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Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

VOL. 53 • NO. 3 MAY/JUNE 2002 MAI-JUIN

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We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Publication Assistance Program (PAP) toward our mailing costs.

Nous remercions le gouvernement du Canada pour son appui financier pour nos frais de poste par l'entremise du Programme d'assistance aux publications (PAP).

The Canadian Philatelist (ISSN 00-45-5253) published bimonthly by Philaprint Inc. PO Box 100. First Canadian Place, Toronto. Ont., M5X 1B2. Printed and produced in Canada by Trajan Publishing Corporation. ©Philaprint Inc. 2002. Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors only and neither the Publisher nor The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada accepts responsibility for them. Manuscripts should be typewritten or submitted on computer disk. Only original articles will be considered. Books and Literature for review should be submitted to the editor. None of the editor, the Society, the publisher nor any officer or director either incurs any liability for any article or manuscript or any item accompanying such article for photography, all of which are at the sole risk of the person submitting same. Indexed in the Canadian Magazine Index and available on-line in the Canadian Business and Current Affairs Database. The Publisher reserves the right to decline any advertising and acceptance does not imply endorsement of the product or service.

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The Tradition of the Royal Jubilee

By George Pepall

The stamps that illustrate the cover of this edition of *The Canadian Philatelist* acknowledge and celebrate fifty years of the reign of our current sovereign, Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II – her Golden Jubilee. Sadly, the actual date of Feb. 6 that marked the exact day of the anniversary was followed only three days later by an event that for her and the ever popular Queen Mum must have at least temporarily frozen with grief the joy of the celebrations – the death of her younger sister, Princess Margaret Rose.

1997 Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee

(See page 136 for an article about Princess Margaret by RPSC Director Kenneth Magee.)

The interest and excitement expressed so widely about the Golden Jubilee anniversary celebrations are not a new phenomenon. The celebration of the jubilee years of British sovereigns really began during the long reign of King George III. The beginning of the fiftieth year of his reign was marked both in Britain and in the colonies on October 25, 1809 when the King and other members of the Royal Family attended a private service at Windsor, and a grand fete and fireworks display at Frogmore House near Windsor.

The word 'jubilee' originates from the Hebrew word 'yobel', and thence 'iobelos' in Christian Greek. It meant a ram's horn, through which one would proclaim a jubilee year. Hence it came to mean the jubilee year itself, a time of emancipation and restoration that occurred every fifty years, to the accompaniment of trumpet blasts made, presumably, with a 'yobel' or 'iobelos'. During that year fields were to be left untilled, slaves set free, and lands and houses that had been sold were to revert to their former owners.

The English word 'jubilee' came to be used to mean jubilation or general rejoicing as early as 1526. It was paired with the word 'silver' to designate 25 uninterrupted years as a result of the term 'Silver Wedding', which recognized 25 years of unbroken married life.

1887 Queen Victoria Golden Jubilee

1897 Queen Victoria Golden Jubilee

2002 Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee

Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee was celebrated on June 21, 1887 with more than thirty foreign kings and princes in attendance and with the governing heads of Britain's overseas colonies and dominions coming to pay homage to her. All visiting dignitaries were escorted by troops of soldiers through the streets of London. According to Mark Twain the procession "stretched to the limit of sight in both directions: Clusters of soldiers in one colour, then another and another, marched past the spectators, who were accommodated on terraced benches along ten miles of scaffolding."

Victoria rode in her State Landau, which was lavishly gilded and decorated, and drawn by six cream-coloured horses. The Queen took a keen interest in her Empire, so the Jubilee was enlivened for her by reports of celebrations in far-off lands. The Indian princes "of stately build and princely carriage" in splendid ceremonial dress, and the Indian cavalry which escorted her to Westminster Abbey attracted much attention, according to Twain.

The 12 stamps of the 1887 definitive issue of Great Britain, all portraying the

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young Queen's head looking left, were the only stamps issued to mark her Golden Jubilee as monarch.

The term Diamond Jubilee came into existence when an adjective was needed to describe the sixty year reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1897. On June 22, 1897 that notable event was marked by many celebrations, including a procession to St. Paul's Cathedral where a short service of thanksgiving took place outside the building since the Queen was unable to manage the steps. Eleven colonial prime ministers attended.

