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The Cover/ Page couverture:

The year 2001 marks the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Postal Administration. Proceeds from the sale of its postage stamps help finance the activities and services fostered by the various UN family of organizations.


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By Larry Davidson

Oct. 24, 2001 marked the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Postal Administration’s first stamp issue. To commemorate this event, UNPA issued six stamps and three souvenir sheets on Oct. 18. (Figure 1)

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The United Nations charter grew out of discussions among the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and China in 1944. An organizing conference was held in San Francisco, California, in 1945. Delegates from 50 countries signed the charter and after the required number of nations ratified it, the United Nations came into existence on Oct. 24, 1945.

The idea of the United Nations (UN) having its own stamps and post office was discussed informally among the delegates as early as 1946, less than a year after the organization was founded, but it wasn’t until the Argentine delegation submitted a draft resolution to the General Assembly in 1947 calling for a United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) issuing its own stamps that the possibility was seriously considered.

The signing of a Postal Agreement between the United States and the United Nations on March 28, 1951 allowed the UNPA to issue, sell and use UN postage stamps. Stamps were to be used for the posting of mail only at UN Headquarters in New York where the U.S. Post Office Department would operate the UN Post Office Station on behalf of UN. Early issues of UNPA were in U.S. denominations only. In October 1969 the first UN stamps in Swiss francs were issued, for use at the UNPA office in Geneva. The Vienna office of UNPA issued its first stamps in Austrian schillings in Au-
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gust 1979. UNPA is a unique institution: it is the only organization in the world, which is neither a country nor a territory, that is permitted to issue postage stamps and it is the only postal authority that issues stamps in three currencies — U.S. dollars, Swiss francs, and Austrian schillings.

In 1967, the UN issued five stamps in Canadian denominations for the first and only time. The stamps were only valid for mailing from the Pavilion of the UN at the 1967 World Exhibition (EXPO ’67) in Montreal for the period of the exhibition. When the UN building was erected in New York, the Canadian government donated seven nickel-plated doors leading into the public lobby of the General Assembly building. On each door are four panels symbolizing Peace, Justice, Truth and Fraternity. Each of these panels was reproduced on four of the five stamps. The fifth stamp showed the pavilion. (Figure 2)

UN stamps are intended to spread information about the objectives, aspirations and achievements of the UN and its organizations. The stamps are meant to draw attention, for example, to the activities of such organizations as the International Labour Organization, the Food and Agricultural Organization, the Universal Postal Union, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (Figure 3)

THE FIRST ISSUE OF UN POSTAGE STAMPS, 1951

From over 150 designs submitted, eight designs were chosen by the UN Design Committee to be used on the 11 definitive and four airmail stamps of the first issue. The UN postal service was inaugurated on United Nations Day, October 24, 1951, and at that time the first of three groups of stamps went on sale. A second group of stamps was issued on November 16, with the final group appearing on Dec. 14. Prior to the first day of issue, more than 30,000 mail orders had been received, together with more than 500,000 covers for first day servicing. All first issue stamps were printed by Johannes Enschedé & Sons, Haarlem, the Netherlands and by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd., London, England. Postal Union, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (Figure 3)

As supplies of the first printing were exhausted, new printings were placed on sale. Altogether there are 67 printings (15 first printings and 52 reprints) of the UN first issue of 1951. It becomes a challenge for a collector wanting an example of each printing. The various printings can be differentiated by considering paper and ink colour.
in daylight and under short- and long-wave ultraviolet light, gum, marginal markings, plate flaws, perforations and other differentiating features. The last of the 15-stamp issue was taken off sale on March 14, 1967.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF EACH PRINTER’S WORK

Enschedé printings

Enschedé printed the five definitive stamps in vertical format. Control numbers were applied in the lower right corners of panes to make inventory checking simpler. After December 1954 control numbers were no longer used. It has been suggested that repeated collector requests for lower right corners at the stamp wickets at the UN post office led to this decision. (Figure 4)

Cut-outs were also used as a security measure. The postal inspectors of the Dutch postal system would have blank sheets of paper counted and punched before they were given to Enschedé for printing. In general, two cut-outs were made, one at each end of every blank press sheet, in the top and bottom margins. After the printing was completed, the inspectors recounted the sheets to ensure that the number of sheets printed, after allowing for spoiled sheets, agreed with the number of sheets issued.

A distinctive cut-out shape was used for each printing — 16 in all. The first seven cut-out shapes were made using handheld and operated punches, which could punch about five to eight sheets at a time. Starting in early 1955, the cut-out shapes were made using semi-automatic foot-operated machines, punching about fifteen sheets at a time. Some of the cut-outs are quite scarce. One example is the third printing of the 1½c stamp. Most panes were trimmed after perforation was complete and the cut-out — a heart — was trimmed off. Somehow, about 500 panes escaped the cut-out trim-off. (Figure 5) Rarely, double overlapping cut-outs can be found (made by an inattentive worker?).

De La Rue printings

De La Rue printed the six definitive stamps in horizontal format and the four airmail stamps. While this company did not use cut-outs, it did apply a control number in the lower right
corner of each pane. However, four different styles of typeface for the control numbers were used on the first printings, a complete set of which is a challenge to locate. Their use stopped in 1954. (Figure 6)

THE 1 1⁄2-CENT PRECANCEL

Of the first printing of 4,000,000 1 1⁄2¢ stamps, 500,000 copies were precancelled by letterpress. It was the only UN stamp ever precancelled. To the consternation of collectors, it was never sold to the general public by the UNPA. However, some mint copies left “through the back door”. (Figure 7) Many forged copies of the precancelled stamp exist, with many having been made by the photo-offset method of printing and some by lithography. While some forgeries are crude and can be detected easily, others are almost identical to the genuine stamp. The forged precancels generally have deformed and/or rounded corners on letters and an uneven distribution of the black ink.

The precancel was used for bulk third class mailings to the general public by certain organizations and by the UNPA between September 1952 and January 1958. In 1952, the third class rate was 2¢ for the first two ounces, but a bulk mailing rate of 1 1⁄2¢ was applicable to specially authorized mailings of identical pieces presorted by destination and amounting to a minimum of 20 pounds or 200 pieces at a time. Few of these service covers with the precancel stamp have survived. (It is estimated that only 1,000–2,000 covers still exist.) About 361,700 precancels were used in eight mailings, most likely consisting of several smaller mailings. After repeated requests from the public for copies, the UNPA, in 1955, offered collectors a chance to get a cover with a precancel if they sent a gummed, self-addressed label to receive promotional literature which offered subscriptions to the UNESCO Courier, the UNESCO Chronicle, and information about UN postage stamps. (Figure 8)

The 3¢ stamp was printed by De La Rue using two plates, one for each of the two colours. The first plate used was the photogravure plate, which printed the flag and sky in UN blue. Then the recess plate (line engraving) was used to print the five-language border and flagpole in carmine. Shifts occurred during the printing process, resulting in some errors and varieties. Readers may be interested in a few of the more interesting ones.

Figure 7. Mint precancel

Figure 8. Service cover using UNESCO stationery, showing a collector-made address label. All service covers used for official mail were marked either in printing or by rubber stamp “SEC. 34.66, P.L. & R.” (Section 34.66, Postal Laws and Regulations) which allowed the use of the 1 1⁄2¢ rate instead of the 2¢ rate normally used for “circular” type letters.

ERRORS and VARIETIES

Even though the two printers were considered top security printers at the time, many mistakes occurred in the production process. Readers may be interested in a few of the more interesting ones.

The 3¢ stamp was printed by De La Rue using two plates, one for each of the two colours. The first plate used was the photogravure plate, which printed the flag and sky in UN blue. Then the recess plate (line engraving) was used to print the five-language border and flagpole in carmine. Shifts occurred during the printing process, resulting in some errors and varieties. Readers may be interested in a few of the more interesting ones.

Figure 9. Normal 3-cent stamp (left) and “half-mast flag error” (right)

Figure 10. Normal 1 1⁄2¢ stamp (left) and stamp showing offset on gum side (right)
runs if the two runs were not properly registered. Stamps are known with the flag shifted up, down, to the left and to the right. The most extreme shifts show the flag covering most or all of the denomination – the “half-mast flag” error. About 25 such extreme shifts exist. Figure 9

A few stamps from the fourth printing of the 1½¢ stamp show a full offset impression of the stamp design on the gum side, probably resulting from a slip sheet not being inserted between freshly printed sheets during printing, and thereby failing to absorb the wet ink from the previous sheet. Two panes of 50 stamps are known. (Figure 10)

Few proofs exist of UN issues. Figure 11 illustrates an imperforate block of four stamps, on gummed paper, and is part of a printer’s plate inspection proof. Similar plate inspection proofs exist for the other three airmail issues.

Many other errors, varieties and freaks exist: panes printed askew, panes miscut, inverted control numbers, stamps showing doctor blade flaws, smeared printings, and so on. The first issue also has a colour error. Part of the fifth printing (about 100 panes) of the 15-cent airmail stamp occurs printed in the colour Prussian blue, instead of the normal azure blue, due to a mistake in mixing inks. Recently a New York auction house sold a full pane of this error for about $3300 from the collection of actor Yul Brynner, an avid UN collector. Errors previously unknown are still surfacing, even after 50 years, such

Figure 11. Imperforate block from a printer’s plate inspection proof

Figure 12. A post card mailed to a U.S. destination, franked with a 1-cent stamp

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as an item appearing in a recent auction — a half pane, completely imperforate, of the 1-cent stamp.

POSTAL USAGES OF THE FIRST ISSUE

Stamps from the UN first issue, paying many different rates and special services, can be found on commercial covers addressed to U.S. destinations but covers to foreign destinations are elusive. Single uses of some of the values are somewhat difficult to locate. A single 1-cent stamp paid the domestic (U.S.) post card rate in effect when the stamp was issued on Oct. 24, 1951 until Dec. 31, 1951 at which time the rate became 2 cents, for a period of only 69 days. (Figure 12)

A single $1 stamp on a commercial cover is also scarce. Figure 13 shows a cover mailed Nov. 9, 1951, with the $1 in postage including 75¢ for three times the international airmail rate of 25¢ per half-ounce for airmail to Asia (in effect when the $1 stamp was issued on Nov. 16, 1951 until May 1, 1967) and 25¢ registry for indemnity of not more than $10 (in effect from Jan. 1, 1949 to Sept. 1, 1952).

A discussion of postal usages would be incomplete without a cover having a Canadian connection. A special postal treaty rate existed for letters mailed to Canada. The first-class surface letter rate to Canada was 4 cents per ounce from Aug. 1, 1958 until Jan. 6, 1963. This rate was the same as the rate for a letter mailed from the UN to any U.S. address. (Figure 14)

There are many other areas of UN collecting, besides the first issue, which might interest stamp collectors. For example, one might collect and possibly exhibit UN postal stationery, Swiss official stamps issued for use by the UN European Office, the League of Nations, or the International Labour Organization, stamps overprinted UNTEA (United Nations Temporary Executive Authority), or the postal history of various UN peacekeeping operations such as UNEF (United Nations Emergency Force). If you are interested in joining a group of collectors whose focus is UN philately, you may wish to join the United Nations Philatelist, Inc. Membership includes a bi-monthly journal, monographs, frequent member auctions and annual meetings at various stamp shows. For information, contact Blanton Clement, Jr., Secretary, UNPI, 292 Springdale Terrace, Yardley, Pennsylvania 19067-3421, U.S.A. (e-mail: bclemjr@aol.com)
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The last few months of the Second World War saw phenomenally rapid advances by the Allied and Russian troops. The Allies made their way eastward and the Russians headed westward forcing the majority of German troops to retreat, some with difficulty, back into Germany. There were a few isolated German held outposts that the advancing troops missed. This tale is about one of these isolated outposts: the Hela Peninsula.

The Hela Peninsula is the long finger of land that juts out into the Gulf of Danzig to the north of Gdansk, Poland. In 1945 this peninsula was the home of both the German 31st Infantry Division and the Supply Corps.

In early 1945, due to the extensive mining of the Baltic Sea around the German coastline by the RAF, the Germans decided to establish an alternative route for mail back to Germany. At the time Poland was slowly beginning to fall into Russian hands which led to the reasoning behind the decision. The outgoing mail was usually put on any ship calling at the peninsula and handed it over to the postal authorities at their next port of call which was usually in Denmark. This method of conveyance was not considered secure enough for official mail and another means of conveyance was sought. To this end any urgent official and essential mail should the peninsula be cut off from its direct communication with Germany would be conveyed by submarine.

In March 1945, locally printed stamps were used on mail that was considered to urgent enough to warrant its conveyance to Germany by submarine. B. Paertsch of Danzig designed the stamp shown in Figure 1. It was the responsibility of the Supply Corps who had access to offset printing presses to print these stamps on site. They were printed in sheets of 150 (15 rows of 10), and issued ungummed and imperforate but with a dotted line around each stamp. This dotted line was to show the clerk where to cut the stamp. The stamps were printed in three shades of blue: light blue, grey-blue, and dark blue. Each stamp measures 32 millimetres by 28 millimetres, with the dark blue version illustrated in this article due to its greater clarity. Ordinary and less important mail was still transferred to passing ships.

The design of the stamp consists of an anchor in each corner pointing to the diagonally opposite corner. A submarine (U-boat) was the central motif over the inscription ‘durch U-boot’ (by U-boat); with the ‘U’ enlarged enclosing the symbol of the German Post Office – a posthorn. An irregular octagon with the words ‘DEUTSCHE FELDPOST’ (German Military Post) surrounds this central design. These stamps were only issued to those official personnel who needed to be in direct contact with Germany.

When Germany surrendered on 8 May 1945 this submarine mail service ceased operation. Since it began in March, the service was operational for only a matter of weeks. It is known that there were a total of 150,000 of these stamps printed, but it is not recorded how many were either used on outgoing mail or were destroyed just before the surrender. Used stamps...
carry a massive premium of up to eight times the unused price, and up to twenty five times for a stamp on piece.

A rare cover bearing one of these stamps has recently been on the open market. It has the regulation U-boat stamp plus an extra 12pf Hitler head stamp to make up the correct rate. This cover also carries both the sending and receiving postmarks of the field post offices (08-876 – Medical Transport section and 06-286 – 20th Army Commando Corps). Postmarked 20th April 1945 (Hitler’s birthday) it is considered to be one of the last items sent from this isolated out-post. Experts consider that the sender was a relative of the addressee.

Military Post stamps are not postage stamps as such, merely concessionary labels, as none have any inscribed denomination and were not in general use. They only proved that the mail had been passed for conveyance in this method. At the time the regular postal system was in disarray and very erratic.

