veuillez envoyer tous les détails au Bureau national de la RPSC, C.P. 929, Succ. ‘Q’, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au (416) 979-1144 ou par poste-electronique à info@rpsc.org. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC.

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

Feb. 29, 2004: APEX 2004, the 25th Annual Bourse and Exhibition of the Ajax Philatelic Society will be held Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the HMS Ajax Room of the Ajax Community Centre, 75 Centennial Road, Ajax, Ontario. Free admission and parking. 19 stamp dealers and exhibitors. For further information, e-mail dwf1947@aol.com or write to P.O. Box 107, Ajax, ON, L1S 3C2.

March 13 (2004): OAKPEX 2004 - the annual exhibition and dealer bourse sponsored by the Oakville Stamp Club will be held at St. Paul’s United Church (East of the 4th Line on Rebecca St, Oakville). Hours: 10:00 to 5:00 p.m. For further information, write John Roberts at the above address.

March 20, 2004: OXPEX 2004 (55th Annual Stamp Exhibition) and OTEX 2004 (24th Annual All Ontario Topical Exhibition), both sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society (RPSC Chapter # 65), will be held from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at John Knox Christina School, 800 Juliana Drive (Hwys 401 & 59 North), Woodstock, Ontario. Featuring: competitive exhibits, judges critique, 16 dealers, youth area, a Canada Post counter, giant prize draws, annual show cover, snack booth and refreshments, free admission, and ample parking. For further information, contact Jim Watson, Show Chairman 2004, at Box 20113, Woodstock, Ontario, N4S 8X8.

April 2-4, 2004: LAKESHORE 2004 The Lakeshore Stamp Club’s LAKESHORE 2004 Exhibition will be held at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Center, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval, QC. Free parking and admission. Canada Post counter; many dealers, show cover and commemorative postmark. Hours: Friday and Saturday: 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sunday: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Information François Brisse, P.O. Box 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5, e-mail: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca / L’Exposition annuelle LAKESHORE 2004 du Club philatélique Lakeshore se tiendra du 2 au 4 avril 2004 au Centre communautaire Sarto Desnoyers, 1335 Promenade Lakeshore, Dorval, QC. Entrée et stationnement gratuits. Comptoir de la Société canadienne des postes, négociants, pli souvenir et oblitération commémorative. Horaire: vendredi et samedi: 10h00 à 18h00; dimanche: 10h00 à 16h00. Information: François Brisse, C.P. 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5, courriel: fsbrisse@sympatico.ca.

April 16-18, 2004: Toronto Spring Postage Stamp Marketplace at the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place with dealers from Canada and the United States. Free admission and free door prize draws for both kids and adults. Hours Friday 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Hosted by the Canadian Stamp Dealers’ Association. Further information please email: secretary@csdaonline.com.

April 17, 2004: Stampfest. The Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society annual show and bourse will be held at the Community Christian Reformed Church, 1275 Bleas Road, at Fischer-Hallman Road, Kitchener, ON. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. An exciting dealer bourse, exhibits, free parking, free admission, hourly and special draws, stamp pull, and much more. For more information phone Jim Oliver at 519-893-4092 or e-mail: jimo1ver@hotmail.com.

April 24, 2004: The Apple Country Stamp Show (sponsored by the Colborne Stamp Club) will be held at the Royal Canadian Legion, 92 King St. E., Colborne, ON (use exit 497 from Highway 401). Show hours are 10 AM to 4 PM. Free admission and parking, exhibits, 10 dealers, consignment table, youth booth, door prizes and refreshments. For more information contact Peter Howe, Box 894, Trenton, ON, K8V 5R8 or call (613) 392-4845 or e-mail: howe9@sympatico.ca.

April 30-May 2, 2004: Join our Winnipeg Regional Philatelic Society’s Annual Bourse and Exhibition to be held at the Best Western - Victoria Inn, 1808 Wellington Avenue, Winnipeg, MB R3H 0C3. Admission Free, free ample parking. Fifteen plus dealer bourse, 50+ frames of exhibits, large youth area, annual show cover, B.N.A.P.S., S.C.C., Youth Club Seminars. Hours: Fri. April 30, 1 pm - 8 pm; Sat. May 1, 10 am - 6 pm; Sun. May 2, 10 am - 4 pm. For further information visit our website www.wps.mb.ca. Postal address: P.O. Box 1425, Winnipeg, MB R3C 2Z1.