The royal procession continued past several major London landmarks, and over London and Westminster Bridges. She wrote in her journal, "No one ever, I believe, has met with such an ovation as was given to me, passing through six miles of streets… The cheering was quite deafening and every face seemed to be filled with real joy. I was moved and much gratified."

The 16 stamps of the 1897 Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee set of Canada are among the most prized of all stamps around the world, and are familiar to all collectors of Canada. The two portraits of the Queen, as young monarch and as aged but still awe-inspiring widowed matriarch, act as bookends to her reign, a time of unprecedented growth and prosperity in "an empire on which the sun never set," as was so often said at the time.

The decision to honour the Silver Jubilee of King George V was taken by his government's ministers of the time, who saw political advantages to it, both domestic and foreign. On May 6, 1935 King George V was driven with Queen Mary by carriage, like his grandmother 38 years earlier, to St. Paul's Cathedral in London to attend their Thanksgiving Service.

"Masses of troops," wrote one journalist on Jubilee Day, "magnificent and virile, resplendent in grand uniforms, with the sun glistening on their helmets. The thunderous applause for the royal carriages... All eyes on the Queen in her white and silvery splendour. Never has she looked so serene, so regally majestic, even so attractive. Suddenly she has become the best dressed woman in the world."

The vociferous cheering of the crowds followed the King for weeks after the service. "I'd no idea they felt like that about me," he exclaimed wonderingly. "I am beginning to think they must really like me for myself." Despite a reputation for being limited in intelligence and romantic charm, he was much loved for his unswerving sense of duty and his dedication to his family.

1935 King George V Silver Jubilee

However much King George was touched by the outpouring of warmth, he deplored the fuss and expense: "The festivities will entail a lot of work, and I shall be pleased when they are all over. I remember so well both Queen Victoria's jubilees, and can't yet realize that I am having one now." After the service he told the dean of the cathedral, "A wonderful service. The Queen and I are most grateful. Just one thing wrong with it - too many parsons getting in the way. I didn't know there were so many damned parsons in England."

1935 King George V Silver Jubilee

The King is widely known to have been a passionate stamp collector, and to have begun in his lifetime what is now the magnificent and rightly famous royal stamp collection. It is only appropriate, then, that his jubilee was recognized by a beautiful and popular omnibus set, the first of its kind ever. Forty-four countries issued a common engraved design, well known to most collectors, that features Windsor Castle and the crowned King. Thirteen others, including Canada, were given special designs because of their special status as dominions within the British Empire. In all, 249 stamps were issued.

King George's granddaughter, our present Queen, decided that in her Silver Jubilee observances she would visit as many of her people as possible. In that year, 1977, she made six tours in the United Kingdom alone in just three months. Beyond the United Kingdom she travelled 56,000 miles to more than a dozen Commonwealth countries.

On May 4, the Queen responded to loyal addresses made to her in both Houses of Parliament. She stressed that the keynote of her jubilee was to be the unity of the nation. The occasion was subsequently marked by the lighting of bonfire beacons in a chain around the country; a progress along the River Thames culminating with a fireworks extravaganza; and a drive to St. Paul's Cathedral in The Gold State Coach. An estimated 500 million people watched on television. During Elizabeth's Silver Jubilee more than 100,000 congratulatory cards were received and 30,000 jubilee medals distributed.

The current celebrations for Elizabeth's Golden Anniversary are still being played out, but we do know that part of the spectacle will be shared with us here in Canada in September.

Should we anticipate in 2012 a Diamond celebration along the lines of what took place back in 1897 for our last Queen? Don't put it past this most remarkable monarch.

Long Live Our Gracious Queen!

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An Infrequent Occurrence:
Canadian stamps with incorrect values

By Joseph Monteiro

Introduction

Canadian stamps printed with incorrect values are generally ignored by philatelists who attempt to approach a study of errors in a logical manner. This is in contrast with stamps on which the value is printed upside down, or the value is missing entirely, as a logical explanation exists for these types of errors. Attention to stamps with only an incorrect value on them was publicized when the 1994 Christmas errors with incorrect values were found on two stamps. These stamps were "un-issued" or were never officially issued. What does "unissued" mean? According to Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd. "The word refers to postage stamps that were designed and printed in the normal manner but for one reason or another were never issued." Such un-issued stamps are infrequent occurrences.