By a process of elimination, only two U-boats were operational in the Baltic Sea during the time this stamp was in use. These two submarines were U-748 and U-1193; the other eleven boats had been either sunk or transferred to other bases outside the Baltic Sea before March 1945. All the U-boats, throughout World War II, used their Fieldpost number as their radio call sign. This was intended to confuse the Allies. These two boats had the call signs of M 55-456 (U-748) and M 53-065 (U-1193). U-748 returned to Keil during April 1945 and then transferred to Hamburg as part of 31 U-flotille (a training school), whereas U-1193 was based at Memel (now called Klaipeda) in Lithuania from 27 August 1944 until the end of the war. The records of these two boats during March and April 1945 are very vague and it cannot be accurately determined if either of them was instrumental in carrying the illustrated cover. One question still remains – Where are all the others? There is a probability that they were discarded, and their contents filed away, as is the case with most military mail. This action makes it very difficult for the postal historian to track down any remnant of mail from events such as this, but ever so gratifying when one comes on the market.

It has been recorded that in the Baltic Sea bordering Germany a total of 7,500 mines were dropped by the RAF between September 1944 and April 1945.

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A subject that is sure to arouse interest at any stamp club meeting is the Jubilee set of 1897, that extraordinary issue of sixteen stamps ranging in face value from one-half cent to five dollars. (Unitrade #50 to #65) The occasion, as every collector knows, was the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, and each of these beautiful stamps showed a portrait of the young queen (by Chalon) side by side with one of the elderly widow (by von Angeli). A complete set of the sixteen, even in mixed condition, is a wonderful acquisition. The dollar values are particularly elusive, though auction catalogues occasionally include mint-never-hinged sets at a very high estimated price. A recent Unitrade figure for such a set (VF and MNH) is $22,500. Well-centred copies of any of the sixteen are extremely difficult to find, and many of the used dollar values are spoiled by roller, smudge, or “killer” cancellations, thanks to the Post Office’s vicious treatment of stamps on parcels. Let’s hope that a similar fate doesn’t befall our eight-dollar Grizzly Bear issue of 1997. Since the announced quantity is ten million, however, the number of relatively unscathed survivors will no doubt be greater than that of the 1897 five-dollar Jubilee, of which only 15,500 were released. The quantity of the three-dollar value was even smaller – 13,500 in fact – making it one of the scarcest items ever, though not as scarce as the twelve-penny black of 1851, of which 1,450 were sold to the public, most of that issue having been destroyed at the order of the Postmaster General.

Even a hundred years ago a complete set of the 1897 Jubilee was hard to procure. The issue date was Saturday, June 19, 1897. An official working in the finance department of the Post Office in Ottawa was asked by a friend to purchase a set for him. That official was Archibald Lampman (1861-1899), well known in the literary world as an essayist and a poet, and the friend was Edward Thomson (1849-1924), a journalist and writer of humorous short stories. In a letter dated July 26, 1897, little more than a month after the issue date, Lampman told Thomson he was doing his best, but there were “thousands of applications ahead of mine. You were rather late, you see. Perhaps too late – but the Assistant Postmaster gives me hope that the supply will last until we are reached.” In the end, Lampman succeeded in getting a set for his friend at a total cost of sixteen dollars and twenty-one-and-a-half cents, but the difficulties that had confronted him were formidable.

From his desk in the finance department of the Post Office in Ottawa Lampman wrote:

My dear Thomson:

From the point of view of this administration you appear to want the earth. It were easier for a camel &c. than for anyone to obtain a half-cent Jubilee stamp by itself. In a few days, however, it will be possible to obtain a half-cent stamp by taking an entire set from 50 cents down – cost $1.22. These stamps will be issued through stamp vendors – as I say, in a few days. If you wish me to get you a set or more sets than one I shall do so. Please send me the money as I happen to have none at all. I am sorry this is the only way to get the half-cent stamps...
Lampman signed the letter “Yours affectionately A.L.” His friend must have been a little disappointed, however, as it took over six weeks for the deal to be consummated. The reasons for the difficulties he, and many others, encountered can be explained on the basis of the old supply-and-demand principle. As early as May 20, 1897, questions had been raised in the House of Commons in Ottawa about the Government’s intentions with regard to the Jubilee issue. As reported in Hansard, an M.P. called Gibson asked:

1. Is it intended by the Post Office Department to issue a set of Jubilee postage stamps on the occasion of Her Majesty’s approaching Jubilee?
2. If so, will such stamps be put into public use, and what course will be adopted whereby the public may purchase such stamps?
3. Will there be any limit to the quantity issued?
4. Of what various denominations will each issue consist?
5. What will be the amount of each denomination to be issued?
6. What steps will be taken to limit the number to be issued?

In his reply, the then Postmaster General, the Hon. William Mulock, stated that the Jubilee stamps would be put into use “by being delivered to postmasters throughout Canada for sale to the public in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps are sold.” He then set out the schedule showing the denominations and the total number to be issued, ranging from 25,000 of each of the dollar values to 20,000,000 of the three-cent value. Of the elusive half-cent only 150,000 were to be printed, and half that number for the six-cent value, and so on. In addition, no fewer than seven million postcards imprinted with the one-cent Jubilee were to be produced.

As soon as the total number of stamps had been issued, Mulock went on, “the plates from which they will have been engraved will be destroyed in the presence of the head and two officers of the department.” Significantly, he added, “Inasmuch as the department is already receiving applications for the purchase of Jubilee stamps it may be stated that the department will adhere to the established practice of supplying them only to postmasters, and through them to the public, who may purchase them on and after the 19th June, 1897.”

In the event, however, as Archibald Lampman noted, vendors other than the postmasters got into the act, and speculators attempted to corner the market. According to a postal historian previously at the National Postal Museum, the vendors mentioned were non-post office employees who were authorized under license to sell postage stamps. They included smoke-shop operators, hotel owners, and others. The Postal Guide for 1897 refers to such vendors who, “with the approval of the Postmaster General,” could purchase stamps, letter cards, stamped envelopes, postcards and post bands (probably at one percent below face value) for resale to the public. It is little wonder, then, that speculators were able to buy quantities of the Jubilee issue, including the precious complete sets, thus making it hard for single buyers such as Lampman to compete. More than a century later, the situation has changed but little: the market remains cornered, at least insofar as complete sets of the 1897 Jubilee are concerned.

On July 7, 1989, Canada Post issued a stamp depicting Archibald Lampman, se-tenant with another poet, Louis Fréchette (1839-1908). The Unitrade catalogue simply refers to them both as poets, while Lampman’s employment in the Post Office and his struggle to oblige his stamp-collector friend, remain unmentioned. There is some appropriateness, perhaps, in the fact that one of Lampman’s best-known lyrics is called Persistence:

To those who ever march with faith un bent,
Preserving in its fervid prime A single purpose clear and plain,
Ready, although the twentieth time To strike and fall, and strike again,- Fate changes and the Gods relent.

Notes
2. Some information for this article was made available to me by Mr. C. R. McGuire, formerly of the National Postal Museum. He noted that a number of would-be buyers in 1897 complained, as did Lampman, that they were unable to obtain sets of the cent denominations. The majority of collectors at the time appear to have shown much less interest in the dollar values, presumably because of the price. Circulars were sent out from the PMG’s office to local postmasters across the country with strict instructions as to the sale and disposal of the Jubilee stamps, together with warnings about possible speculators. These documents, which are catalogued under the year 1897, can be viewed in the National Postal Museum.
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Youth Philately


by Michael Madesker

In my vocabulary, the frequently used concept of comparing an easy task to child’s play is a misnomer: Child’s play is work involving a learning process, continuous development of skills, both physical and mental. An adult, subjected to the same trials, is seen as upgrading his or her skills.

Respect for young people must include our understanding that they are people in transition, learning new skills, growing and strengthening their bodies, developing cognitive powers, learning to overcome adversity and eventually take our place in the scheme of things. It is our responsibility to teach and guide these apprentices through the maze of our own knowledge while avoiding the pitfalls of our errors. We must open the world to them rather than shackles them to our prejudices that we perceive as facts. If we follow this course we can hope that our descendants will become better people than we are.

Shielding young people from harm should not be tantamount to chaining them. Philately in this context, while taken seriously, should be applied to young people in the context of their various levels of ability. Subjecting children, at too early an age, to an overly strict regimen will only turn them away from the hobby. At arbitrarily assigned early ages, let us say under 13, stamps and postal documents should be introduced as the materials or the building blocks for a project.

Stamps mixed with other media, defying philatelic orthodoxy, are acceptable as long as both deal with the subject at hand. Emphasis, in guiding these people, should be on cleanliness and accuracy with a gradual introduction to philatelic terms and rules. Some of the more advanced collectors in this age group should be encouraged to enter local exhibitions where an appraisal of their work will find sympathetic guidance rather than severe criticism. With a fuller understanding of the principles of exhibiting, a young person will be ready to enter the ranks of junior philatelists and follow the rules of philatelic specialties.

The Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) began formulating and planning a Youth Commission in 1954. In 1958 the Commission came into being. Its first President, Mr. Hartwig Danesch, defined the new body in his inaugural speech in these terms: “Youth Philately is not a separate segment of philately like, perhaps, thematic philately or air mail philately,...rather that it merely deals with a classification by age, which as far as collecting is concerned extends into all fields of philately.”

The 1954 formulation of the Age Groups was based on universal academic criteria demonstrated through a person’s ability to express his or her views, identify and analyze a point of view, knowledge of mathematics, and so on.

Age Group “A”: 13 to 15 years old
Age Group “B”: 16 to 17 years old
Age Group “C”: 19 to 21 years old
Age Group “D”: 20 to 21 years old

Recent advances in technology and educational techniques prompted a study in depth of the above configurations. As a result, the Commission is recommending to the 66th FIP Congress in Madrid (held in October, 2000) to change the four groups into three to reflect current educational and employment realities. The new classes will be grouped as follows:

Age Group “A”: 13 to 15 years old; remains unchanged
Age Group “B”: 16 to 18 years old; adding 18 years old to former Group “B"
Age Group “C”: 19 to 21 years old; a new formulation

This configuration will, in effect, eliminate the old Group “D” and create a new Group “C” incorporating ages 19, 20, 21. This change will reflect the reality of 19-year olds and younger entering the workforce and institutions of higher learning.

Provisions were also made for those under 13, considered advanced, to enter international exhibitions within Age Group “A” recognizing that they will be subject to restrictions for future advancement as is prescribed by FIP rules.

FIP youth judges, until recently, came from the ranks of philatelists trained in the field as youth workers and advisers. Their understanding of the young mind, blended with experience in a chosen philatelic field, is unassailable. As of late, however, future international judges have come into the fold with little or no experience working with the young on their collections. This phenomenon can be explained when one becomes aware of the sophistication and breadth of youth exhibits. Once confined mainly to thematic and traditional philately, new, young collectors enter postal history, air mail and, yes, even revenues. The new judges are usually recruited at national exhibitions to judge...
a youth exhibit in their chosen specialty and through sheer fascination of what they see become involved in the complete field. These people are a definite asset to the whole area of philately, junior and senior, able to prepare our young for the senior classes. Cross-accreditation further enriches the judging corps, one of the best trained in any exhibition.

To make certain that the new youth judges are up to the task, the FIP Commission, in addition to the usual FIP requirements, attached its own requirements. These requirements expect from the aspirant a minimum of two years experience at the national level and attending a hands-on seminar. This culminates in an examination which one must pass before becoming an apprentice in the youth class. Being a youth judge is demanding; as in children’s play, it requires constant growth, vigilance and improvement. The success of this rather severe regimen can be seen in the results achieved by former juniors entering senior exhibitions where they qualify for vermeil and large vermeil medals. We have even seen a few of our “graduates” obtaining gold medals at both the national and international levels.

Today, we have a new phenomenon: the personal computer. Where the Internet and e-mail initially cut into the leisure time of young collectors, these new technological advances have begun to reverse the trend. Young people, particularly in developed countries correspond with each other, exchange views, and bring life back to their collections. It is becoming an increasingly important area for the FIP Commission for Youth Philately and a subject for in-depth study. A soon-to-be-installed Website will be a tremendous help in our work to educate and advance young philatelists.

There are 56 countries, according to latest data, actively involved in youth philately. Activities range from guiding young collectors in their chosen fields to stratified programs. These programs divide young people into groups, from novice to the various levels of advancement. A member of a group, in order to advance from one level to another, must participate in their assigned level of exhibiting and earn a prescribed medal value. This type of program depends heavily on a dedicated corps of volunteers, is usually within a free-standing youth organization, and is often supported by a national organization that benefits from cooperation with national postal authorities.

In the stratified system, young collectors have the benefit of an organized program that simulates a classroom. Young collectors learn their skills as a group and an imprint of this type of teaching can be traced to all the exhibits from a given system. This fosters an internal competition for more difficult subjects, or better explanations of a subject, rather than personal technical interpretation. The rules of composition in these exhibits are faithfully observed.

A common type of instruction given young collectors is on the club level with senior philatelists counseling the juniors. In this system, a young philatelist receives the benefit of years of experience and, likely, tutoring in a specialized field. There is less technical training and an increased requirement for personal input by the young philatelist. This system is used mainly in smaller communities and in less organized areas. The young collector has, therefore, less exposure to his or her peers and less competition on “home turf.” It is this group that generates most of the philatelic correspondence and stamp exchanges by mail. They reach their peers and maintain an interest in collecting whether it is through the Internet, e-mail, or postal correspondence.

In the last few years we have encountered yet another player. Several countries, interested in promoting philately, rely on invited guests to present seminars and train youth workers. These workers are not always stamp collectors in the conventional sense of the word but are well versed in all the intricacies and rules of the game. This is the most interesting entry into the training field and one that is achieving astounding results. This method is a combination of home study, distance study, and tutelage. The young collectors involved are avid correspondents always eager for information. Those privileged to have presented seminars to these people are simply amazed at the depth of knowledge and maturity of these young collectors and the devotion of their tutors. Many of the highest junior awards in the past three years have come from this group.

One of the most frequently asked questions concerns the future of youth philately in our changing world. Humans have always been gatherers. Becoming an urban society has changed the scope of this activity but not the genetic trait. Collecting will undoubtedly continue and evolve.

The changing moral values in the global society are bound to influence not only philately but all phases of human life. We have seen, initially, a drop in collecting habits with the spread of material challenges following the end of the Second World War. Those who continued their collections have actually strengthened the field through study and research. Collecting, albeit on a diminished scale, continued. Technological developments have further influenced our behaviour and habits. Yet, it is more difficult today to obtain a place in an international exhibition than it ever was.

Technological changes, a decade ago, caused another drop in potential young collectors coming into the fold only to be subsequently reversed by advancements in electronic communications that is attracting a new group of collectors.

We have seen that countries without their own cadres of collectors found not only a way of bringing philately in but have even excelled at it. Youth philately, today, is alive and well.