October 15-17, 2004: FALL STAMPEX 04 at the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto, ON. Sponsored in partnership by the Canadian Stamp Dealers’ Association and the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance. Exhibits, seminars, and a large dealer bourse with dealers from Canada and the United States. Free admission and free door prize draws for both kids and adults. Hours Friday 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Further information please email: secretary@csdaonline.com.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

March 26-28, 2004: The Edmonton Stamp Club’s Spring National Stamp Show will be held at the Fantasyland Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall, in Edmonton, AB, Canada. Contact: Alan Meech, tel. (780) 466-9967, e-mail ameech@telusplanet.net.

May 1-2, 2004: ORAPEX 2004, Ottawa’s National Stamp Exhibition, the 43rd Annual Stamp Club Exhibition and Bourse, will be held at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, in the Curling Rink. Times: Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission and parking are free. For dealers’ bourse data and exhibition entry information, contact Major Dick Malott, CD, Retd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, K2H 6R1. Tel.: (613) 829-0280; fax: (613) 829-7675; e-mail: malott@magma.ca. Admission and Parking are FREE!

May 28 to May 30, 2004: ROYAL 2004 ROYALE - The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada’s 76th Annual exhibition and convention will be held in Halifax, NS. Further details yet to come. Dates and locations for upcoming years:

May 27-29, 2005 in London, Ontario;
June 20-25, 2006 in St. John’s, Newfoundland;
2007, Toronto, Ontario;
2008, Quebec City, Quebec;
2009, Calgary, Alberta;
2011, Montreal, Quebec.

June 11-13, 2004: PIPEX 2004. The Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs’ show will be held in Vernon, BC, Canada.

Sept. 3-5, 2004: BNAPEX 2004, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society, will be held at the Hunt Club in Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. (with BALPEX). Details TBA.

Sept. 2-4, 2005: BNAPEX 2005, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society, will be held at the Fantasyland Hotel in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Details TBA.


INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

May 21-30, 2004: Barcelona 2004. ELP World Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Barcelona, Spain. The Canadian Commissioner from whom information may be obtained is: F.J. Danielsen, Ph.D. 71 Gennsola Square, Scarborough, ON, M1B 5M7, j.danielsen@sympatico.ca.

Aug. 28-Sept. 01, 2004: Singapore 2004. This is the first World Stamp Championship held under the FIP auspices. The Canadian Commissioner is Mr. Sammy Chiu, who can be contacted at P.O. Box 1108, Station B, Willowdale, ON, M2K 3A2; tel. (416) 733-2388, fax (416) 733-8813, e-mail: chiusam@hotmail.com.
AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 165 meets the 2nd and 4th Thurs., Sept. to June at the Ajax Public Library, 65 Harwood Ave. S., 6-9 p.m. Contact: Richard Weigand, 6 Carter Cr., Whitby, ON L1N 6C4. (905) 430-2637. E-mail: richard.weigand@sympatico.ca.

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE L’OUTAOUAIS (APO)
Les membres de l’APO, chapitre 150 de la SRPC, se réunissent tous les jeudis de 19h à 21h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Châtelet Fontaine, 120 rue Charlois à Hull (Québec). Carte de membre de 20 $ (pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, expositions, rencontres. Members of the APO (Chapter #190) meet every Thurs., from Sept. to the end of April, 6:30 to 9 p.m. in the Châtelet Fontaine, 120 Charlois, Hull, Que. Membership $20 ($10 under 16). Dealers, auctions, show and bourse. Contact: A. Bossard, 5-1160 Shillington, Ottawa, ON K1Z 7T2; (613) 722-7279; e-mail: isabelle.alain@sympatico.ca.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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

COBURG STAMP CLUB
Chapter 106 meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. of each month at 7 p.m. in the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St. Trading, speaking, competitions, presentations and annual exhibition and sale in Sept. Contact: Michael Hunt at (905) 885-7074 or e-opted donnal@optonline.net.

COLLINGWOOD - GEORGIAN BAY COIN & STAMP CLUB
Chapter 168 meets on the 2nd Wednesday of the month at the Wasaga Beach Library, and on the 4th Tuesday of the month at the Collingwood Library. Meetings are from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA
Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 1st and 3rd Wed. at 7 p.m. in the Texaco Room of the Port Credit Branch of the Mississauga Library, located in the southwest corner of the public parking lot west of Steeles and north of Lakeshore Road. Contact Bob Laker (905) 608-9794.