The following remarks will examine three scenarios: Canadian stamps with an incorrect value; Canadian stamps with the value missing; and Canadian stamps with the value printed upside down. A few concluding remarks will summarize our observations.

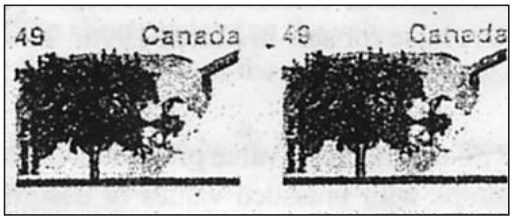
Canadian Stamps with an Incorrect Value

Canadian stamps with an incorrect value usually evoke memories of freaks. These errors are usually perceived as stamps that are misperforated through the value or, print shifts that shifted the value over two stamps. These are not the stamps that we are referring to. Rather, we are talking about errors that have an the incorrect value shown in the correct or normal position on a stamp.

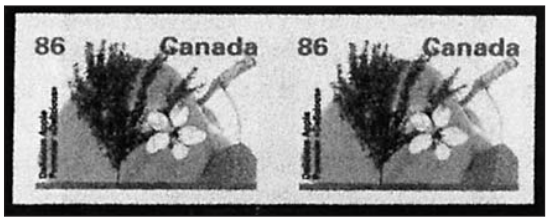
Stamps printed with an incorrect value first made their appearance in Canada with the definitive stamps on Canadian fruit trees issued in the 1990s. These errors received very little attention due to lack of publicity and the belief that they were not genuine errors. It was not until the 1994 Christmas stamps that this type of printing error received greater attention. Let us briefly examine these errors.

Canadian Fruit Tree Stamps: On June 13 and 14, 1998, at an auction held by Charles G. Firby in Michigan, abnormal imperforated stamps were offered for sale. They were the 49-cent Delicious Apple stamps with the red number 86 and the word Canada inscribed on the 86-cent Bartlet Pear stamp and the Bartlet Pear stamps with the yellow 49 and Canada inscription on the Delicious Apple stamp. The 49-cent and 86-cent stamps were issued on December 30, 1992. What is unusual about these stamps is that each one was printed with the denomination of the other stamp. They are classic examples of incorrect denominations. Essentially, these stamps have two major errors: first, they are imperforate and second, they show the value of another stamp.

These errors resulted from the value and design plates being interchanged. Charles Firby, in an interview with Canadian Stamp News, indicated that "These aren't home made… there's absolutely no question – they are real stamps…. they have full gum and tagging."[4] These stamps are believed to have come from the Ashton-Potter printing company before it went bankrupt. Some philatelists believe that these are counterfeits; others suggest that they are essays. Regardless, we should note that these imperforate stamps were never sold over postal counters and were somehow surreptitiously removed from the company premises through the back door.



86-cent Bartlet Pear with the 49-cent value



49-cent Delicious Apple with the 86-cent value

Christmas Stamps (1994): In mid-1998, the 50-cent Christmas stamp was discovered with an incorrect value. Instead of having a value of 50 cents, the stamp was printed with a 52-cent denomination. Later, it was reported that the 88-cent stamp from the set was also found with an incorrect value of 90 cents. The discovery of the 50-cent error was reported by Mr. Bruce Holmes in the November-December issue of The Canadian Philatelist. According to Mr. Holmes, he purchased three sheets of the 50-cent stamps at a flea market in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Later, at the October 1998 BNAPS Exhibition in Orlando, Florida, Saskatoon Stamp Centre was approached by a dealer who sold them three sheets. According to Saskatoon Stamp Centre, they "are now pretty sure that the flea market seller sold at least five sheets to people other than Mr. Holmes that day." This suggests that at least eight sheets (or 400 stamps) found their way into the hands of the public. It is worthwhile noting that the errors were printed on coated paper which has a greenish tinge, whereas the normal stamps are printed on Peterborough paper which is whiter. This is also confirmed from the colour codes in the marginal inscription that contains a letter indicating the paper type.