The philatelic roller coaster of very young people collecting, maturing and becoming junior collectors is familiar to us all. A departure from philately on entering the work force or a school of higher education is a reality we all know well. Eventually, a number of these people, established in their occupations, return to philately. I have to be optimistic that this pattern will not change and possibly improve.

Youth philately, to echo and paraphrase my erstwhile mentor, Hartwig Danesch, only differs from senior classes in age classifications. Youth philately is intrinsically tied to the senior classes. We have a common future.

Please allow me, at this point, to draw your attention once again to the resiliency of the world’s youth and their ability to perform and even surpass our expectations. Succeeding generations, ours included, have been punctuated with destructive attitudes and wars. Let us trust that our descendants will build a better world not only philatelically but also physically and morally.
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By Alf Brooks

“Well, I was working hard on a farm in Bruce County [Ontario] and making very little headway. I saw my boys growing up with little chance of getting a farm of their own, so I determined to sell out and go to Manitoba”

David Kerr arrived at Third Crossing in the summer of 1872. He was typical of the settlers that settled in the area in those years, leaving Ontario for a better future, crossing the northern American states to Saint Paul and on to the Red River, then down the Red to Winnipeg. “When I left Ontario I had about $1,000.00 but when I arrived in Winnipeg that was whittled down to about $300.00… I brought one span of horses with me. At Winnipeg I bought a cow for $50.00.” He immediately built a dwelling for his family (wife, three sons, twelve daughters) and a stable for his stock. For the next three years he “was eaten out by grasshoppers… but I weathered it all and after the grasshopper

plague I got along very well.” Canada’s Scott No. 633 of May 3, 1974, shows a modern “Portage and Main” street sign superimposed on a group of settlers with

their wagons and teams. The issue symbolizes the progress of our city and province, from a time when settlers were coming in to open the Manitoba prairie to farming, to 1974 when the city of Winnipeg celebrated the centennial of its incorporation. The pictured settlers symbolized the early days of our province, but the people in the picture were more than symbolic.

The corner of Portage and Main was the beginning of the Saskatchewan Trail, which was a road of cart tracks that crossed the present Prairie provinces for about 1100 miles to Rocky Mountain House. As it left Winnipeg the Trail followed the Assiniboine River as far as Portage la Prairie, along what was at one time highway #1 through St. Francis-Xavier and Poplar Point. West of Portage

The Broadfoot party leaving the corner of Portage and Main for Third Crossing June 1872. Identification by the late Peter Broadfoot. This picture is no doubt representative of all the many departures from Portage Avenue for the western settlements.

 Courtesy of the Provincial Library of Manitoba.
the trail split, the southern branch continuing almost due west; the present CPR main line marks its path. The other branch led west by a more northerly route. It angled northwest and soon crossed Rat Creek near present-day MacDonald, then continued until it reached the Anglican mission at Westbourne. Here it crossed, for the first time, the meandering White Mud River; ten miles further on, at what is left today of Woodside, was the second crossing of the White Mud. And after another ten miles it reached its “Third Crossing.” The settlement here was originally named Palestine, a name also used for the township, school district, and post office. After 1879 only the school retained the name; today a cairn east of Gladstone, beside highway #16, marks the location of the school. Gladstone was incorporated as a village in 1882, named after the prime minister of Great Britain. Another version insists that the name was one first given by a settler to a horse, “...which always knew its own mind, but was of different minds at different times, and the village was named after the horse.”

The people depicted in the accompanying photograph are identified as “The Broadfoot Party” leaving for Third Crossing in June, 1872. James Broadfoot and his family, nine in all, were among many who traveled west this and the following years, attracted by cheap land, wood for buildings, and water. My grandfather came to Gladstone later, at the turn of the century; my father was born at Westbourne, the family then settled two miles west of Gladstone. As for water, this proved to be a difficulty in some areas, for many settlers found it im-

possible to obtain water for human consumption from wells. One of my earliest memories is visiting my uncle Bert Monro’s farm south of Westbourne and standing, on a hot summer day, in the ice house, an old log building, as my uncle took out a block of ice from under sawdust and washed it off to take it into the house to melt for drinking water. Each winter he and my cousins cut ice on the White Mud River and stored enough away to last for a year.

In 1974 I made up a number of First Day Covers and mailed them to the Postmaster at Gladstone. I asked that they be canceled on the First Day and that the Postmaster sign them. As you can see by the illustration they were canceled, but were not signed. ©1999 Alf Brooks

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“Come for the stamps; stay for the party.”
By J.J. Danielski, PhD

In June of 2001, Brussels (Belgium) became a world capital of philately. On 9 June a World Stamp Exhibition under the patronage of FIP was opened to celebrate 500 years of establishing the first post in Europe.

The show was located in the facilities built up for the 1958 World Exposition, approximately 25 minutes by subway from downtown Brussels. Exhibition halls 3, 4 and 8 offered 32 000 sq. meters to accommodate the representatives of over 100 postal agents and administrations, 80 dealers and 3000 exhibition frames.

There was no entry fee and the organizers made an effort to include some attractions that would bring people to the show. Belgium Post, prepared special sheets of 15 stamps with gutters where for a small fee (BEF 300 equivalent of $10 Canadian), visitors could have their picture imprinted. Everyday a crowd of a few hundred people lined up before the opening to buy a sheet of personalized stamps.

Exhibition hall # 4 housed a special show stage. The only philatelic events held there included: presentation of awards in competition “creative with postage stamps” and a debate on youth philately (both June 13), as well as the presentation of medals in FIP Championship Class and the debate on the future of philately (both June 15). Otherwise those who needed a break from stamps could listen to concerts of different kinds of music, watch acrobatic or dance performers, fashion shows, interviews with personalities, or take part in a chess game with Anatoly Karpov.

About one third of the space in exhibition hall #3 was arranged for the benefit of the youngest visitors. Computer stations and various forms of contests were aimed at attracting children to stamps and to show them how much fun they can have when involved in stamp collecting.

During the show, the Belgian Post issued several stamps and souvenir sheets. On June 9 a souvenir sheet celebrating 500 years of the Post in Europe; the following day – a joint issue of 2 stamps with China. On June 11 there were 4 stamps “Art in Belgium”, June 12 – a joint issue of 2 stamps with Morocco, the stamps issued on June 13 were dedicated to Youth Philately, on the 14th 2 stamps dedicated to sport, and on the last day of the show 1 stamp dedicated to the European Union.
Special postmarks, different each day, were in use during the show. On the first day only one postmark was used with the name Brussels written in 3 languages. Then two versions: French/Flemish and Flemish/French were used every day. Besides the above, from the first to the last day of the show, there was a special meter stamp and special registered label in use.

Judging by the number of commissioners in Brussels, there was participation from sixty countries. There was no Canadian on the jury which consisted of 51 people from the following countries: Belgium (7 judges and 2 apprentice judges), Great Britain (4 judges), Germany (3 judges + 1 apprentice), USA (2 judges, 1 apprentice and 1 expert), Luxembourg (3 judges), France (2 judges and 1 apprentice), Australia (2 judges), Norway (2 judges), Czech Republic (1 judge and 1 expert), Sweden (1 judge and 1 apprentice). The following countries were represented by one judge: Austria, Argentina, Brazil, China, Denmark, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, The Netherlands, Portugal, Russia and Turkey. Furthermore, Switzerland was represented by one expert and Hungary by one apprentice judge.

There were 13 Canadian entries to the show. Their breakdown is as follows (in parentheses total of entries in a class): FIP Championship Class – 1(16), Traditional – 3(100), Postal History – 1(158), Postal Stationery – 0(31), Aerophilately – 0(39), Astrophilately – 0(12), Thematic – 2(103), Maximaphily – 1(12), Revenues – 0(15), Youth – 0(67), Literature: books – 1(68), journals – 3(38), catalogues – 0(29), Computer Software – 0(8), Open Class – 1(27).

The Grand Prix National went to Luc Joseph Van Pamel (Belgium) for his One Centime Medailon Issue 1861-1863, (the only nomination). The Grand Prix International went to “Balder” (Belgium) for his Norwegian Adhesive Covers to Foreign Destinations 1855-1877. Two other nominations were: Ottavio Masi (Italy) with Lombardy-Venetia 1850-1866, and Damian Laege (Germany) with Australian Bird Life. The Grand Prix d’Honneur went to Ron Brigham (Canada) for his Province of Canada: The Pence Issues 1851-1868. The other nomination was Klaus Eitner from Germany with his Peru: The First 18 Stamps.

Ron Brigham is the first Canadian to win the FIP Championship Class. His second exhibit The Large Queens of Canada was awarded, for the third time, a Large Gold medal which gives him the right to participate in the FIP Championship Class.

Since the detailed palmares will be given by Richard Thompson elsewhere, here I would like to present only a summary; figures in parentheses show the number of awards of the same level in a given class. Besides the GRAND PRIX D’HONNEUR, Canadian exhibits were awarded: 1(15) Large Gold (with a Special Prize) in Traditional, 1(47) Gold in Postal History, 1(28) Large Vermeil in Traditional, 1(24) Large Vermeil in Literature-Books, 1(18) Vermeil in Traditional, 1(20) Vermeil in Thematic, 1(2) Vermeil in Maximaphily, 1(26) Large Silver in Literature-Journals, 1(24) Silver in Literature-Journals, 1(13) Silver in Thematic and 1(20) Silver Bronze in Literature-Journals. In two classes (FIP Championship and Open Class) there were no medals. In FIP Championship only the winner got Grand Prix d’Honneur whereas in Open Class, the jury awarded three best exhibits and commended two more.

Non-competitive classes consisted of Court of Honor and AIEP Display. The latter was a display of the International Association of Philatelic Experts. The material shown included among others fakes/forgeries of: Sardinia, Early Kingdom of Italy, Tibet, early Switzerland, early Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austrian newspapers stamps, French Marianne-type stamps issued in 1990/1998 etc.

In summary Belgica 2001 was a spectacular event. The excellent organization made my job as a commissioner easy and enjoyable.
As you may have guessed by now, I like to write about obscure little places around the world. I, personally, find them rather fascinating and I hope that some of my fascination rubs off on you through my columns.

In this issue, I’m going to cover the Galápagos Islands. If you’re not just sure where they are, let me tell you the origin of their name. Galápagos is Spanish for a fresh-water tortoise, and the islands were named after those creatures found to be living there. Any nearer?

They are a group of some 16 islands and numerous islets of volcanic origin lying on the equator between 1° 40’N. Lat. and 1° 30’S. Lat. and between 89° and 92° W. Long., approximately 950 km west of Ecuador in South America. Their area embraces some 95,000 sq. km, but the total land area is barely 8,000 square kilometres.

They were discovered by the Spaniard Fray Tomás de Berlanga, Bishop of Panamá, on March 10, 1535. At that time they were uninhabited by humans but in the 17th century they served as a hideaway for British buccaneers who were raiding Spanish ships and looting and burning Spanish settlements on the mainland of Central and South America. It was those buccaneers who gave the islands their original English names (the Ecuadoreans later gave them Spanish names). The main islands are: Isabela (Albermarle), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), Fernandian (Narborough), San Cristóbal (Chatham), San Salvador (James), and Santa María (Charles).

During most of the 1700s the islands remained deserted but towards the end of the century American whalers and sealers began to put in there as a source of fresh water and turtle meat. On the shore of a bay on Charles Island the whalers set up a barrel on a post where letters from outgoing ships were deposited, to be picked up later by inbound vessels.

This “Post Office”, established in 1793, existed until 1932. Ecuador annexed the Galápagos on Feb. 12, 1832, and 60 years later renamed them the Archipiélago de Colón, in honour of Christopher Columbus. During that century, a few hardy settlers established small farms on Santa Cruz. The population of the archipelago today is less than 5,000, including temporary residents, government employees, and their families.

The islands’ claim to fame lies in the uniqueness of the wildlife and vegetation that are found there. Charles Darwin, the botanist aboard the survey ship H.M.S. Beagle, studied these forms from September 15 to October 20, 1835. Having already made extensive observations on the South American mainland, he speculated about the relationship of the islands species to those on the continent and noted their adaptation to the many dissimilar habitats that existed in the various islands of the group. Some species are unique to their own particular environment. Darwin’s discovery of this led his train of thought to the evolutionary theories described in his famous book, On the Origin of Species, published in 1859.

The most well known creature on the islands is the giant tortoise, the largest of its species in the world. Weighing more than 200 kilograms, it has a life span of well over one hundred years. They can survive for a year without any food or water.

Then there are both land and marine iguanas, the latter being the only species known anywhere in the world. They certainly wouldn’t win any beauty contest!

Sea lions, penguins, and numerous species of birds also form part of this wildlife kingdom. “Darwin’s finch” was discovered by him on these remote islands.
During the Second World War, one of the small islands, Baltra, was used, with the Government of Ecuador’s permission, by the United States forces as a signal and weather station. It was also used to patrol the waters adjacent to the Panama Canal.

In 1959, the islands were made a National Park. Since that time, the islands have been under the administration of the Ecuadorian National Park Service. All of the mammals, reptiles, and birds calling these islands home are strictly protected by the Park Service as endangered species.

Now pick up your Scott catalogue and turn to Ecuador.

You will note that in 1957 they issued three stamps for regular mail and three airmail stamps for use in the Galápagos Islands (L1-3 and LC1-3). But you will also note that the stamps were used throughout the country!

I hope that I have educated some of my readers today. And, as always, with the aid of pertinent postage stamps. Isn’t stamp collecting a wonderful hobby? 🌟

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When stamps begin to pall, you can explore the enormous range of shops (there’s no provincial sales tax in Alberta) or check out the huge wave pool, skating rink or many cinemas. There is a wide range of restaurants to choose among. For mall information see www.westedmontonmall.com.

Vos hôtes
Le club philatélique d’Edmonton est l’un des plus grands d’Amérique du Nord. Il existe depuis 1912 et compte aujourd’hui presque 300 membres. Notre club organise de multiples activités; nous recevons chaque année l’une des trois expositions philatéliques nationales du pays, organisons deux fois par mois des réunions de 60 à 80 participants, publions un Bulletin de 16 pages onze fois par an, gérons un important réseau de livres et de carnets de vente, organisons une vente aux enchères lors de chaque réunion ordinaire et parrainons deux clubs junior de la ville.

Le club est un Chapitre à vie (No. 6) de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada.

Lieu du congrès
Le Centre des congrès fait partie du West Edmonton Mall, le plus grand centre commercial et de divertissements du monde. Le lieu est excellent pour les expositions philatéliques - bon éclairage, stationnement gratuit et options d’hébergement variées et pratiques. Un hôtel se trouve à l’intérieur du complexe.

Our Theme

“The World of Airmails” will be interpreted as widely as possible so airmails of the whole world are included and the approach can range from postal history to topical.