DELTA STAMP CLUB
Club meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Phoenix Club, 6062-16th Ave., Tsawwassen, BC. Contact Keith Meyer, President, #7-1100 56th St., Delta, BC V4L 2N2.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 12 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., except June to Aug., at Stan Wadlou Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. Contact: Sec. Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmont Ave., Toronto, ON M4C 3J2. (416) 425-1455.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB
Edmonton’s Chapter 6 meetings held every Mon., Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at St. Joseph High School cafeteria (use north entrance), 10830-109 St. Contact: Box 399, Edmont- on, AB T5J 2K6. Keith Spencer (780) 437-1787 or e-mail amechch@telusplanet.net.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 154 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December), 7:00 p.m. at 5050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON. Contact: David L. Newman, President, at 1165 Wigle Ave, Windsor, ON, N9C 3M9. Tel.: (519) 977-5967. E-mail: lacome@cgowe.com.

FENELON STAMP CLUB
The club meets on the Second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Fenelon Falls Baptist Church on Colborne Street in Fenelon Falls. For more information, contact President, Harry Pearson, at 54 Mason Lane, R.R. #1, Fenelon Falls, ON, K0M 1N0.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 144 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 5K2. (506) 453-1792, e-mail: rvgryphon@nb.sympatico.ca.

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR’S CLUB
Meets the 1st Thurs., except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at the YMCA on Highfield St, Contact H.C. Terris at (506) 856-8513 or PO Box 302, Moncton, NB E1C 8L4.

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

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Mon., Sept. to June except holidays, and 2nd Mon. of July, at Bishop Ryan secondary school, Quigley Rd. and Albright St, Contact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L8C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcn.org or online at: www.hwcn.org/jp029.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 58 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at Christ Lutheran Church, 463 Highland Rd. Peterborough, ON, K9J 3S8. Contact: Box 2222, Peterbor-ough, ON K9J 2T0.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 90 meets on the 1st Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at the Odd Fellows Hall, 2597 Richter St., Kelowna, BC. Contact: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 7 meets 4th Wed., 7-9 p.m., and Dec. in the library of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 C écile, Chatham, ON, at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary, Allan Barker, 43 Sudbury Dr, Chatham, ON N7L 2K1.

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB
Chapter C-196 meets the 1st Wed. in the back of the Anglican Church on Russell St. at 7:30. Contact the club at Box 192, Kincardine, ON N2Z 2Y7 or call John Corton at (519) 395-5819 or e-mail jocorton@furonet.on.ca.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: Betty J. Martin, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square PO, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9, (519) 893-4692.

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.
OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 16 meets every Thurs. at 7:45 p.m. Sept. to May at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa. Contact: OPS Merivale P.O. Box 65085, Nepean, ON K2G 5Y3.

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB
Chapter 191 meets the 3rd Wed. at 7 p.m. at St. George’s Anglican Church, 149 4th Ave. E. Trading, auctions, circuit books. Contact Robert J. Ford, 721 8th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3A4.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 65 meets 1st and 3rd Thurs. Sept. to May, at Knights of Columbus Hall, behind St. Rita’s Catholic Church (Dansu Dr. St.) Woodstock, ON. Trading and junior program at 7:30 p.m., regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. Speakers, mini auctions, prizes, contests, dealers. Contact: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 21013, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sunday of each month, from Sept. to May, from 2-4 p.m. at the Penticton Library Auditorium, 785 Main St. Contact: Dorothy Khalascie (Secretary), 203-22 Abbott Street, Penticton, V2A 4C2.

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

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

REGINA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 10 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., Sept. to May, 7-10 p.m. at Sheldon-Willoghe Collegiate, 2601 Coronation St., Contact: Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 0E1.

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

ST. JOHN STAMP CLUB
Meets the 4th Wed. except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at the Saint John High School, Canterbury Street, Saint John, NB. Contact: James Young, Sec.-Treas., 2278 Rossethy Rd., Rossethy, NB E2G 1S7.

ST. CATHARINES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

ST. JOHN’S PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., except July and Aug. at 8 p.m. at Marine Institute. Contact: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St. John’s, NF A1B 2S4, (709) 726-2741.