Very little information is available about the incorrect 90-cent stamp. The 88-cent stamp was found with the 90-cent value and has been listed in a major catalogue. It is believed that fewer sheets with this incorrect value have found their way into the hands of collectors as it is priced at approximately twice that of

the 50-cent error. Furthermore, only singles of this stamp are known. Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd., states, "A small quantity of 90-cent Christmas stamps has also been found. The face value of the issued stamp was 88 cents. Only singles are known: there are no sheets or inscription blocks in existence as far as we know." So far, no discoveries have been reported of the 1994 Christmas 43-cent stamp, the third stamp in this set, with the incorrect 45-cent value.

The explanation for these errors is that Canada Post ordered the printers to produce the 1994 Christmas stamps with higher values (45 cents, 52 cents and 90 cents) in anticipation of a rate increase that it had requested. Parliament did not approve the rate increase so Canada Post had to reorder the Christmas stamps with their existing, lower rates. The 1994 Christmas stamps with the higher values were sent for destruction but somehow a few made their way into private hands. Other evidence has been offered to confirm that this is the correct explanation. First, the cover of the 1994 Christmas booklet 'Greet More' containing ten 43-cent stamps had an incorrect value printed on it which was covered with a sticker. Second, Canada Post publications incorrectly indicate that Peterborough papers were used to print the stamps.

50-cent Christmas stamp with the 52-cent value

88-cent Christmas stamp with the 90-cent value

Jet Surcharge (1964): Another stamp with an incorrect value is the 7-cent Jet stamp with the 8-cent surcharge "missing." The cause of this error is quite different from the stamps with the incorrect value described above. It has been described as Canada's rarest and most valuable modern error. The discovery of this error was made public in 1965 by Mr. W.F. Balcom, who received it from stamps ordered from the Philatelic Agency in Ottawa.

An explanation provided in a catalogue for this error is as follows: "In overprinting the sheet, the lower left stamp was folded up and overlapped the stamp above so that the 8-cent surcharge was printed on the gummed side of the lower stamp. This resulted in a fantastic UNIQUE CANADIAN VARIETY - a block of six with four stamps overprinted eight-cent on the seven-cent plus two seven-cent Jet Plane stamps, of which one has an inverted surcharge on the gum side." In other words, the lower left stamp somehow was folded over the upper stamp during the printing of the surcharge. As a result, the surcharge intended for the upper stamp was printed on the gum side of the lower stamp. Consequently, neither the lower left stamp nor the stamp above received the surcharge over the seven-cent value. This resulted in two stamps without the surcharge (or two pairs, each with one surcharge missing). Today, only one of these pairs exist as a dealer removed the stamp with the inverted surcharge on the gum side. After being offered for sale at several auctions (J. N. Sissons, Hennok Ltd., and Ivy, Shreve & Mader Philatelic Auctions Ltd.), Eastern Auctions offered the block of five containing the missing surcharge and the single with the surcharge on the reverse for sale in March 1996. It was purchased by John Masse and now forms a part of the Masse collection.

In summary, there have been five stamps from three different series that have the incorrect value printed on the stamps. Apart from the Jet stamp with the missing surcharge, stamps with unissued values or designs are sometimes referred to as die proofs, plate proofs, or essays. These essays are usually sent to Post Office officials for approval before the stamps are finally printed. What is interesting about these major errors is that there is no definitive information to indicate that these errors were actually sold by Canada Post. How these errors found their way into public hands is not known. Some articles on the subject suggest that these stamps may have been smuggled through the back door either from the printer's premise or from Canada Post.

Canadian Stamps with the Value Missing

Errors found more frequently than the "unissued" stamps with incorrect value are stamp errors with the value missing. We will examine these errors in this section. These errors are also more readily accepted as they usually make their way through normal sales outlets of the post office. Because there are several such errors they will be divided into two groups: those on commemorative stamps and those on definitive stamps. They will also be classified into stamps in two groups according to the reason for these errors to avoid repeating the same explanation.