In addition, we have invited two specialist Canadian societies to join us.

Accommodation

Fantasyland Hotel is located within the Mall complex – no need to brave the weather. Standard rooms start at $149; theme rooms (when did you last sleep in the box of a pick-up truck or at the foot of a volcano?) are more expensive. For reservations call 1-800-737-3783, or http://www.westedmall.com.

West Edmonton Mall Inn, a five-minute walk across the street, is less expensive, with standard rooms at $99. Phone 780-444-9378 or e-mail weminn@westedmontonmall.com.

There are many other hotels and motels in the general area. For an overview of accommodation across the city, check out http://www/tourism.ede.org/pages/accommodations.asp.

Attractions

Aviation buffs will enjoy historic Blachford Field Hangar (operated as part of the Fort Edmonton complex), or an hour’s drive to Wetaskiwin, at the Reynolds-Alberta Museum you can enjoy 17 fully restored aircrafts. You can go for rides in antique aircrafts as well.

Contacts

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Web site/Site web: http://freenet.edmonton.ab.ca/stamps
By Joseph Monteiro

I. Introduction
The year 2001 marks the 100th year of moving the mail in New Zealand. A hundred years ago, the penny universal stamp steamships were used to carry the mail. Today, mail is delivered at electronic speed. These developments in providing mail service are depicted on a set of stamps. Like the progress made in delivering the mail, New Zealand has developed an interesting philatelic programme over the years that most advanced countries do not have. Their normal philatelic programme is supplemented with three types of issues that are likely to miss the casual observations of philatelists. First, certain books or booklets contain stamps issued in a special format. Second, the limited edition issues provide a colour separation of a stamp in a particular set and a special numbered souvenir sheet not available otherwise. Third, a special set of souvenir sheets are available to collectors who accumulate a certain number of points.

In this brief article, the philatelic programme of New Zealand Post in 2001 will be reviewed. First, the commemorative stamps issued or those scheduled for issue will be examined. Second, other stamp issues and special items will be examined. This includes stamps and souvenir sheets issued for exhibitions, in booklets, in limited editions, in books and postage paid post cards. A few closing remarks will conclude the article.

II. Commemorative Stamps
a) 100 Years of Moving the Mail: To commemorate a century of moving the mail in New Zealand and overseas, NZ Post issued a sheetlet of ten 40-cents stamps on January 1, 2001 tracing its postal history. The theme of each stamp ranges from the Universal Penny Postage in 1901 to electronic mail in the 1990s. This series of stamps has two innovative features. First, each stamp has the title and brief description printed on the reverse or the gum side of the stamp. Second, this is the first NZ sheetlet to have the logo printed on the reverse selvedge of the stamp. The stamps in this sheetlet were designed by Designworks, Wellington, and printed by offset lithography on 103gsm red phosphor coated paper by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin. In addition, these stamps were perforated using a 14 by 14 perforation gauge.

b) Chinese Lunar Year: To celebrate the Chinese Lunar Year a set of six stamps and one miniature sheet were issued on February 1, 2001. Since this is the Year of Snake, the designs on the
miniature sheet show two snakes and the
design on the stamps depict snakes, ma-
rine reptiles and turtles. The design of the
stamps with the values: 40c, 80c, 90c, $1.30, $1.50 and $2.00 displays the
artistic talent of Veda Austin of Christchurch. The miniature sheet with
$1.50 and $2.00 values was designed by
Linda Fisher of Auckland. Both
the stamps and the miniature
sheet were printed on 103gsm
red phosphor litho coated paper
by Southern Colour Print,
Dunedin by offset lithography in
sheets of 100 stamps (10 by 10)
with a gutter of ten between the
panes of 50. They were perfor-
ated using a 14 by 14 perfora-
tion gauge.

c) Garden Flowers: To give
New Zealanders pictures of their
favourite pastime, gardening, NZ
Post issued six stamps on March
7, 2001 with the following val-
ues: 40c, 80c, 90c, $1.30, $1.50
and $2.00. The six stamps were
issued in two formats. One is a
miniature sheet showing locally grown
flowers forming a bouquet. The other is
a sheet of fifty stamps of each value with
a gutter in between the pane of twenty-
five stamps. All the stamps were
designed by Lindy Fisher of Auckland.
Both the stamps and the miniature
sheet were printed on 103gsm red phosphor
litho coated paper by Southern Colour
Print, Dunedin by offset lithography. The
stamps were perforated using a 14x14 perfora-
tion gauge.

d) Art From Nature: On April 4, 2001,
NZ Post issued a series of six stamps de-
picting Art from Nature with values of :
40c, 80c, 90c, $1.30, $1.50 and $2.00.
The design on the stamps displays the
use of the resources found in New
Zealand from greenstone to fern. The
design forms a symmetric pattern as a
block of four, since the design from each
of these blocks is rotated 90 degrees.
Printed in panes of 25 by Southern
Colour Print, Dunedin, the design on the
stamps displays the artistic talent of Cato
Partners, Wellington.

e) Aircraft: To commemorate the role
of the aircraft that have shaped the his-
tory of aviation, New Zealand Post is-
vued a set of six stamps on May 2, 2001
with the values as follows: 40c, 80c,
90c, $1.30, $1.50 and $2.00. The
stamps depict the Douglas DC-3, the
Fletcher FU 24 Topdresser, de Havil-
land DH 82A Tiger Moth, the Fokker
FVII⁄3m (Southern Cross), de Havilland
DH 100 Vampire and the Boeing &
Westervelt Seaplane. The designs on the
stamps display the artistic talent of Rob
Poulton, Auckland, New Zealand and
were printed in panes of 25 by Southern
Colour Print.

f) Greetings: On June 6, 2001, NZ
post issued ten greeting stamps. The ten
greeting stamps consists of two denomi-
nations: 40c and 90c (five stamps of
each value). The designs depict designs for various occasions and each stamp has
a tab on the right which can be used to
personalize the stamps. The stamps were
designed by Esther Bunning, Wellington
and printed by SNP Ausprint using offset lithography in panes of twenty. These
stamps were printed on 104gsm Tullis
Russell Red phosphor gummed paper
and were perforated using a 14x14 perfora-
tion gauge.

g) Annual Scenic Reflections: To cel-
brate 100 years of Tourism, NZ Post on
July 4, 2001 issued six stamps. The des-
igns on these stamps capture the beauti-
ful landscapes for which New Zealand is
famous. The 40c, 80c, 90c, $1.30, $1.50
and $2.00 stamps show Queenstown,
Lake Rotoiti, Mt. Alfred, Glenorchy River, Absel Tasman and Fiorland National Park.
These stamps were designed by Designworks, Wellington and printed by Southern Colour
Print, Dunedin using offset lithogra-
phy in panes of fifty. The paper used to print the stamps on was 103gsm red phosphor
coated paper. These stamps were perforated using a 14.25x14.25 perforation gauge. In addition to
the sheet format, the 40c, 90c, and $1.50 stamps were printed in self-adhesive booklet formats of
ten for the 40c and 90c and five for the $1.50. These were printed by Sprintpak, Australia. The size
of the self-adhesive stamps differs from
the size of the stamps printed in sheet format. In addition, the paper is also
different.

The 40c and 90c self-adhesive stamps
were printed on B110 self-adhesive paper
and the $1.50 was printed on B100 self-
adhensive paper. The 40c stamp was also printed in rolls or coils of 100 stamps.
The printer of the rolls was Southern Colour
Print, Dunedin using offset lito-
graphy and the stamps were printed on
De La Rue red phosphor self-adhesive
210gsm and JAC non detection self-ad-
hesive 210gsm paper.

h) Health – Cycling: The practice of
issuing health stamps in New Zealand
went back to 1929 when their first health
stamp was issued on December 11,
1929. Since then New Zealand Post has
issued health stamps every year. This
year’s health stamp was issued on Au-
gust 1, 2001 and it concentrates on fami-
lies and children enjoying the great
outdoors on their bicycles. Three stamps
and one miniature sheet was issued on
August 1, 2001. Two stamps, 40c and
90c, were in sheet format of 50 stamps
and one of these stamps the 40-cent
value was also issued in a sheetlet of ten
stamps. The miniature sheet contains the
40c and 90c which is shaped in the form
of a circle or wheel. The third 40-cent stamp is issued as an adhesive stamp and was printed on JAC stamp non-detection PS1 B90 paper and the gummed stamps were printed on De La Rue 103gsm red phosphor stamp paper. All these stamps were printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin by lithography and perforated with a 14x14 perforation gauge.

i) Christmas: The tradition of issuing Christmas stamps in New Zealand began in 1960. The 2001 issue released September 5 will consist of six stamps each focusing on the Christmas story by depicting the theme behind the lyrics of several well-known Christmas carols. Examples of these carols are: Holy Night, Away in the Manger, and Joy to the World. The stamps will be printed in sheet and self-adhesive formats.

j) Queen Elizabeth II: To celebrate the visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II to New Zealand in October 2001, New Zealand Post released a commemorative issue on October 3, 2001. The issue is the fifth to commemorate a visit by Her Majesty. The first was in 1953.

k) Penguins and Ross Dependency: On November 7, 2001, New Zealand is scheduled to issue six stamps depicting Penguins and six stamps for Ross Dependency. Ross Dependency stamps which were first issued in 1957, were discontinued in 1986 after the closure of the New Zealand Post Office on ice. Due to popular demand, Ross Dependency stamps were re-introduced in November 1994. The first stamps produced for use in the Antarctic were issued by New Zealand Post Office on January 15, 1908.

l) Art & Culture: Stamps featuring art and culture is the final set of stamps to be issued on December 5, 2001 by New Zealand Post.

III. Other Stamp Issues and Special Items

Exhibitions

a) Hong Kong Exhibition 2001: NZ Post issued a $3.30 miniature sheet with two stamps on February 1, 2001. The two stamps depict the Weka and the Okarito Brown Kiwi, birds both native to New Zealand. These two birds are on the endangered species list with a flock size estimated to be less than 200. The miniature sheet was designed by Stamps Business, Wellington and printed on 103gsm red phosphor litho coated paper by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin by offset lithography. Its stamps were perforated by a 14 by 14 perforation gauge.

b) NZ National Philatelic Exhibition – 2001 A Stamp Odyssey: To celebrate the NZ National Philatelic Exhibition – 2001 A Stamp Odyssey, a special miniature sheet was issued on March 16, 2001 by NZ Post. The miniature sheet contains four stamps with the values: 90c, $1, $1.10 and $1.30. It was designed by Stamps Business, NZ Post, Wellington and printed on 103gsm red phosphor litho coated paper by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin by offset lithography. The miniature sheet stamps were perforated using a 14 by 14 perforation gauge.

c) Belgica 2001: To commemorate Belgica 2001, one of the important philatelic exhibitions of 2001 held in Brussels, NZ Post issued a sheetlet containing the stamps issued for the 100 Years of Moving the Mail on June 9, 2001. The technical details of this stamp have already been described above. This sheetlet, in contrast to the sheetlet described earlier, has blue borders with the inscription ‘BELGICA 2001’ centered in the top border, the Belgica symbol in the left corner and the value in the right corner. In addition, the border at the bottom contains the inscription ‘Issued by New Zealand Post To Commemorate Belgica 2001, Brussels June 9-15’.

d) Philanippon ’01: To commemorate the World Stamp Exhibition in Japan on August 1-7, 2001, NZ Post issued a $3.50 miniature sheetlet on August 1, 2001 containing two stamps from the tourism issue. The two stamps are the $1.50 and $2 stamps depicting images of Absel Tasman and Fiordland National Park with Lake Matheson in the background. These stamps were designed by Comm Arts Design, Wellington and printed by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, using offset lithography. The printing of the stamps on was 103gsm red phosphor coated paper.

e) Best of Year: At the end of the year, a set of miniature sheets – Best of Year – is issued. These sheets are provided to customers who accumulate a certain number of points. For every $1 they spend they earn one stamp point. Besides these miniature sheets, other philatelic items are available such as calendars, for instance. For the set of miniature sheets one needs to accumulate 150 stamp points. These stamps are not available for purchase from the post office.

Booklets

a) 100 Years of Moving the Mail: A booklet entitled ‘100 Years of Moving the Mail’ was issued, along with the sheetlet described above, on January 1, 2001. This twenty-four page booklet provides a description and a colourful overview of NZ’s postal history associated with each of the stamps in the sheetlet. Sheetlets in the booklet contain a single stamp in contrast to the stamp sheetlet of ten stamps. The booklet is available mint and stamped with the latter much more expensive than the former.

b) Aircraft: On May 2, 2001, a booklet entitled ‘Aircraft’ was issued together with the stamps on aircraft described above. This booklet contains seven miniature sheets, six incorporating one stamp each and one with all six stamps. The booklet also describes the story behind each aircraft depicted on the stamps.
**Limited Edition**

a) Garden Flowers: The Limited Edition on Garden Flowers in association with the other stamps described above is the 20th Limited Edition. Two items in this edition not described above are: an example of a colour separation of a stamp, and a imperforate miniature sheet of the stamps issued. The imperforate miniature sheet is a numbered from 1 to 2000.

b) Aircraft: The Limited Edition on the Aircraft issued by NZ Post is the 21st Limited Edition. Two items in this edition not described above are: an example of a colour separation of the $2 value, and a special formatted sheet containing four sets of the issued stamps. The blue border of the sheet are numbered from 1 to 2000 at the right bottom and an inscription at the top entitled “Aircraft”.

**Postal Cards**

a) Aircraft: A set of six postal cards was issued on aircraft on May 2, 2001. The design on the postal cards is based on the individual stamps from the issue on aircraft described earlier. The postal cards are postage paid.

**Books**

a) Annual Scenic Reflections: This book entitled ‘Perfect Scenes’ was issued to celebrate 100 years of tourism together with the stamps described above. It captures the breathtaking scenes through colour photographic pictures of lakes, mountains, islands, parks, waterfalls, beaches, harbours, rivers, rock formations, glaciers, and similar natural formations. All photographs appear in stunning colour and are a second best to actual nature. One philatelic item in the book that is noteworthy and not described above is a special sheet of three complete sets of the 2001 Tourism issue.

**V. Conclusion**

New Zealand Post has developed an interesting philatelic programme over the last few years. This Post Office shows a considerable interest in what philatelists want. Occasionally, it conducts a survey seeking information from philatelists on how they could better serve them.

New Zealand Post’s normal philatelic programme is supplemented by three types of special issues: stamps in special formats available in books or booklets, limited edition stamps, and souvenir sheets available through the accumulation of points. It is these “plus” factors that distinguish the New Zealand Post Office from other Post Offices around the world.

Besides the supplemental programme already mentioned, it occasionally issues special books that are produced in limited quantities. One that is especially noteworthy is the 1898 Pictorials Centenary Collections.