SARNIA STAMP CLUB
Chapter 45 meets on the 4th Sunday of the month, September through June, with the exception of December which is held on the 2nd Sunday. Meetings are held at the Kinsmen Club of Sarnia at 656 Lakeshore Road in Sarnia, Ontario, from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Activities include circuit books, silent auction, and dealers. Contact: Douglas Fox at 1210 Petrolia Line, R1R 1C0, Sarnia, ON, N0S 1H0. Telephone: (519) 862-1903.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 80 meets the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May, 7-9 p.m. at the Saskatoon Public Library – Rusty McDonald Branch, 212, Prior Avenue S.W., Saskatoon, SK S7K 5E4. Contact: secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 975-7600; e-mail: douglas@machialm@shaw.ca.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 223 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Peter Butler, 143 Glenmore Rd., Toronto, ON M4L 3M2.

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

LA SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE DE QUEBEC

LA SOCIETE PHILATELIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD
Societe membre No. 19. Reunions regulieres les 2e et 4e lundis definit au septembre pour se terminez le 2e lundi de juif. De 19h30 a 21h00. Centre culturel, 100 2e, rue St-Laurent, Longueuil, QC. Secretaire Bernard Danseur.

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB
Meet on the 1st Tues. at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: Po Box 11, Clifford ON, N0G 1M0. E-mail: rpenko@escape.ca. Club President: Rick Penko, RR3, Hanover, ON. N0G 3B9. (519) 534-1884. Club Secretary Jim Measures, PO Box 11, Clifford, ON N0G 1M0, (519) 327-8265.

STAFFORD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 92 meets on the 4th Thurs. Sept. to June, except Dec. when it meets on the 3rd Thurs. at 7 p.m. in the Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeside Dr., Stratford. Juniors meet at 7 p.m., regular meetings at 8 p.m. Contact: Stratford Stamp Club, 273-356 Ontario St., Stratford, ON N5A 7X6.

SUBURY 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: Edward O’Callaghan at P.O. Box 2211, Station A, Sudbury, Ontario, P3A 4S1.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTREAL
Chapter 122 meets on the 3rd Thurs., at 7:30 p.m. at Le Manoir, 5319 Notre Dame de Grace. Contact: Lloyd Slaven, 1079 Emerson Cres., Chomedey, QC, H7W 1H6; e-mail: lslaven@mac.net.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 94 meets on the 1st Monday of the month, except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. in a member’s house. New members or visitors are always welcome. For further information, call Joachim (Jake) Doehler at 416-438-4862.

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

UNION DES PHILATELISTES DE MONTREAL
Le chapitre no. 3 de la Societe se reunis a 19 h 00 tous les mecs de 7h30 a 8h au temple aux 117 te de l’heure. Montreal, QC, H2A 3C4. Visiteurs bienvenus. Contact: Chapter 3 meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. from September to June at 7110 8th Avenue, Montreal, QC, H2A 3C4. Visitors welcome. / Chapter 3 meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. from September to June at 7110 8th Avenue, Montreal, QC, H2A 3C4. Visitors welcome.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 45 meets on the 1st Monday of the month, at St. Aidan’s Church Hall, 3707 St. Aidan’s St., Victoria, BC. Contact: R. Clarke, Sec., Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, 205 - 1079 Emerson Cres., Chomedy, QC, H7W 1H6; e-mail: rclarke@islandnet.com.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 14 meets the 2nd and 4th Thurs. except July and Aug. at 7:30 p.m. at Fairfield Seniors’ Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke. Auctions, dealers, speakers, study group, annual exhibition. Contact: 331 Ruthburn Rd., Etobicoke, ON M9B 2L9. Contact: (416) 544-4750. / Chapter 3 meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. from September to June at 7110 8th Avenue, Montreal, QC, H2A 3C4. Visitors welcome.
AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

We have audited the financial position of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada as at December 31, 2001 and the statement of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the organization’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. These standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada as at December 31, 2001 and the statements of operations and changes in net assets for the year then ended.