Commemorative Stamps with the Value Missing

Missing Value Caused by the Absence of the Impression of the Plate Containing the Value on Commemorative Stamps

The most common type of "missing value" errors occurs because stamps failed to get the impression of the plate imprinted with the value and any other impression on the plate. Several Canadian stamps have been found with this error. These include the seve-cent Autumn stamp (537i); the six-cent Christmas stamp (503a); the 17-cent Cameo stamp (789ii); the 25-cent Royal Visit stamp (704i); the 35-cent Christmas stamp (841i); the 17-cent Mandora stamp (878); the 88-cent Commonwealth Games Diving and Cycling stamps (1521i and 1522i); the 47-cent Year of the Ox stamp (704i); and the 46-cent Engineering stamp (1848). At least two explanations have been given why the values were not printed on the stamps: first, the stamps without the impression of the plate containing the value were taken for examination and inadvertently placed in the pile of stamps which received the impressions of all the plates and were distributed to the public or somehow got into the hands of the public; second, one sheet got stuck to another when the stamps were receiving the impression of the plate containing the value and consequently the bottom sheet did not receive the impression. If the plate creating the impression of the value is embossed, then usually the stamps in the bottom sheet will contain the embossed impression without the ink.

Missing Value Caused by the Lack of Ink in the Printer

Stamps with the missing value occasionally result from insufficient ink in the printer. An example of a commemorative stamp with this error is the 25-cent Royal Visit stamp (704i). The explanation for this error appears to be reasonable since these errors are generally found with stamps in the sheet con-

taining the value with the colour. In addition, the embossing of the value appears on this stamp implying that the cause of the error was lack of ink in the printer.

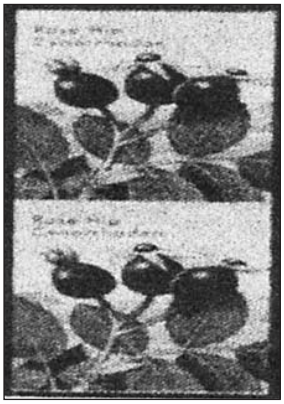
Missing Value Caused by a Paper Fold

Stamps with the missing value are occasionally found due to a paper fold or because some extraneous material prevented the impression of the value. Examples of this type of error are the 5-cent Jean Talon stamp (398), the 7-cent Autumn stamp (537i), and the 8-cent Caricature stamps from the 25-cent booklet (BK74). In the case of a paper fold, the impression of the value must appear somewhere on the reverse side of the sheet though evidence of it is not often found because the paper fold may have been cut off. The 7-cent Autumn stamp is a good example of a stamp without a value due to a paper fold.

Definitive Stamps with the Value Missing

Missing Value Caused by the Absence of the Impression of the Plate Containing the Value

As in the case of commemorative stamps, definitive stamps with the missing value form the majority of errors of this type (i.e., due to the absence of the impression of the plate containing the value). The well-known examples are the 2-cent Sitka Columbine stamp (707i), the 50-cent Prairie Town stamp (723i), and the $2 Québec City stamp (601i) in the Flowers, Trees and Street Scene Definitives series. The $1 Fundy stamp (726i), the $2 Kluane stamp (727i), the $2 Banff National Park stamp (936i), and the $5 La Maurice National Park stamp (1084i) in the National Park Definitives series; and the $2 Truro Normal School stamps (1376i and 1376ii) in the Architecture Definitives series. The reasons for these errors are similar to the explanation provided above for errors on commemorative stamps.



*** See lot 769 Eastern Auctions Ltd., Mail Auction, Nov. 10, 1998, Halifax, Nova Scotia, p. 9.**

Missing Value Caused by the Lack of Ink in the Printer

Errors with the value missing due to lack of ink in the printer have also been found on definitive stamps. The only error of this type known to date is the $1.50 Waterton Lakes National Park stamp (935i) from the National Park Definitives. It is a genuine error and has a certificate of authentication from the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation.

Missing Value Caused by Extraneous Material

The missing value resulting from the presence of extraneous material on the printing plate is another reason why such errors occur. Sometimes the extraneous material may be due to a paper fold or some other foreign matter. One such error in the Flowers, Trees and Street Scene Definitives was found on the Douglas Fir 20-centsstamp (718i). This error ocurred on the stamp from position 21 on the sheet. This error, in my opinion, was not due to a deficiency with the plate as it would then appear on every sheet printed or on several sheets until the printers discovered it and replaced the plate. Occasionally, a plate gets damaged in the printing process but this occurrence is usually rare. Nor do I believe that this error was caused by a lack of ink in the printer because the other inscriptions that were produced with the same plate printed the value on the stamp.