New Zealand’s supplemental programme could be strengthened if some of the limited edition items and stamps available in books were further distinguished from the stamps available in other formats by producing them fully imperforate or producing them with a different colour. Should the stamps get accidentally torn from the format in which they were issued, there is no way to distinguish them from the normal stamps.

Finally, if books are printed similar to the 1898 Pictorials Centenary Collections (in a limited edition of not more than 2000 not more than once a year as they are very expensive), it would make an enormous contribution to philatelic literature.
The Decline and Fall of the Calgary Stampede Handstamp

by Dale Speirs

People go to the Calgary Stampede, the world’s largest rodeo, each year for a variety of reasons. Some like the animals in the livestock displays, others watch all the infield events, the kids roam the midway rides, and many never look at a cow or horse, preferring to spend their time in the casino. For a number of years my favourite Stampede sport was Spot-The-Post-Office, and victory was proven by actually getting a Stampede postmark.

Many years ago, in fact within living memory of senior citizens, there was a post office on the grounds of the Calgary Stampede, where one could get a nice commemorative hand cancel. This was discontinued for a while, then later revived in much attenuated form. In 1989, Canada Post had a tent at the south end of the grounds, next to the pin-trading tent. If there was any publicity about it, I certainly missed it. I found it only because I happened to glance into the tent as I walked by to the pin traders. As I looked in, I saw two posties standing idly behind the counter waiting for customers. I went in on a chance and discovered that yes, there was a commemorative cancel for the Stampede. It was black ink, 31 mm diameter, and showed the Stampede logo of a cowboy with a lariat.

In 1990, the Canada Post tent was absent. After much searching, I discovered a souvenir outlet acting as a paler version of a Retail Postal Outlet, and asked for the commemorative. The clerk was a teenaged sweet young thing who had no idea what I was talking about. She knew what I was talking about when I asked for the cancel. Unfortunately, she didn’t have one there. I was directed to the Roundup Centre, which did have it. In fact, I saw the rubber handstamp sitting on a table behind the cash register. Having bought some postcards, I asked the clerk for cancels on them. She was confused (she might have been the sweet young thing from 1990; I don’t remember faces well). However, her fellow sales clerk knew what I was talking about, and obliged with the handstamp. The 1991 cancel was red ink, undated (not even the year), and had shrunk to 30 mm.

In 1992, I saw no sign of any cancel, nor did any of the clerks know about it. I surmise that 1991 was the last year of the handstamp.

Over the next decade, nothing re-appeared, although I always made it a point to keep watch. At the 2001 Stampede, I saw a Canada Post booth in the trade show, which was part of a larger display extolling the services of the Government of Canada. The booth, very professionally done, was selling philatelic items and year sets. I asked the postie if they had a special cancel. He replied negatively, and went on to say that I wasn’t the first one to be asking him. He couldn’t understand it either, as a commemorative handstamp or cover would be a good way of moving stock.

What struck me as interesting was that even though there was no philatelic commemoration on site, the programme booklet given to all visitors entering the Stampede had a thoroughly philatelic theme. The Calgary Stampede has an annual attendance of about 1.1 million paid visitors, and everybody got the programme with their admission ticket. In addition, the Stampede used the programme as a publicity mail shot a few weeks prior to the event, sending out several hundred thousand booklets to Calgary and area homes. Therefore about 1.5 million of the programmes were printed.

The booklet cover showed the feature attractions as undenominated labels, with a faux Calgary machine cancel obviously based on the regular cancel. I suspect the booklet designer copied it from a commercial cover received in his office mail, because the pseudo-postmark has the vertical line at left of the cds. This is exactly what one sees on regular mail with an over-inked machine cancel that not only inked the cds and slogan but also the edge of the frame holding the postmark device. Throughout the interior of the programme, faux labels depicting stars of the shows were abundant, as well as circular handstamps. It would have been nice to have a real handstamp to match the programme booklet.
IT'S ALL IN THE NAME

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This column reports the results of philatelic and literature awards in national exhibitions in Canada and the awards won by Canadian owned exhibits and exhibits of Canadian material in international exhibitions. Results may be sent to: 309-340 Buckland Avenue, Kelowna, BC, V1Y 5Z4.

Cette chronique liste les résultats obtenus dans les expositions philatéliques et de littérature nationales ainsi que les résultats obtenus par les Canadiens ou les collections de matériel canadien dans les expositions internationales. Les résultats devraient être envoyés au 309-340 avenue Buckland, Kelowna, BC, V1Y 5Z4.

Grand Prix, Championat FIP
The Province of Canada – The Pence Issues 1851-1868, Ron Brigham

Large Gold + Special Prize / Grand Or + Prix Spécial
The Large Queens of Canada 1868-1897, Ron Brigham

Gold / Or
Venice 1379 – 1797, Michael Madesker

Vermeil
Imperial Penny Postage Canada 1898, John Anders
The Panama Canal Story, Raymond W. Ireson
Greco-Roman Sculpture and Its Influence, George Constantinourakis
Canada: Federal Inspection Revenue Stamps, Ian Stevenson

Literature Class
Large Vermeil / Grand Vermeil
Philatélie canadienne vol. 3, Cimon Morin

Large Silver / Grand Argent
The Canadian Philatelist / Le philatéliste canadien Vol. 51, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada / Le Société royale de philatélic du Canada

Silver / Argent
The canadian connection, Vol 14, John Peebles
Silver-Bronze / Bronze argenté
Meneilik's Journal, Vol XVI, Huguette Gagnon

Open Class
In Search of Eldorado, Raymond W. Ireson

Notes:
Ron Brigham's exhibit The Province of Canada, The Pence Issues 1851-1868 won the Championship Class on the first try which is remarkable. I am told that it usually takes two or three years if you have a great collection. Congratulations Ron. The exhibit must now be retired, it can only be shown in Court of Honour.

In the open class there were 27 exhibits, First, Second and Third prizes were awarded and two other exhibits were highly commended, the rest were not ranked.

PHILANIPPON2001, AUGUST 1-7, 2001
Gold / Or
Ireland, 1840 – 1901 Kenneth Magee
Canada, Small Queens, 1870-1897 – Ron Brigham

Large Vermeil / Grand Vermeil
Canada – 1898 Map Stamp – Fred Fawn
Canada – Crash Covers – Richard Malott

Large Silver / Grand Argent
Canada – 1897 Jubilee – Herb McNaught
Prisoners of War Internee Mail – William Robinson

Literature Class
Large Silver / Grand Argent
Canadian Philatelist – RPSC
Post Offices of Alberta – William Robinson

Silver-Bronze / Argent-Bronze
Canadian Aero Philatelist – Chris Hargraves
Book Review
By Bill Pekonen

Special Delivery
Canada’s Postal Heritage

Edited by Francine Brousseau
Grouse Lane Editions, Fredericton, NB
Canadian Museum of Civilization
Canadian Postal Museum
ISBN 0-86492-310-4

The principle value of this book is the reproduction of photos and other material held by the Canadian Postal Museum. The text is easy to read and provides an overview of postal history rather than an in-depth study which would be of special benefit to a serious philatelist. Philatelic researchers will soon recognize that some of the data is based on anecdotal stories rather than precise philatelic details. For example, the data produced on page 95 under the heading of “Establishment of Free Postal Delivery in Canadian Cities”. The word “Free” is inappropriate. The book also mentions the “factory-produced envelope arrived on the market” about “1850” (page 25). In fact, envelopes were machine produced and available earlier than those of France, Britain, the USA and in Canada. Most casual readers would probably ignore such remarks as being inconsequential, but these statements send a different kind of message to philatelists.

The book is a good example of what is called a “coffee table book” within the publishing trade. It is a compilation of articles written by different people. It has an entertainment focus rather than a philatelically based historical focus. The stories are interesting, but many fall into the “collateral” category because they lack specific details, or provide specific details about peripheral subjects. As such, it is an interesting piece of work that will appeal to a wide cross section of readers—even those who are not stamp collectors. The colour reproductions are very attractive and may motivate casual collectors to become more serious students of the hobby.

The title is somewhat misleading. When I first saw the book, my expectations were that it was about the Special Delivery service which was introduced in Canada by Sir William Mullock. Instead, the book is more about the general history of Canada’s post office and about how postage stamps have become part of the worldwide culture. Nonetheless, it is a valuable addition to any philatelic library collection because of the Postal Museum material reproduced in the book.
Editor’s Note:

After nine years, the following will be Dean Mario’s last Under the Hammer column.

Mr. Mario cited a number of reasons for his decision to end the column including his observation that the internet – where prices realized can, for the most part, be obtained very shortly after a sale – have made the column virtually obsolete.

Mr. Mario wants to thank the auction houses and the individual auctioneers who supported his column over the years.

Perhaps we can prevail upon him to send us a column, from time to time, of his observations of the auction scene and general market trends.

I am certain that Mr. Mario’s many readers will want to join me in expressing their appreciation and thanks for his hard work over the years and for his dedicated commitment to The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Premier Philatelic Auctions Ltd.
Belgrave, Australia
May 9, 2001

One of the most outstanding specialized collections of Australian Commonwealth issues, that of the late Colonel Harrie Evans, CMG, was recently offered for sale by public auction. The sale was held on May 9, 2001 and conducted by Premier Philatelic Auctions Pty. Ltd. of Belgrave, Australia.

The gross realization of the 764-lot sale (excluding the 10 per cent buyer’s fee) was an amazing A$820,915 (C$683,986.37).

Highlighting the sale was lot 227, a part-imperforate Mint strip of three of the 2/ Brown Kangaroo and Map (Third Watermark) stated to be one of the “greatest Commonwealth rarities known.” Buyers agreed. This was the first time the strip had been made available on the open market since the discovery of the entire error strip of 12 in 1920. Despite its having a fold and a closed tear, the classic error sold for A$88,000 (C$73,321.60; prices include the 10 per cent buyer’s premium). It had an estimate of A$50,000.

Another superb item offered (lot 278) was a Mint £1 Chestnut and Blue Kangaroo and Map with the “JBC” monogram printed in the margin. Noted to be only one of three Mint examples recorded to date, it was estimated at A$20,000 and realized A$39,600 (C$32,994.72).

Lot 423 featured a Mint NH King George V 1d Pale Salmon Eosin marginal block of four. It was previously unrecorded and was noted to have been the “largest recorded multiple”. Estimated at A$20,000, it sold for A$37,400 (C$31,161.68). Two Mint NH singles detached from this block were offered in the two previous lots (421 and 422). Each had estimates of A$4,500. Lot 421 reached A$8,250 (C$6,873.90) and lot 422 went to a new owner for A$11,550 (C$9,623.46).

A stunning accumulation of rare Mint and Used multiples and some unusual pieces of postal history completed the sale. The firm sold Colonel Evans’ Fiji collection in July and will be offering his exceptional New Guinea and Papua portion in late September. Interested collectors can contact P.P.A. at Box 126, Belgrave 3160, Victoria, Australia or e-mail: ppa@premierauctions.com.au. More information on the firm’s Australian, British Commonwealth, and worldwide public and postal auctions can be found on the company’s website: www.premierauctions.com.au.

Eastern Auctions
Halifax, Nova Scotia
May 25-26, 2001

Eastern Auctions’ public sale in Halifax, Nova Scotia on May 25-26, 2001 offered a bit of the unusual from the U.S., British North America, and Canada. Also unusual, and particularly welcome, was the unique format of a well-produced full colour catalogue with an innovative spiral cirlox binding.

The auction began with an attractive array of selected material from the United States. Lot 18 contained a mint OG 1867 three-cent Rose Washington sheet margin single with a Type “C” grill. Given a Scott catalogue value of U.S. $4,750, the stamp sold for $2,415 (prices include the 15 per cent buyer’s fee). A Mint OG 1903 $2 Dark Blue Madison single in lot 61 realized $1,437.50 against a Scott price of U.S. $1,250. Collectors of early errors quickly recognized the Mint NH 1927 one-cent Green Franklin vertical margin strip of four with the centre pair imperforate between. Catalogued at U.S. $2,500 the strip reached a high bid of $2,185.

Strong competition was seen for lot 148, a complete Mint VF-XF, NH set of side plate blocks of six of the famous 1930 65-cent-$2.60 Graf Zeppelin issue. An inclusion on one of the $2.60 stamps was mentioned for the record by the auctioneers. Quoted with a Scott value of U.S. $22,100+, the set sold for $23,000. A Mint, VF, LH set of singles followed in lot 149. It sold for $1,437.50 (Scott U.S. $1,550).

BNA provinces followed the sale’s worldwide section and held a considerable number of choice items. A Mint VF+, OG four-margined 1853 1d Red Brown Victoria from Nova Scotia sold for $3,450 (lot 290, Unitrade catalogue value of $6,000+). An impressive Mint NH, XF 1857 3d Dark Blue Heraldic Flowers single in lot 291 reached $3,335 against an estimated $3,500+. It came from an original block of 12 and was a choice stamp for the collector. A used example of the stamp in lot 292 with nice margins sold for $373.75 (Unitrade $300).

A scarce used, but repaired, 1857 1/ Scarlet Vermillion Heraldic Flowers stamp from Newfoundland, lot 308, reached $1,035 against a Unitrade value of $7,500. A small 1860 cover from St. John’s to King’s Cove with a single 1860 3d Green triangle paying the domestic rate was offered in lot 309. It realized a reasonable $1,265 against a quoted Unitrade value of $2,000.

Early Newfoundland air mail covers are always popular and prices reached confirmed buyers’ strong desire to acquire them. Lot 369A contained an April 1919 Hawker attempted flight cover with a three-cent Caribou printed overprint. Catalogued at $30,000, the cover went to a new home for $21,850. A May 1927 De Pinedo flight cover from St. John’s to Liverpool, England (via Trepassy and af-
A Mint VF, NH 1978 50-cent Prairie Street “Ghost Town” error with the brown printing missing (in lot 1012) reached $1,150 ($3,000 catalogue value). A Mint sheet of the 1992 42-cent Canada In Space issue with the lower two stamps missing holograms was offered in lot 1077. Catalogued at $5,000, the sheet realized $1,725.

Eastern Auctions Ltd. conducts regular public auctions and mail bid sales. It can be reached at Box 250, Bathurst, NB E2A 3Z2; telephone (506) 548-8986; e-mail: easternauctions@nb.aibn.com. Interested readers can also reach the firm’s website: www.easternstamps.com.

**Cavendish Philatelic Auctions Derby, England**

**May 16, 2001**

Canadian military postal history enthusiasts were afforded a rare opportunity to acquire several scarce covers from one of Canada’s earliest military campaigns. On May 16, 2001 Cavendish Philatelic Auctions of Derby, England publicly offered the military postal history collections of the late John Firebrace.