September 30, 2001
Certified Accountants

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND CHANGES IN NET ASSETS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
<th>Operating Surplus/ (deficit)</th>
<th>Net Assets at Beginning of Year</th>
<th>Net Assets at End of Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56,300</td>
<td>21,582</td>
<td>34,718</td>
<td>30,971</td>
<td>44,797</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The revenue includes membership fees, advertising revenue, and other income. The expenses include membership fees, advertising and promotions, and other expenses.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2001

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Liabilities</th>
<th>Net Assets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56,300</td>
<td>21,582</td>
<td>34,718</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Significant Accounting Policies:
   a. Revenues and expenses are recorded on the accrual basis. Membership fees received in advance are deferred and recognized as income in the applicable year.
   b. Use of Estimates:
      - The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Comparative Figures:
   - Comparative figures have not been presented as the figures were unaudited and would provide no meaningful comparison to the current year.

3. Statement of Cash Flows:
   - A statement of cash flows has not been provided as the required cash flow information is readily apparent from the other financial statements. Cash flow from operating activities includes operating expenses. There was no investing or financing activity.

Nous avons fait notre vérification conformément aux normes de vérification normalement acceptées au Canada. Ces normes nous obligent à planifier et à exécuter une vérification dans le but d'obtenir une assurance raisonnable que les états financiers ne contiennent pas d'inexactitudes importantes. Une vérification comprend un examen, sur une base d échantillonnage, de la vérification des preuves présentées à l’appui des données et des déclarations contenues dans les états financiers. Une vérification comprend également une évaluation des principes comptables utilisés et des principales estimations faites par la direction ainsi qu’une évaluation de la présentation globale des états financiers.

Comme cela se produit avec tous les organismes sans but lucratif, l’organisation reçoit des sommes sous forme de dons et il n’est pas possible de faire une vérification approfondie complète de l’exactitude de ces dons. De même, l’organisation tire certaines sommes de la vente de ce qui reste d'expositions et il n’est pas possible de faire une vérification approfondie complète de l’exactitude de ces sommes. Par conséquent, notre analyse des sommes ainsi reçues s’est limitée à comparer les reçus des sommes perçues; nous n’avons pas pu déterminer s’il faudrait éventuellement ajuster les sommes totales reçues et l’avoir net.

Comme nous avons été nommés vérificateurs de l’organisation après la fin de l’année et que l’année précédente n’a pas été vérifiée, nous n’avons pas pu nous assurer de tous les soldes d’ouverture. Comme il faut tenir compte des soldes d’ouverture pour déterminer les résultats d’exploitation et les mouvements de trésorerie, nous n’avons pas pu déterminer si des ajustements aux revenus, aux dépenses, au bénéfice net pour l’année, au soldes d’ouverture des bénéfices non répartis et de l’encaisse fournis découlerait des opérations pourraient être nécessaires. À notre avis, sauf en ce qui concerne les conséquences des ajustements, le cas échéant, que nous aurons pu juger nécessaires si nous avions pu vérifier les sommes reçues et les soldes d’ouverture tel qu’indiqué dans les paragraphes précédents, ces états financiers présentent de façon équitable, dans tous les aspects importants, la situation financière de l’organisation au 31 décembre 2001 et les résultats de ses activités pour l’année terminée à cette date conformément aux principes comptables généralement acceptés au Canada.

Fergus (Ontario)
26 septembre 2003
Comptables agréés.

1. PRINCIPALES POLITIQUES COMPTABLES
La Société royale de philatélie du Canada est un organisme sans but lucratif constitué en société en vertu des lois du Canada; elle n’a pas de capital action et elle est exempté d’impôt sur le revenu.

Les objectifs de la Société sont les suivants :
(1) Encourager et promouvoir la science de la philatélie en faisant l’acquisition et l’étude des timbres;
(2) Encourager et aider les nouveaux collectionneurs, les sociétés et les clubs locaux, lorsque c’est possible;
(3) Stimuler et faire progresser les affiliations entre les collectionneurs et les organismes similaires des autres pays.

Les politiques comptables jugées importantes sont les suivantes :
(a) CONSTATATION DES PROFITS
Les cotisations et frais d’administration sont présentées en premier pour examiner le montant total des dépenses qui ont été consacrées à la direction et au contrôle de l’organisation. Les chiffres de l’exercice précédent n’ont pas été présentés car les chiffres n’avaient pas été vérifiés et ne présenteraient par conséquent aucune comparaison valable par rapport à l’année en cours.