Missing Value on Essays

Definitives from the Edible Berries series with "missing" values from one- to five-cent have been obtained by philatelists. The Eastern Auctions Ltd. auction catalogue offering these errors for sale stated, "You may have noticed the recent discovery of imperforate errors on the fruit definitive issues. This group consists of vertical imperfs of #1352, 1353, 1354, 1355. These imperfs are missing the value part, and I suspect that they come from gutters between the sheets or some other mysterious aspect of the error, great collateral items, and a piece of the puzzle in how these errors were created....". These errors are illustrated below.

These stamps were never sold over the philatelic counters; therefore they were most probably taken surreptitiously from the premises of the security printers or were found in the discarded material meant to be shredded. Given the extremely low estimates for these four vertical pairs, caution should be exercised by potential purchasers. If the errors were genuine printing errors, the estimated price would have been several times that quoted. It is worthwhile noting that these stamps contain two major errors: 1) the value missing; and 2) the missing perforations. It also raises interesting questions as to why these errors were generated. One reason could be that they were essays initially submitted to the Post Office for a determination of the denominations to be placed on each issue. There could be other equally plausible reasons, but until the Post Office makes an official statement, the real reason will not be known.

Several Canadian stamps have appeared with missing values. There are three or four reasons for these errors but the basic reason is that the stamps were not imprinted with the second plate as these stamps were produced using two or more printing plates. Whether this is because the sheet of stamps was not sent to receive the impression of the second plate or whether it occurred because one sheet was stuck below the other can only be determined by examining the stamps and the type of technology used. In cases such as embossing or steel engraving, the former reason can be determined from the latter by examining the impression on the stamp even if there is no ink. If there is an impression on the stamp and there is no ink, then it means that the sheet was sent through the printing press to receive the impression of the second plate. One can generally, distinguish these errors from those errors where there is no ink in the printer because when there is no ink in the printer the sheet usually provides tell-tale evidence of gradually fading ink on part of the sheet. Of course, one cannot distinguish such sheets from the ones where one sheet was stuck beneath the other when the printer is completely dry as the pane may not contain any evidence of gradually fading ink.

Canadian Stamps with the Value Printed Upside Down

Less frequently found errors than the "unissued" stamp with an incorrect value and stamp errors with the value missing are stamps with the value upside down. These errors are usually considered the classic errors of philately and are spectacular. As a result, these errors are usually very expensive and most philatelists can only dream of finding such errors. Only three such errors were discovered on Canadian stamps: one occurred on a commemorative stamp and two occurred on definitive stamps.

Value Upside Down Due to the Inverted Impression of the Printing Plate

Stamps with values inverted are the rarest of Canadian stamps which have errors in the denomination. The three stamps with this type of errors are the 5-cent St. Lawrence Seaway invert (387a); $1 Runnymede Public Library invert (1181i) and $2 Truro Provincial Normal School invert (1376). The reason for this type of error is that the sheets were placed in the inverted direction when the stamps received the impression of the plate containing the denomination. This implies that the stamps were printed with two or more plates. One of the plates creates the impression of the design and the other prints the impression of the value and other inscriptions. This type of printing occurred in the past when two types of colours were used to print a stamp when one plate was used for each colour. In more recent times, when stamps are printed on a multi colour printing press, it occurs when two types of printing processes are used to print the stamp; for example, lithography and steel engraving, or lithography and embossing. After the stamp sheet receives the impression of the first plate, the printed sheet is accidentally inverted when receiving the impression of the second plate to cause the error.

Five-cent Inverted Seaway

In summary, stamps with values inverted are the rarest of stamps where errors have occurred relating to the denomination. So far, only three Canadian stamps have been found with such inverts. The basic reason for these errors is that the sheets are placed inverted when receiving the impression of another plate. When such errors are discovered it is generally impossible to tell whether the first impression is printed correctly and the second was inverted, or whether the first was inverted and the second was printed correctly unless more than two plates were used to print the stamp.