A leading postal historian, researcher, and author, John Firebrace was best known for his philatelic studies on the military campaigns in the Sudan, Egypt, and the Near East. His collections consisted of many rare and unusual items spanning the period 1798-1924. Included in his studies were several covers and cards connected with the Nile Expedition of 1884-1885, in which Canada played a small but important role.

A contingent of Canadian river boatmen, the so-called “Canadian Voyageurs”, was recruited as transport troops to help relieve the besieged General Charles Gordon at Khartoum. Among those Canadians was Surgeon Major John Neilson, Medical Officer with the Voyageurs. Postal covers to him are among the rarest of Canadian military postal history items.

Contained within the Firebrace sale was lot 1156, a December 4, 1884 cover from Quebec to Neilson at Wady Halfa, Egypt, franked with a five-cent Grey Small Queen stamp. It was redirected in manuscript to him at “Hospital Tangour”. Estimated at £600, the cover saw fierce bidding and finally sold for £2,990 (C$6,724.21). Prices noted include the 15 per cent buyer’s premium). Another cover (found in lot 1157) to Neilson at Wady Halfa was sent from the Regiment of Canadian Artillery in Kingston, dated November 7, 1884, and franked with another five-cent Grey Small Queen. It had an estimate of £500 and realized an incredible £3,680 (C$8,275.95)!

Outgoing mail from members of the Canadian Contingent in Egypt is actually scarcer than that from Canada. The sale contained one such item. Lot 1155 featured an Egyptian 20pa red Universal Postal Union Reply Postcard dated December 12, 1884 and addressed to Toronto. It was sent from L.Col. F.C. Denison. Estimated at £600, the card reached £2,185 (C$4,913.85).

Most of the lots exceeded their pre-sale estimates which indicates an increasing worldwide interest for military mail with collectors. Cavendish Philatelic Auctions Ltd. holds regular sales throughout the year (not just military mail) and can be contacted at Cavendish House, 153-157 London Rd., Derby DE1 2SY, England, e-mail: stamps@cavendishphilau.demon.co.uk or view the firm’s website at: www.cavendish-auctions.com.
Do you know a non-member who is looking for lower stamp insurance rates? Tell them our plan will save them over 30% on premiums!

Non-members may not know of the substantial benefits of membership in The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC). In addition to receiving our bi-monthly prize winning magazine - The Canadian Philatelist - and being entitled to use the sales circuits, our members also enjoy the possibility of very preferential insurance premiums through our group policy administered by Hugh Wood Canada Ltd.

For example a floater insurance policy on the contents of your household has a limit of between $1,000 and $5,000 for stamps depending upon your particular insurance policy. If your collection is worth more than this you should seriously consider insuring it for its replacement value.

A collection insured for $10,000 would ordinarily cost $50.00 in annual premiums but as a member of The RPSC you would receive the same amount of insurance for $29.00. Other examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Insurance Amount</th>
<th>Ordinary Premium</th>
<th>RPSC Group Premium</th>
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<tr>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$64.00</td>
<td>$44.00</td>
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<td>$20,000</td>
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Other amounts of insurance will also produce similar levels of savings for RPSC members.

When you consider that the annual dues of The RPSC are $35.00 in the first year and $30.00 per year thereafter you can see that a substantial saving may result from an RPSC membership. Why don’t you tell them about this RPSC service to its members?

For an application form for membership in The RPSC write to:

The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
Dept. I
Box 929, Station Q
Toronto, Canada, M4T 2P1

or visit our Web site at www.rpsc.org

Connaissiez-vous un non-membre qui cherche à assurer ses timbres à meilleur marché? Dites-lui que notre programme lui fera économiser plus de 30 % sur sa prime d’assurance!

Les personnes non membres ne connaissent pas toujours les avantages importants qu’offre l’adhésion à La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC). En plus de recevoir notre magazine bi-mensuel primé - Le philatéliste canadien - et de pouvoir recourir aux circuits de vente, nos membres profitent également de tarifs d’assurance très préférentiels par le biais de notre police d’assurance collective gérée par Hugh Wood Canada Ltd.

Par exemple, une police flottante sur le contenu de votre maison comporte une limite située entre 1 000 $ et 5 000 $ pour les timbres, en fonction de votre police d’assurance particulière. Si votre collection vaut davantage, il vous est vivement recommandé de l’assurer pour sa valeur de remplacement.

Une collection assurée pour une valeur de 10 000 $ coûte normalement 50 $ en prime d’assurance annuelle mais, en tant que membre de La SRPC, vous pouvez bénéficier de cette même valeur assurée en ne payant que 29 $ par an.

Autres exemples :

D’autres montants de valeur assurée produiront des économies proportionnellement similaires pour les membres de La SRPC.

Si l’on considère que la cotisation annuelle d’adhésion à La SRPC est de 35 $ la première année et de 30 $ les années suivantes, il est aisé de voir que l’on peut réaliser d’intéressantes économies en étant membre. Pourquoi ne pas parler à ces personnes non membres de ce service de La SRPC envers ses adhérents?

Pour obtenir un formulaire d’adhésion à La SRPC, écrivez à :

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada
Dept. I
C.P. 929, Succ. "Q"
Toronto, ON
M4T 2P1 Canada

ou consultez notre site Web www.rpsc.org.
May all your Internet questions be answered!

I use the Internet primarily for three purposes: e-mail, browsing the Web, and newsgroups.

I would suspect that the majority of Internet users do not take advantage of the various Internet newsgroups/forums that are available on-line.

Newsgroups, or forums, are places where ordinary folks like you and I can go and ask our ‘stupid’ questions and (hopefully) get great answers. There is a wealth of information in other people’s heads that is just waiting to be picked.

Stamp newsgroups/forums are available from a number of different sources...

**Mail Newsgroups**

‘Hidden’ in your e-mail program (I use Outlook Express) is an area called Newsgroups. You may need to first configure a new News Account so it points to a web server that has access to the newsgroups (your service provider can help you on this). By last count, I was able to access over 11,000 different newsgroups on just about any topic under the sun.

Just as Web sites are organized by type (.com, .net, .gov, etc.) so too are newsgroups divided into types (ten to be exact). These include biz. (business), comp. (computers) and rec. (games, hobbies, sports).

There are two stamp collecting newsgroups on the Web:

rec.collecting.stamps.discuss
rec.collecting.stamps.marketplace

The second one is where you can offer your stamps for sale, make announcements about stamps you have posted in an on-line auction, or post your want list. The former group is for any stamp topic except selling / buying stamps.

**Google Groups**

The Google search engine site (www.google.com, as mentioned in the first article here a couple of months ago) has a newsgroup section where they archive the various newsgroups.

If your service provider does not carry the newsgroups mentioned previously, then use the Google Groups feature — they are, for all intents and purposes, the same. The only difference is that you don’t need to configure anything — just point your browser and away you go.

You may want to add the stamp collecting group to your “favorites” so you can return to it quickly.

**Delphi Forums**

Delphi (www.delphi.com) is a Web site for those looking to create or participate in on-line communities. Their Web site claims to have over 100,000 active forums visited by over 4.5 million registered users.

Delphi groups their forums into over twenty categories. Stamp collecting forums are found in the Hobbies & Craft section. The largest, general Delphi forum for stamp collecting is The Virtual Stamp Club (there are other, smaller specialized forums as well). Topics of discussion cover all aspects of stamp collecting.

Although you need to register with this forum, it is free. A direct link to this forum is: www.virtualstampclub.com

**About**

Another forum Web site is About (formerly The Mining Company). There are over 700 Guide Sites covering more than 50,000 subjects with over 1 million links to the best resources on the Net.

The stamp collecting guide (www.stamps.about.com) is found in the Hobbies channel.

There are numerous resources in the Stamp Collecting Guide Site as well as a forum — you need to register to use the forum but it is free.

**Netiquette**

No matter which newsgroup/forum you decide to visit (as a collector wanting any and all information about stamps, shouldn’t we be visiting all of the above newsgroups?), here are a couple of tips:

• visit the site for a few days before posting your question. You may find that your question has already been asked and answered. Most of the forums have an archive of past questions or a FAQ page (Frequently Asked Questions). Study these as there is some great information available on-line.

• no question is ‘stupid’ just because you don’t know the answer. Someone else at one time didn’t know the answer to the same question but is now an ‘expert’ waiting to give you the answer.

• when leaving messages, don’t YELL. That is, don’t use full upper-case letters throughout your message. Write your question as you would in a letter. Check your grammar, spelling, punctuation, etc. before you post the question.

• remember, the other people that are answering questions are doing it out of the love of the hobby. They are not being paid — be considerate in your requests and don’t expect to get an answer every time.

• if you answer a question, make sure your facts are correct. Always answer the question to the entire group, not directly to the individual. They (and others) will be anxiously checking back periodically to see what kinds of responses are forthcoming.

Robin Harris is the webmaster of the RPSC. Visit our newly redesigned website at www.rpsc.org

by Robin Harris
“The Blurb” from the RPSC Slide Librarian

Message de la responsable de la diapothèque de La SRPC

Programme #19 “Geology on Stamps” was located at Royale*2001*Royal in Dorval. Alan Dean had begun the revision but because of health problems he was unable to continue the task. Owen White and the Toronto Stamp Collectors Club have taken on the challenge and the programme is now in their hands. We look forward to their updated version.

The librarian has received orders for the upcoming 2001-2002 club year. One requesting letter lists all programmes required by that particular club for their coming year with dates. This makes the librarian’s work so much easier. If you are planning to order slide programmes, please give the librarian plenty of notice. If I have to send a programme at the last moment it costs the renting club the price of express delivery on top of the $10 rental fee. Also, I am not always available on short notice – give me at least three weeks lead time.

The librarian is continuing to retype scripts. Comments on the programmes are most welcome and very helpful. If you take the time to point out an error, an inconsistency, a missing slide – it can be dealt with as soon as the programme is returned to the library.

If you need a programme list just contact the Slide Librarian or go to the RPSC website where you will find the complete list. Remember order early, order often!

Elizabeth Sodero Slide Librarian
831 Tower Road, Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1
Phone: (902) 422-7589

News, Views, Happenings

Calvet Hahn Inducted Into APS Writers Unit #30 Hall of Fame

Calvet M. Hahn of New York City was inducted into the APS Writers Unit #30’s Hall of Fame at the Writers Unit breakfast meeting held August 26, 2001, at Stampshow 2001 in Chicago, IL.

The Hall of Fame committee, chaired by John M. Hotchner, cited Hahn’s more than 200 indexed major articles, on such topics as colonial and confederation area posts, locales and carriers, 1847 and 1869 issues, the Black Jack and the National Bank Note Co. issues; cross-border, transatlantic, steamboat, Confederate and Western covers, and the history of stamp collecting. The articles have been published in a wide variety of publications, ranging from Stamp Collector newspaper to the journals of highly specialized small societies. Hahn previously has won the Perry Cup, the Wunsch 1869 award, the Neinken award, and best article awards from the Collectors Club Philatelist and SPA Journal, among others. Last year, he was the American Philatelic Society’s Luff Award winner for philatelic research. He has been editor of the Postal History Digest; of Excelsior, the original journal of the Empire State History Society; and of the first journal of the Long Island Postal History Society. Hahn has served on the boards of several philatelic organizations and currently is President of the New York Chapter of the United States Philatelic Classics Society and an Editorial Board member of the Collectors Club Philatelist. He also has been an expertizer for the Philatelic Foundation and the PSE expertizing committees.

The Hall of Fame now includes 33 living members and 77 who are deceased.

More information about the Writers Unit is available by writing to its Secretary-Treasurer, George Griffenhagen, at 2501 Drexel St., Vienna, VA 22180-6906.

Mark-Lane Stamps Acquires Silvestri Collection of Canadian Semi-officials

The Wally Silvestri collection of Canadian Semi-official airmail stamps and covers, believed to be the deepest and most extensive in the world, has been acquired by Mark-Lane Stamps of West Haverstraw, New York. The firm is a market-maker in that field, and also specializes in classic Canada and United States.

The collection includes all of the rarities and varieties in the Semi-official area including CLP one, two and three mint, used and on cover, in multiples; CL1-51 in sin-
American College of Anaesthesiology.

In time he became a Fellow of the Western Ontario in London, where he met his wife, Eleanor, also an M.D. and specialist in anaesthesia. In 1974 he won the prestigious Herbert Dubé Award for his paper on Canada’s Registry System, the Handling of Registered Mail in Canada, 1802-1909. One chapter from this manuscript has been awarded the CCNY Medal for the best article in Volume 79 for the year 2000.

As a member and eventually Chairman of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Expertizing Committee was very important to me. It was a chance to combat some of the skulduggery going on in the hobby. "Being a member and eventually Chairman of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Expertizing Committee was very important to me. It was a chance to combat some of the skulduggery going on in the hobby."

Despite having now parted with his collections, he notes that "stamps have been a great part of my life. I always enjoyed the hobby, and made many good friends through it. People like Clair Jephcott, Vinnie Greene, Ken Rowe, Dick Lamb and so many more.

"Being a member and eventually Chairman of the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Expertizing Committee was very important to me. It was a chance to combat some of the skulduggery going on in the hobby."
1. I sent the following message to the President of the APS in the wake of the terrible attack on the United States on September 11, 2001.

September 13, 2001

Peter P. McCann, Ph. D. President
American Philatelic Society
P.O. Box 8000
State College, PA 16803-8000 USA

Dear Dr. McCann

On behalf of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC), its members, directors and officers, may I express to you and the members of the APS, our horror and grief at the events of this last week in New York and Washington.

With a large organization such as the APS, it is likely that one or more members of your Society will have been affected by these acts of international terrorism. Nothing I can write will change things but, as the relationship between our two Federation and ourselves is so close, I felt the need for The RPSC to convey to you our revulsion at such barbaric acts and to offer to the APS any help we may be able to provide at this time.

Please assure your members, and the staff at the APS headquarters in State College, of our prayers and good wishes. Let them know that we are thinking of them in this time of national crisis and tragedy.

Sincerely yours

Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC
President

2. In this issue of the magazine, you will find an advertisement encouraging you to spread the news about the remarkable 30 per cent savings on insurance premiums for our members. I encourage you to promote this to your stamp club members and to collector friends who might not be members of our Society.

3. It’s the Holiday Season and what would be better than to offer a membership to The RPSC to a friend. Please use the membership application on the wrapper of this magazine to enrol a friend, family member or somebody for whom a gift would be appropriate.

4. Best of the Holiday Season to all our members, their families and to the readers of The Canadian Philatelist and good stamping.