(b) UTILISATION D’ESTIMATIONS
Les instruments financiers de l’organisme comprennent une encaisse, des investissements temporaires, des comptes clients, des comptes fournisseurs et des charges à payer. Sauf indication contraire, la direction croit qu’elle ne court pas de risque de se voir imposer un intérêt important et qu’elle n’a pas de risque au niveau de ses devises ou de son encaisse découlant de ses instruments financiers.

(c) INSTRUMENTS FINANCIERS
Les instruments financiers de l’organisme comprennent une encaisse, des investissements temporaires, des comptes clients, des comptes fournisseurs et des charges à payer. Sauf indication contraire, la direction croit qu’elle ne court pas de risque de se voir imposer un intérêt important et qu’elle n’a pas de risque au niveau de ses devises ou de son encaisse découlant de ses instruments financiers.

(d) INSTRUMENTS FINANCIERS
Les instruments financiers de l’organisme comprennent une encaisse, des investissements temporaires, des comptes clients, des comptes fournisseurs et des charges à payer. Sauf indication contraire, la direction croit qu’elle ne court pas de risque de se voir imposer un intérêt important et qu’elle n’a pas de risque au niveau de ses devises ou de son encaisse découlant de ses instruments financiers.

2. CHIFFRES DE L’EXERCICE PRÉCÉDENT
Les chiffres de l’exercice précédent n’ont pas été présentés car les chiffres n’avaient pas été vérifiés et ne présenteraient par conséquent aucune comparaison valable par rapport à l’année en cours.

3. ÉTAT DES MOUVEMENTS DE TRÉSORERIE
Un état des mouvements de trésorerie n’a pas été fourni parce que les informations requises sur les mouvements de trésorerie sont immédiatement manifestées à partir des autres états financiers. Les mouvements de trésorerie découlant des activités représentent approximativement l’excédent d’exploitation. Il n’y aura pas d’investissement ni d’activités de financement.
Dear Editor,

While watching the Grand Prix Figure Skating Pairs Final from Colorado Springs, CO on CBC Television on December 27 of last year, I heard the Canadian Olympic Committee Chef de Mission Gene Sutton make some interesting comments on developments in judging of that most controversial and political of activities. Her comments made me feel that our hobby could have taught a thing or two to figure skating long before the Sale/Pelletier debacle at the last Winter Olympics.

She said, among other things, “From now on, each and every component of what the skater does is given a mark. My job (as a judge) is to reflect the system. There will be no need to compare one performance to another. When the skaters receive their ballots, they can say to themselves, ‘My mark on that component was relatively low, so that’s what I need to work on for the next competition.’ ”

Finally, international figure skating judges are being obliged to use a ballot that breaks down the overall performance into all the factors that must go together to make it athletically pleasing and artistically excellent. The ballot is the means the judges have of being truly objective. On it they can make adjustments to the score sheet after reviewing the performance on the video replay machines beside them. This way, as well, when a judge flashes the notorious ‘5.2’ or ‘5.8’, followers of the sport will know that that number has a rationale behind it.

Ms. Sutton went on to say that the proposed changes met resistance at first, but that judges have been universally thrilled with the new approach in the competitions since the Winter Olympic crisis of 2002.

Sound familiar? It certainly must to Frank Alusio, Ken Magee, John Powell and others who have worked so hard to standardize philatelic judging to make it both transparent and accountable. (Teachers evaluating competitive debates and speaking contests have used just such a ballot for decades.)

Now if only the Olympic bigwigs had been stamp collectors...

George Pepall
Kitchener, ON

Dear Editor,

I am writing in response to John Hillson’s letter in the last issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, concerning Henry Hechler’s handwriting. My information on this topic has been obtained from Dr. F.G. Stulberg’s work on Henry Hechler. In The RPSC slide show “The Henry Hechler Story” prepared by Dr. Stulberg, there are nine examples of backward sloping handwriting attributed to Henry Hechler. One of the slides (7) is part of a card written in fluent German to (S)igmund Friedl, the Viennese stamp dealer. Another slide (37) has Hechler’s signature on an early picture postcard, shown in the figure. The Hechler cover shown in my article appears in the slide show (21) as a Hechler cover. The Stulberg Collection “Henry Hechler, Topical Collection”, available in the National Archives of Canada, includes a postcard to A.A. Bartlett about the 63rd Rifles of Halifax, dated 1888. It is written by a clerk, but signed by Henry Hechler, Captain Commanding, apparently the same signature as on the postcard. A later picture postcard in the slide show (39, 40), dated March 4 1905, to Bernard Hechler (born 1897) is inscribed “With love from your Pa” in Hechler’s flowery style but sloping forward.