Concluding Remarks

In this article,three types of errors relating to the denomination shown on a stamp were reviewed. First, we looked at Canadian stamps with incorrect values. In this category, five stamps have been found. Other types of unissued Canadian stamps exist, for example, the Vancouver Island #1, British Columbia #10 and #13, and Newfoundland #16. These numbers refer to the stamps generally and not only to the value. Second, we reviewed Canadian stamps on which the value is missing. In this category, several errors were found. The most common are those arising because the impression of the plate containing the value and other inscription is missing. Finally, we looked at Canadian stamps on which the denomination is upside down. In this category three Canadian stamps have so far been discovered. They are the rarest of all.

The above description should not leave the impression that no other types of denomination errors exist. There are other types of errors. Example are: 1) where the stamps are misperforated and the perforation cuts through the denomination separating the two value digits; 2) where the stamps in a booklet are guillotined incorrectly, or in the case of a print shift where the value appears on the wrong side of the stamp or elsewhere on the stamp; 3) in cases of surcharges on a stamp where they receive double impression; 4) where the surcharge is placed in the wrong position.

Each of these errors makes an interesting study in itself and perhaps some day some philatelist will want to create a specialized collection which displays all these distinct categories of errors. The best way of doing this is always to follow an analytical approach by displaying the errors and examining the cause of the errors. Not only will it make the collection a great philatelic study but will also provide collectors with an enjoyable experience.

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Sent by British Railway Administration

By Ken Lewis

The cover that is the subject of this article had a very short journey, and the life of the railway line that carried it was equally short.

It was during the Chinese Boxer Rebellion in 1900 that a contingent of 10,000 troops was sent from India to supplement the International Force to relieve the besieged legions at Peking. This force was known as the Chinese Expeditionary Force (CEF) and was commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee. The CEF arrived in China between June 25 and Sept. 14, 1900. As was normal at the time, their main base was Hong Kong with an advance base established at Tientsin, Northern China. Tientsin was set up as a base for foreign troops during the Opium Wars because it was close enough to the capital to act immediately to protect the legions stationed at Peking.

Once these CEF troops had arrived in Tientsin they set about establishing a field post office. This field post office was linked to 20 others by the end of 1900 and a postal service that could be trusted by all the troops (British and foreign) was established. These field post offices used ordinary Indian stamps, which the Expeditionary Force had brought with them. The purpose of using Indian stamps was that they could only be obtained from these post offices and could not be supplied by any other source in the area. Both official (unstamped) and military mails used this service; the ordinary Chinese people had to rely on their own postal system that was very sporadic during this rebellion.

Figure 1

To enable these stamps to be used it was decided to set the exchange rate at 2 Annas per Chinese Dollar. With each Anna being subdivided into 12 Pies this meant that 6 Pies (or ½ Anna) was equal to 25 Chinese cents and, therefore, became the minimum letter weight charge. As more troops arrived from India to increase the CEF contingent, some of the soldiers brought Indian stamps with them. To eliminate any profiteering by these troops it was decided to overprint the stock of stamps with the letters 'C.E.F.' and these were issued on 16th August 1900. When the Boxers had been quelled and the surplus troops transferred elsewhere, the majority of these field post offices were closed during 1901. A few field post offices remained open for the troops still stationed in China so the overprinted Indian stamps were used until 1925 when these offices were finally closed.

During the Boxer Rebellion the International Force managed to capture the whole of the Peking-Shanhaikwan railway line from the Chinese and handed over its operation to the Russian troops. The Russians could not really spare the men to protect the line and to act effectively within the International Force, so they handed over this responsibility to the CEF in February 1901. From this situation the CEF set up the 'British Railway Administration' (BRA) to run and operate a combined post and railway service between the termini of the Peking and Shanhaikwan railway and all stations between. BRA service began life on April 20, 1901, and introduced the first Travelling Post Office on this line on the same day. The field post offices that were serviced by this operation were numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 18, and 20.