Le 13 septembre 2001

Peter P. McCann, Ph. D. Président
American Philatelic Society
C. P. 8000
State College, PA 16803-8000 États-Unis d’Amérique

Cher Docteur McCann

Au nom de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC), de ses membres, directeurs et officiers, puis-je vous exprimer ainsi qu’aux membres de l’APS, notre horreur et notre peine concernant les événements de cette semaine à New York et à Washington.

Tellement grande est l’APS qu’il est fort probable qu’un ou plusieurs des membres de votre Société soient touchés par cet acte de terrorisme international. Rien de ce que j’écris ne changera les événements mais, comme nos deux Sociétés et nous personnellement sommes étroitement liés, j’ai senti le besoin pour La SRPC de vous transmettre nos sentiments de répugnance envers ces actions barbares et d’offrir à l’APS toute l’aide qu’il nous est possible de fournir à ce moment.

Veuillez assurer vos membres, et le personnel du bureau national de l’APS à State College, que nos prières et nos bonnes voeux sont avec eux. Laissez leur savoir que nous pensons à eux dans cette période de crise et de tragédie nationale.

Le président

Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC

2. Dans ce magazine il y a une annonce qui vous incite à répandre la nouvelle de l’épargne de 30% sur les primes d’assurance disponible pour nos membres. Je vous encourage d’en faire la promotion auprès de vos collègues dans votre club de timbres et à vos amis-collectionneurs qui ne sont pas membres de notre Société.

3. C’est la saison des Fêtes. Pourquoi ne pas offrir une adhésion à La SRPC à un ami. Veuillez utiliser le formulaire d’adhésion qui se trouve sur la jaquette du magazine pour enrober un ami, un membre de votre famille ou quelqu’un à qui un cadeau vous semble approprié.

Dear Editor:

Re: Map Stamps Recovered from the Wreck of the S.S. Labrador

Ken Lewis’ “Lost in the Fog” article made excellent reading in The Canadian Philatelist, July-August 2001, pp. 150-3. The details were finely researched and the narrative of the sinking of the S.S. Labrador seemed more realistic than Hollywood’s version of the Titanic.

However, our interest is in the mailbags and their contents which floated in the salty waters of the Atlantic.

Of the estimated fewer than 12 covers in existence, one and a half are in my Map collection.

(Figure 1 and 2 pictured to the right).

The “half” refers to Figure 1, where stampless classification cannot apply since the “ghost” of the stamp did survive.

It would be informative to have a chemist’s opinion as to why the red colour transferred to the envelope but not the blue. Of course, both red and blue were typographed, while the black was engraved.

Both covers were officially sealed in the General Post Office of Glasgow and both bear the violet cachet: Damaged by immersion in sea water.

Does anybody have statistics and/or descriptions of all the 10-12 rescued covers?

Regards
Fred Fawn

Both letters were recovered from the wreck of the S.S. Labrador off the Scottish coast. Both were officially sealed in the General Post Office of Glasgow, Scotland.

Dear Editor:

I have been meaning to write to you for over a week now to acknowledge receipt of Vol. 52, No. 4 of The Canadian Philatelist magazine that arrived at my metropolitan Adelaide address on June 22, 2001.

It means that, finally, the journal is getting here ahead of time so all credit to you and Bill Pekonen and anyone else connected with the magazine for servicing the general membership in this way.

Vol. 52, No. 3 almost made it… reaching me on May 3, but Vol. 52, No 2 did not arrive until May 23, 2001: its progress here would have been greatly helped by the containing envelope having airmail stickers attached.

Further on Vol. 52, No 2… the address label for me was placed up in the left hand corner, less than a half inch below the Printed Matter stamp.

Here’s hoping that you will continue to enjoy your tenure as Editor.

Yours very truly,
Roy P. Hargreaves
Salisbury, South Australia

Dear Editor:

Stamp collecting has been one of my greatest passions over the years. I have been lucky to enjoy long-lasting, fruitful exchange partnerships with collectors in many countries to our mutual benefit. Unfortunately, so far, I have not been successful in setting up a partnership with Canadian collectors; I badly need this to keep my Canada collection up to date. Could you be of help to me to find Canadian stamp collectors who are in-
interested in exchanging used Canadian stamps against preferably used Dutch stamps. Apart from Dutch stamps I have a lot of exchange material from other countries as well.

Your name was given to me by a fellow countryman residing in Canada, who could not help me himself, but he suggested you might be able to help out in this issue. Could you do me favour and make an effort to find in a contact? Your co-operation is highly appreciated.

Best regards
Peter van der Laar
Maassluis, The Netherlands

Dear Editor:

I’ve just received and read the July-August issue of The Canadian Philatelist. Another good job. Thanks for taking over the editorship. I hope members realize the quality of the work and the dedication they have had over the recent past from Steve, J.J., Bill, and now you. I certainly appreciate it.

I noticed your request for information on upcoming shows. With PIPEX 2001 in Spokane now complete, I will send you the preliminary information on PIPEX 2002 in Richmond, BC. It’s in September, the weekend before BNAPEX in Spokane (rather than in June). It should make it desirable for easterners to attend both shows, and have a good holiday in the Pacific Northwest.

Here’s the entry for TCP:

National Exhibitions
Sept. 20-22, 2002: PIPEX 2002, the annual show sponsored by the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs (in this case also hosted by the NWFSC); a joint RPSC-APS national-level show. Convention Centre, Best Western Richmond Inn, Richmond, BC. Contact Chairman, Gray Scrimgeour, #570 - 188 Douglas St., Victoria, BC V8V 2P1, or e-mail gray@scrimgeour.ca.

I’ll revise the entry when we know exact show hours and details of events.

Thanks
Gray Scrimgeour

Dear Editor:

First let me tell you what a fine job you are doing with The Canadian Philatelist. Keep it up. September-October issue before August closes its curtain… Super!

In “One Last Word” (September-October), you invite comment on reprinting material. Such a practice is always fraught with uncertainty.

No one wants the magazine to become a regurgitation from other publications. I agree with you that “the Royal is a sufficiently large organization to generate enough research material to fill the pages of our journal.” An editor also has to be aware of copyright and gaining permission to reprint an item, sometimes with fees attached. Then what items does one reprint? The arena is so vast!

Perhaps a solution is to provide a “digest page” or column which would give a listing, perhaps even annotated, of what may be considered the ‘best’ reading from other philatelic publications. The ATA does something similar to this in Topical Times in their “Topics in Print” section.

Cheers.
Michael Nowlan
Oromocto, NB

Dear Editor:

I am writing in response to “One Last Word” on page 236 of the September/October issue of The Canadian Philatelist.

I agree with Mr. Irwin’s position that we should consider publishing articles that may have been published in other journals. If The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada amends the policy, a new policy should be struck to determine the nature of the reprints allowed. I suggest that the articles should contain research and/or historic data that is not commonly available. I also suggest that the final word of whether or not to reprint should be left in the hands of the editor.

In my opinion, there is no philatelic significance in reproducing lists of new issues and other post office news. There is, however, huge value in reproducing some of the columns that used to appear in (for example) Canadian Stamp News.

Although I no longer have the old issues of Canadian Stamp News, I recall that the late Allan Steinhart wrote several columns explaining early postal rates while Ken Rose produced a series of articles on tagging. I believe that those columns contained information that is not published elsewhere.

Is the current policy relating to original articles an editorial policy or is it governed by the constitution of The RPSC? If it is merely an editorial policy, I think the editor should have the authority to air the issue in a future edition and, if there is a consensus, change the policy to a more suitable one. If the policy is governed by the constitution, we will need to follow more strict rules for an amendment.

Thank you for presenting the issue. I do appreciate the work you are doing on behalf of The RPSC in producing this world class journal.

Yours truly
Garfield Portch
Member #L-1333

Dear Editor:

I was touched by your article in The Canadian Philatelist. I am quite accustomed with publicity in the regular press but in a philatelic publication, it is different.

Thank you and best wishes.
Jean Lapointe

Thank you, Senator, for your kind words.
ed.
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 SRPC, C.P. 929, Succ. ‘Q’, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au (416) 979-1144 ou posté-électronique à info@rpsc.org. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. CE CI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC.

The following is a list of dates for upcoming Stamp Shows in Southwestern and Central Ontario. More information will follow in upcoming issues. Voici la liste des dates des prochaines expositions philatéliques dans le sud-ouest de l’Ontario. De plus amples détails figurent dans de prochains numéros.

Nov. 3, 2001: Hamilton Stamp Show
Nov. 4, 2001: Strathroy Stamp Show, Strathroy, ON
Nov. 10, 2001: Cambridge Stamp Show, Cambridge, ON
Jan. 5, 2002: Stoney Creek Stamp Show, Stoney Creek, ON
Jan. 19, 2002: St. Catharines Stamp Show, St. Catharines, ON
Feb. 2, 2002: Bramalea Stamp Show, Bramalea, ON
Feb. 9, 2002: Burlington Stamp Show, Burlington, ON
Feb. 23, 2002: St. Thomas Stamp Show, St. Thomas, ON
March 9, 2002: Oakville Stamp Show, Oakville, ON
March 23, 2002: North Toronto Stamp Show
March 23, 2002: North Bay: Sudbury
April 6, 2002: London Philatelic Stamp Show, London, ON
April 13, 2002: Kitchener-Waterloo Stamp Show
April 20, 2002: Peterborough, ON
April 27, 2002: Hamilton Stamp Show, Hamilton, ON
May 4, 2002: Hanover and Sarnia Stamp Shows
May 5, 2002: Stratford Stamp Show, Stratford, ON
May 11, 2002: Windsor and Scarborough Stamp Shows
May 25, 2002: Owen Sound Stamp Show
June 8, 2002: North York Stamp Show
June 18, 2002: West Toronto Stamp Show
Aug. 10, 2002: Fenelon Falls, ON
Aug. 17, 2002: Collingwood Stamp and Coin Show
Sept. 21, 2002: Cobourg, ON
Sept. 28, 2002: Milton, ON
Sept. 29, 2002: GRVPA Stamp Fair, Cambridge
Oct. 12, 2002: Guelph; Kincardine; Bracebridge
Oct. 19, 2002: Brantford; Kingston; Barrie
Nov. 2, 2002: Chatham; Hamilton; North Toronto; Trenton
Nov. 3, 2002: Stratford
Nov. 9, 2002: Cambridge

Nov. 9-11, 2001: TIMBRES EXPO LAVAL STAMP EXPO. will be held at the Palace Reception Hall, 1717 le Corbusier Blvd., Chomedey, Laval, QC. More than 30 dealers from Quebec, Ontario, and the United States. Free admission. Free parking. Hourly door prizes. Free stamp sets for kids. Hours: Fri. 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; and Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Isidore Baun at Laval Stamp Expo, POB 55 – St. Martin, Laval, QC H7V 3P4, call (450) 687-0662, fax (450) 687-3143, or e-mail info@judicasales.com. Web site: http://www.topicalset.com.

Feb. 16-17, 2002: NIPEX 2002 Exhibition and Bourse sponsored by the Niagara Philatelic Society will be held at the Stamford Lions Club Hall, 3846 Portage Rd., Niagara Falls, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed exhibition. Contact Ed Yonelinas, R.R. 1, Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0, or e-mail mastamps@computan.on.ca.

Feb. 23, 2002: APEX 2002, sponsored by the Ajax Philatelic Society, will be held at the Ajax Community Centre, H.M.S. Ajax Room, 75 Centennial Rd. Ajax, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and parking. Exhibits and 20 dealers. Contact P.O. Box 107, Ajax, ON L1S 3C2, or e-mail dfw1947@aol.com

March 1, 2002: MILTON STAMP FAIR, will be held at the Milton Seniors Activity Centre, 500 Childs Dr. in Milton, ON. E-mail alman@globalserve.net or phone (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076.

March 16, 2002: OXPEX 2002 (the 53rd annual stamp exhibition) and OTEX 2002 (22nd annual All Ontario Topical Stamp Exhbitions), sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society (Chapter #65), will be held at the John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Dr. (Hwy. 401 and 59 North) in Woodstock, ON. Competitive stamp exhibits, judges critique, 16 stamp dealers, Canada Post counter, prizes, displays, youth area, and refreshments. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Free admission and parking. Contact Show Chairman Russell I. Smith at PO Box 20013, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

April 6, 2002: KAPEX 2002, sponsored by the Kawartha Philatelic Society, will be held at 300 Milroy Pl., Peterborough, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Phone (705) 740-9870, fax (705) 740-9395, or e-mail skyle@pulpcom.com.

June 1-2, 2002: GRANDPEX 2002 will be held by the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association that represents clubs from Bramalea to Stratford and Kitchener-Waterloo to St. Catharines. Location will be the Peter Clark Hall at the University of Guelph. Thirty plus dealers, Canada Post, youth booth, circuit books from member clubs and more. See their website at www.grandpex.com for more information.
AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY
RPSC Chapter 163 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 Ct., Whitby, ON L1N 6C4. (905) 430-2637. E-mail: richard.weigand@sympatico.ca.

AMICALE DES PHILATELISTES DE L’OUTAOUAIS (APO)
Les membres de l’ APO, chapitre 190 de la SRFC, se réunissent tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin avril, de 18h30 à 21h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Château Fontaine, 120 rue Charlevoix à Hull (Québec). Carte de membre 20 $ (105 pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encaisseurs, exposition.

Members of the APO (Chapter #190) meet every Thurs. from Sept. to the end of April, 6:30 to 9 p.m. in the Château Fontaine, 120 Charlevoix, Hull, Quebec. Membership $20 ($10 under 16). Dealers, auctions, show and bourse. Contact: A. Bossard, 5-1160 Shillington, Ottawa, ON K1Z 7Z4; (613) 722-7279; e-mail: isabelle.alain@sympatico.ca.

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE “LES TIMBRES” DE BOISBRIAND
Section adulte: Tous les lundis soir de 19h. à 21h. Section junior: Tous les samedis de 9h. à 11h au Centre socio-culturel de Boisbriand, 480 rue Chavigny, Boisbriand, QC, J7G 2J7; information: Louis-Georges Dumais (450) 979-7371; Jacques Charbonneau (450) 430-6460.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 73 meets the 2nd Wed. except July and Aug. at 7:30 p.m. at Parkview Centre, 190 Blake St., Barrie. Table auction at every meeting. Contact: Sec.-Treas. Lew Metzger, Box 1113, Barrie, ON L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB
RPSC Chapter 144 meets the 1st Sun., 3:30 p.m. at the Bradley Cafeteria, Dundas Street, Bramalea, ON. Contact: two dealers, club circuit. Contact: Charlie Hollett, (519) 740-6657; 3-10 Isherwood Ave., Bramalea, ON N1R 8L5.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY
RPSC Chapter 187, Yearly membership for Canadian and American members is $20 and for all other countries $25. No formal meetings, but members join the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON at 7:30 p.m. every Mon. except June to Aug. Contact: Ron Miyaniishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto, ON M4J 2P3. (416) 421-5846.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY
Chapter 76, Jan Bart Judaica Study Group, meets on the 2nd Wed. except July and Aug. 7 p.m., at Lippa Green Blvd., 4600 Bathurst St., Willowdale, ON. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, 33-3620 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, ON M5A 1N1. (416) 635-1749.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to May 8:30-9:30 p.m. Dempsey Community Centre, Ottawa, ON. Hendrick Burgers, (613) 737-2993.