Sincerely,
Michael Peach.
Sharing the joys of our great hobby with youngsters is one of the most rewarding deeds we can undertake. And there is no easier way to reach young collectors than by supporting the Washington 2006: One Million Stamps program.

A two-and-a-half-year drive to collect one million stamps is being organized by Washington 2006, the international philatelic exhibition scheduled for May 27-June 3, 2006 in Washington, DC.

The show’s Youth and Beginners chairperson, Nancy Clark, and committee member Joan Bleakley are in need of U.S. and worldwide kiloware both on and off paper to distribute to thousands of visitors to the show and to use during demonstrations and seminars.

Begin by cutting stamps from envelope corners, leaving about 1/4 inch of paper all the way around. Discard damaged stamps, those with tape on them, and those on coloured paper. Then separate them into U.S. and non-U.S. piles. Do the same for stamp donations off paper.

Place these in envelopes and mail them to W2006 Stamp Zone, c/o Joan Bleakley, 15906 Crest Drive, Woodbridge, VA 22191 USA. They can be sent at any time. Include an email address to be notified when your shipment has arrived.

Contributions of any size would be appreciated towards the effort, including larger dealer lots.

As a 501(c)3 organization, our American members may qualify for tax deductions to the full extent of the law for material donated to Washington 2006.

Another tax-deductible option is available for contributors of better material.

Two auction houses, Andrew Levitt/Nutmeg Auctions of Danbury, CT and Regency Stamps, Ltd. of St. Louis, MO have volunteered to accept and auction material on behalf of the international exhibition. Washington 2006 receives the full hammer price from such donations and will provide receipts to qualifying donors.

For details, contact the following:
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See further details about Washington 2006 on the Web at: www.washington-2006.org, or write to PO Box 2006, Ashburn, VA 20146-2006 USA.

Partager les joies que procure notre merveilleux passe-temps avec les jeunes, voilà une action qui paie bien de retour. Vous ne trouverez pas de manière plus facile d’atteindre les jeunes collectionneurs qu’en soutenant le programme Washington 2006 : un million de timbres.


Lorsque le timbre choisi est collé sur une enveloppe, découpez-le en ayant soin de laisser une marge d’environ 0.64 centimètres (π de pouce). Éliminez les timbres endommagés, ceux sur lesquels il y a du papier collant et ceux qui se trouvent sur du papier de couleur. Puis séparez-les en deux groupes : les timbres des États-Unis et les autres. Faites la même chose pour les timbres détachés.

Postez-les au W2006 Stamp Zone, à l’intention de Joan Bleakley, au 15906 Crest Drive, Woodbridge, VA 22191 USA. Vous pouvez les envoyer dès maintenant. Indiquez votre adresse de courriel afin d’obtenir un accusé de réception.

Tous les dons, peu importe leur taille, sont bienvenus. Nous acceptons les lots volumineux provenant de marchands. C’est l’intention qui compte.

Nos membres américains pourraient obtenir l’exemption fiscale maximale pour dons à un organisme de classe 501(c)3.

Une autre option de déduction fiscale est offerte à ceux qui font des dons de grande valeur.

Deux maisons de ventes aux enchères, Andrew Levitt/Nutmeg Auctions de Danbury CT et Regency Stamps Ltd. de St-Louis, MO ont proposé leurs services à titre bénévole. Ainsi, le mailet du commissaire priseur tombera en faveur de Washington 2006 et les donateurs admissibles recevront des reçus aux fins d’impôt.
My worldly wealth I hoard in albums three,
My life collection of rare postage stamps;
My room is cold and bare as you can see,
My coat is old and shabby as a tramp’s;
Yet more to me than balances in banks,
My albums three are worth a million francs.

I keep them in that box beside my bed,
For who would dream such treasures it could hold:
But every day I take them out and spread
Each page, to gloat like miser o’er his gold:
Dearer to me than could be child or wife,
I would defend them with my very life.

They are my very life, for every night
Over my catalogues I pore and pore;
I recognize rare items with delight,
Nothing I read but philatelic lore;
And when some specimen of choice I buy,
In all the world there’s none more glad than I.