CANADIAN FORCES BASE TRENTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 89 meeting on the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to June at the Trenton Seniors’ Club (Club 105) at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets at 6:45 p.m. Contact: G.A. Baru at (613) 394-2024; M. Leerdam at (613) 392-7462 or L. Taylor at (613) 393-4316.

COBOURG 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-mail dorahrh@cagle.ca.

COBORN STAMP STAMPS
Chapter 205 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. in the Seniors’ Drop-In, Younem ‘Buff’ Jack Memorial Centre, 14 Victoria Square. Contact: Box 1073, Coborn, ON K0K 1S0.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. 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 Steeplebank and north of Lakeshore Road. Contact Bob Laker (905) 279-8807.

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, #7-1100-5th St., Delta, BC V4L 2N2.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 12 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., except June to Aug., at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. Contact: Sec.-Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto, ON M4C 3Z4. (416) 425-1545.

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

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 154 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wed. at the Glenwood Church, 1825 Grand Marais West, Windsor, ON. Meeting starts at 7 p.m., program at 8 p.m. Contact: President David L. Newman, 1165 Wigle Ave., Windsor, ON N9C 3M9. (519) 977-5967, or e-mail lucacoma@home.com.

FENELON STAMP STAMPS
Chapter 176 meets the 2nd Mon. in the Fenelon Falls Community Hall behind the Village Office on Market St. at 7:30 p.m. Contact: President: Margaret Allen, R.R. 1, Fenelon Falls, ON K0M 1N0.

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

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

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

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Mon., Sept. to June except holidays, and 2nd Mon. of July, at Bishop Ryan secondary School, Quigley Road and Albright Street. Contact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L8C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcnn.org or visit their website at: www.hwcnn.org/ip029

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 72 Meets the 3rd Thurs. Sept. to June at 6:30 p.m. on 23rd Floor 390 Bay St., Toronto, ON M5H 2Y2. Contact: John Titterton, Secretary, (519) 927-3548.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 58 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. in the staff room of St. Peter’s secondary School, 733 Parkhill St., Peterborough.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 90 meets on the 2nd Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m., Dr. Knox Middle School Cafeteria, 155 Baruth Ave. Contact: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 7 meets 4th Wed. except July, Aug. and Dec., in the library of John McGreggor Secondary School, 300 Cecil, Chatham, ON at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary, Allan Burd, 43 Sudbury Dr., Chatham, ON N7L 2K1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

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) 578-7782.

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

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE
Chapter 84 meets at Dorval Strathmore United Church, 310 Brookhaven Ave., Dorval, QC, on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Oleg Podymov, President, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

The chapter 84, se réunit tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin juin, à 19h30. Les réunions ont lieu au Dorval Strathmore United Church, 310 ave. Brookhaven, Dorval, QC. Information: Oleg Podymov, Président, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 57 meets on the 2nd Thur. at 7 p.m. except June to Aug. at the Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. building at 410 Stafford Dr. N., Lethbridge, AB T1H 2A9.

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

MILTON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 180 meets on the last Mon., except Dec. at 7 p.m. at Hugh Foster Hall (beside Town Hall) in Milton, ON. Silent auction every meeting. Contact: Milton Stamp Club, 425 Valleyview Cres., Milton, ON L9T 3K9. (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076. o e-mail: alman@globalserve.net.

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB
Meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. except 1st Wed. in July, Aug. and Dec., at 7:30 p.m. at Bracebridge United Church, 46 Dominion St. N., Bracebridge, ON. Varied programs, presentations, sales circuit books, Contact President Tom Anderson, 7 Sadler Dr., Bracebridge, ON P1L 1K4. (705) 645-3330.

Nelson Stamp Club
Meets on the 3rd Thurs. except Dec. at 7 p.m. at 810-402 W. Beasley, Nelson, BC V1L 5Y4.

North Bay & District Stamp Club
Chapter 44 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May, at the Casselholme Home for the Aged, 400 Olive St., North Bay, ON at 7 p.m. (Basement meeting room), Table auction and sales circuit.

Contact: John Fretwell, R.R. 1, Callandar, ON P0H 1H0. (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 104 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., Sept. to May, at 7-10 p.m at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Corona St., Contact: Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 3 meets on the 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug., 7:30 p.m. at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Ave., New Westminster, BC. Contact: Box 145, Milner, BC V0X 1T0, (604) 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB
Chapter 131 meets the 4th Wed., except July and Aug. 7 p.m. at the Saint John High School, Canterbury Street, Saint John, NB. Contact: James Young, Sec.-Treas., 2278 Rothesay Rd., Rothesay, NB E2H 2K5.

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

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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.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB
Chapter 80 meets the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May, 7-9 p.m at the Saskatoon Field House, 2020 College Dr., Saskatoon, SK. Contact: secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 249-3092; e-mail: a245s@sfu.saskatoon.sk.ca.

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATELIQUE DE QUÉBEC
La S.P.Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l’église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère avenue, porte no 10, Charlesbourg. Les réunions ont lieu de 19h à 22h. Information, écrire à: S.P.Q., C.P., 2023, Québec, QC G1K 7M9

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

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB
Chapter 130 meets on the 2nd and 4th Thurs., except July and Aug. 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: islaven@acmnet.ca.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB
Chapter 94 meets the 1st Mon. Jan. to May and Sept. to Nov. at 1460 Bayview Ave., in the apartment building meeting room at 7:30 p.m. Contact J.G. Doehler (416) 438-4862.

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets the 2nd Mon. Sept. to June at the Atlantic Superstore Community Room, Court St. at 7:30 p.m. General business meeting followed by program and auction.

UNION PHILATELIQUE de MONTRÉAL
Chapter 3 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. at 7110 8th Ave., Montreal (St-Michel). QC. Visitors welcome. Contact: 9170 Millen St., Montreal, QC H2M 1W7.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 52 meets at 7:30 p.m. on the 4th Thurs. at St. Aidan’s Church Hall, 3707 St. Aidan’s St., Victoria, BC. Contact R. Clarke, Sec., Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 6351, Postal Station “C”, Victoria, BC V8P 5M3.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB
Chapter 14 meets 2nd, 3rd and 4th Thurs. except July and Aug., 7:30 p.m at St. Aloysius Church, 176 excavation Rd., Etobicoke, Auctions, dealers, speakers, study group, annual exhibition. Contact: 331 Rathburn Rd., Etobicoke, ON M9B 2L9, Frank Alusio. (416) 621-8232.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets at 7 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug. at the 500 Sargent Ave., Winnipeg, MB R3T 0A5. E-mail rpenko@escap.ca.
New Members / Nouveaux Membres

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

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

* 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.

CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP
C-27315 Scarborough Stamp Club
143 Glenmore Rd.
Toronto, ON M4L 3M2

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER
I-27305 David G.C. Menzel*
I-27306 Wilfrid Allan
I-27307 Robert Zsadanyi
I-27308 Sylvia Ficken
I-27309 William Sparling
I-27310 Ed Kroft
I-27311 Ken Lewis
I-27312 Jüri Merelaid
I-27313 William Hambley
I-27314 Craig Pinchen*
I-27315 Scarborough Stamp Club
I-27316 Harry Marshall
I-27317 Brian Darling
I-27318 Geoff Green
I-27319 Berton Gregory
I-27320 Herbert Vear

Resigned / Démissionnaires
Fehr, David A. (I-24909)
Gilmour, Gerald (I-22191)
Hughes, William C. (L-24005)
Sirois, Luc (I-26622)

Deceased / Nécrologie
Griffiths, John O. (L-13097), Aylesbury, UK
Langill, Rob (I-6151), Katonah, USA
Lowe, Robson (L-7400), London, UK

Change of Address / Changement d’adresse
Scarborough Stamp Club (C-27315)
143 Glenmore Road
Toronto, ON M4L 3M2

Alcock, William G. (I-23780)
Pathways, Apt. 342 375 Trunk Rd.
Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 6T5

Avers, Meyer P. (I-21176)
Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 6T5

Allcock, William G. (I-23780)
Pathways, Apt. 342 375 Trunk Rd.
Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 6T5

Avers, Meyer P. (I-21176)
Sault Ste. Marie, ON P6A 6T5

Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-4755 USA
207-1568 Everall St.
Burlington, ON L7R 4L7

Buffalo Grove, IL 60089-4755 USA
207-1568 Everall St.
Burlington, ON L7R 4L7

Whitehorse, YT Y1A 5Y5
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Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Sales Circuits

Most Requested Sales Circuit Books:
Canada, all periods—especially early, mint & used, nice cancels, BOB, recent used, precancels, souvenir sheets, postal stationery
Provinces; all, esp. harder to find material
British Commonwealth—early, recent used
George VI used & mint

COUNTRIES IN DEMAND
BWI all areas
British Offices Abroad
Cayman Is., Ceylon, Dominica
Eastern Europe
Egypt
Falkland Islands
Gambia
Gibraltar
Grenada
Guyana
Leeward Is.
Montserrat
New Zealand
Rhodesias
The “Saints” (Lucia, Vincent, Kitts)
Saint Pierre & Miquelon
Scandinavia—earlier
Seychelles
Turks & Caicos

TOPICS IN DEMAND
Minerals, Birds, ships etc

Sandy’s Notebook

Dear Collectors:
I must again thank Marge Hunt who volunteers her time to assist with the Circuits. Her help allows me to get away for a break.
These stamps could well serve as the photo album for my trips. In May & June I spent time up north, in Wood Buffalo National Park, hiking, canoeing and looking at bison, wolves, birds and bears

We’ve been operating the Circuits for 2 years now, and finally it feels like we are starting to gain on it! There are a couple of thousand books circulating and some are being retired every week.
We have an interesting variety of circuit books, but many more can be accommodated, as some collectors are still waiting for something to look at in their area of interest. The quality of the books and the calibre of material is improving, but much more scarce material would be welcome.

The RPSC Circuits go to many members: those belonging to the Chapters of the Royal that participate in the Circuits as a part of regular meetings and activities, and many individual members. It is exciting for those who live far from the nearest stamp store to receive their parcels. It is a great way to share and enjoy your hobby, and make some pocket money as well! Put all those unusual and hard to find stamps in Circuit Books and give another member the thrill of finding an elusive stamp.

Want to buy stamps at reasonable prices?
Write, phone, fax or e-mail today, for a complete information package on how to buy or how to sell through the RPSC Sales Circuits. RPSC members only

We hope you all enjoyed your summer. Marge & I look forward to receiving your Circuit Books, or requests to purchase from them.

See us at the shows
Saskatoon - German Canadian Club, Oct. 27/28
Winnipeg - Marlborough Inn, November 3/4
Edmonton [Coin Club] - Terrace Inn, November 10/11

and whatever else crossed our path. With all four North American flyways passing overhead, there are a many kinds of birds. Waking to the calling of the cranes was magical. Having bison stroll by while we were eating breakfast, wolves howl in the moonlight and seeing another part of this country was wonderful. Hiking in the Rockies is one of the advantages of living here in the foothills, and many mountains beckon, like Mt. Edith Cavell and the peaks of Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park. This summer I enjoyed the multitude of flowers and the spectacular scenery of the lakes and glaciers and peaks from high on a scree slope overlooking the Canada / USA border.

I hope you all enjoyed your summer. Marge & I look forward to receiving your Circuit Books, or requests to purchase from them.
Welcome to a bigger *Philatelist.* Eight additional pages, in fact. This significant step in the life of your journal was made possible only because of your commitment and dedication to your Society.

Without your continuing stream of articles, news bytes, photos, and all the other communications published in *The Canadian Philatelist* that justify the sale of additional advertisements, this expansion would not have been possible.

What the additional space in each issue will allow us to do is add new features and columns that have become relevant to our hobby due to the changing times in which we live. The new column by Robin Harris dealing with the Internet and how it has affected stamp collecting is one such example. But, by adding new columns, other worthwhile articles, columns, and news and views pieces have had to be shelved. An expanded magazine will help alleviate that problem.

You will have noticed that George Pepall has resurrected The Royal Philatelic Society Fellows column and we have attempted to run one in each issue. Due to the additional pages needed to publicize The Royal convention and show in Edmonton, the sketch on Robert Chaplin, FRPSC, planned for the September/October issue, had to be postponed. Readers will find it in this issue.

The additional pages will permit us to introduce a new column, also to be penned by George Pepall. It will review Chapter histories. Just as important, a bigger magazine will allow us to catch up and begin printing the backlog of worthwhile manuscripts that have gathered dust for far too long. More importantly, these additional pages will provide the needed space for members who have ideas on any aspect of our hobby that they would like to share.

Equally important, I would like to see previous writers who have fallen by the wayside, for a variety of reasons, to return to the fold. I, along with many of your fellow members of the Society, look forward to having your by-line back on these pages.

*The Canadian Philatelist* can and must continue to improve. To fully meet its mandate as Canada’s national philatelic society journal, it must be relevant to collectors. With your help its continued improvement will be assured.

In this issue we explore a variety of topics. The United Nations Postal Administration celebrates its 50th anniversary in 2001 and Larry Davidson’s piece looks at the history and evolution of U.N. stamps.

A writer we introduced in the July-August issue, Ken Lewis, is back with an unusual tale of submarine mail in the closing days of World War II.

Michael Madesker, Chairman, FIP Commission for Youth Philately, provides some thought-provoking ideas on the young collectors of today, tomorrow’s philatelists, in his address to the 2000 Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

Regular contributor "Raconteur" educates us via the world of philately about our evolutionary heritage as perceived by...
Charles Darwin who served aboard the Beagle as its naturalist on its 5-year-voyage to the Galapagos and other South American Islands.

Another new author to our journal, Dr. James Gray, discusses a seldom written about aspect of Canada’s flagship commemorative issue: the 1897 Diamond Jubilee.

Joseph Monteiro brings us up-to-date on the philatelic auction action scene in Canada.

Merry Christmas, Happy Hanukkah, season’s greetings, happy holidays, and happy, and philatelically re-bless wishes for a healthy, long and happy New Year.

Dean Mario is back in this issue with his observations on the philatelic auction action scene in Canada.

Another new author to our journal, Dr. James Gray, discusses a seldom written about aspect of Canada’s flagship commemorative issue: the 1897 Diamond Jubilee. Joseph Monteiro brings us up-to-date on the philatelic auction action scene in Canada.

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