Behold my gem, my British penny black;
To pay its price I starve myself a year;
And many a night my dinner I would lack,
But when I bought it, oh, what radiant cheer!
Hitler made war that day—I did not care,
So long as my collection he would spare.

Look—my triangular Cape of Good Hope.
To purchase it I had to sell my car.
Now in my pocket for some sous I grope
To pay my omnibus when home is far,
And I am cold and hungry and footsore,
In haste to add some beauty to my store.

This very day, ah, what a joy was mine,
When in a dingy dealer’s shop I found

This franc vermillion, eighteen forty-nine...
How painfully my heart began to pound!
(It’s weak, they say) I paid the modest price
And tremulously I vanished in a trice.

But oh, my dream is that some day of days,
I might discover a Mauritius blue,
Poking among the stamp-bins of the quais;
Who knows! They say there are but two;
Yet if a third one I should ever spy,
I think—God help me! I should faint and die....

Poor Monsieur Pans, he’s cold and dead,
One of those stamp-collecting cranks.
His garret held no crust of bread,
But albums worth a million francs.
On them he would his income spend,
By philatelic frenzy driven:
What did it profit in the end....
You can’t take stamps to Heaven.
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Canada is a land of immigrants, including its First Nations people who arrived here by way of a prehistoric land bridge from Asia several thousand years before the first Europeans landed on the Atlantic coast. For many of us Johnny-come-latelies, Pier 21 in Halifax was a “front door” to our new homeland.

For more than one million immigrants from the 1920s to the 1970s, including wartime evacuees, refugees, war brides and their babies, Pier 21 was merely a stopover on a journey that for most continued on to distant points scattered across the vastness that is Canada. New arrivals, disembarked from their anchored ship and followed the gangplank directly to the Pier 21 Immigration Shed where an efficient cadre of immigration officials stamped their “papers” and escorted them through the cavernous warehouse-like structure to the waiting train on the streetside railway sidings lining Halifax Harbour.

Refugees arriving in Canada today bypass Halifax’s Pier 21 but the rest of us have an opportunity to visit the city that is now the proud home of a refurbished and a newly reopened Pier 21 that has been designated a National Historic Site.

For Society members who have never visited Halifax, host city for Royal *2004* Royale, Michael Peach has penned a short piece outlining some of the historic and scenic points in and around Halifax. If you have never attended a Society convention, 2004 might be the year for you to remedy that oversight. If you decide to come to Halifax, you will not be disappointed if the hard-working organizing committee has any say in the matter.

No doubt you read about the devastation caused by Hurricane Juan last fall on the East Coast, including Halifax, but Michael tells us that city crews are hard at work repairing the damage wreaked on the area’s beautiful parks, including the city’s renowned Public Gardens.

In keeping with our Halifax convention theme, George Nicholson elaborates on a couple of Irish-based postmarks in eastern Canada, namely Londonderry, Nova Scotia and Lower Ireland, Canada East. And George Arfken takes us into the world of bisects.
from the Large and Small Queen era with examples to and from the Bridgetown, N.S. region.

For a change of locale, Ken Lewis’s article whisks us to the South Pacific and the ever-romantic story of Tin Can mail. Although much of the “Tin Can” mail is philatelically inspired, the specialty has a big following and I am confident that readers will be interested in learning about the brave swimmers who risked their lives to get mail to and from ships anchored off Niuafo’ou, one of Tonga’s northernmost islands.

The year 2003 marked the 100th anniversary of powered flight and Murray Heifetz tells us how postal authorities dealt with the problems, and opportunities, associated with carrying mail by plane. One hundred years after the Wright brothers’ Flyer first lifted off on December 17 near Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, it is difficult for us to imagine a world without planes and the speed with which they carry our mail across the continent and around the world.

Historic Halifax and its excellent museums will undoubtedly reawaken and rekindle memories of events we do not often think about, such as the all-too-few survivors of the Titanic who were brought ashore at Halifax harbour, or the horrific explosion in 1917 that levelled most of the city around the harbour. If you, or someone you know, belongs to the Pier 21 fraternity you may want to visit the refurbished warehouse where more than a million immigrants first set foot on Canadian soil.

Halifax, a wonderful city to visit, promises to host another Royal convention that everyone in attendance will long remember. »

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