It was on the April 20, 1901 that the military gave permission for the mail to be transported along the Peking-Shanhaikwan railway. On the same date a late letter charge was applied to all mail with the exception of official mail, and a special stamp was issued for the purpose. This special stamp was the ordinary ½ cent brown Chinese Dragon issue with the surcharge 'B.R.A./5/Five Cents.' There are two known colours used for this surcharge: Green for those stamps used at Peking, Tongshan, and Shanhaikwan, and Black for Tientsin and Tongku. Mail was only valid for this service if it had the regular postage rate (25 cents – 6 Pies) paid for with Indian stamps overprinted 'C.E.F.' and the late letter stamp. The CEF stamps were cancelled by the appropriate field post office, and the BRA stamp had its own special postmark. This special postmark had the words 'RAILWAY POST OFFICE' with the name of the station, in this case 'TIENTSIN' at the base all in the form of a circle without any rings.

The ink used for this BRA postmark was always violet in colour. A cover

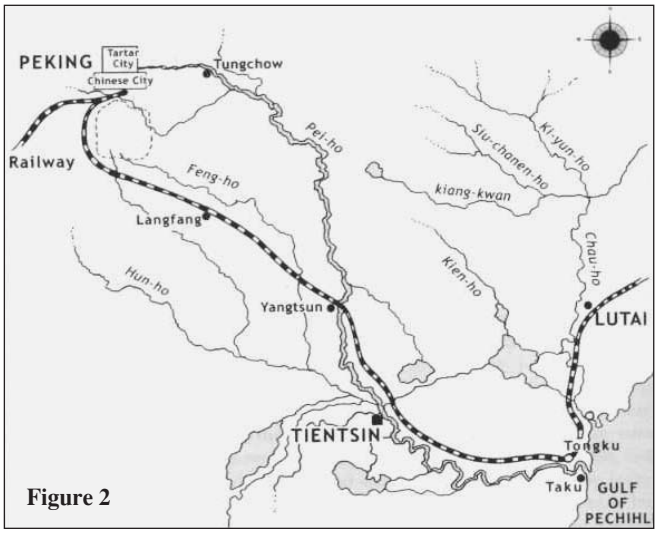

Figure 2

showing the black overprint is illustrated in Fig.1, and a piece with the green overprint is shown in Fig.4. This late letter charge was abolished on 20th May, 1901, exactly one month after it had begun, and the use of the late letter stamp was withdrawn. Even though the late letter charge had been removed, the service still required the correct postage rate to be paid using the 'C.E.F.' overprinted Indian stamps. It was in September 1902 that the operation of the railway was returned to its former owners. The mail continued to be transported by this line even after the line was returned to private hands.

Cover Details:

This cover (Fig. 1) was sent (see map Fig. 2) from field post office No. 20 in Tientsin to Captain Twining of the Royal Engineers in Tongku (now Tonggu) at field post office No. 4 on 20th April 1901. The letter was delivered to the field post office in Tongku on the same day, a matter of 30 miles from Tientsin and two hours travelling time by rail between these two points.

This cover has an example of the 3 Pies gutter marginal pair paying the regular rate (six Pies = ½ Anna = 25 Chinese cents) together with the ½ cent Chinese stamp surcharged with 'B.R.A./5/Five Cents' in black to pay the late letter charge for the railway journey.

Fig. 3 shows the back stamp receiving mark from field post office No. 4, dated April 20, 1901, the same day that the letter was posted.

Figure 3

Piece Details:

The illustration in Fig. 4 is from the Base Office at Peking dated April 29, 1901 sent to a Captain Conran. The overprint is of a dark green variety and cancelled by the Peking railway office in violet. It has a partial backstamp dated April 30, 1901.

Conclusion

As we can see, this cover was sent from Field Post Office 20 in Tientsin to a Captain Twining at Field Post Office 4 at Tongku. During this period the Boxers were still active and a secure method was required to convey mail between the various outposts of the Forces (British and foreign) sent in to quell the rebellion. The Boxers were encouraged to disrupt the communication routes established by 'The Foreign Devils,' especially the railways. For this reason the railways had to be protected from any form of disruption by the rebels. It was considered that the British forces would be the best to keep the lines of communications open.

Figure 4

The common threat was for the Boxers to blow up or destroy the sleepers holding the lines in place. Once this threat was deemed to have passed the control of the railways were returned to their former owners. This meant that once a degree of normality had been established the Field Post Offices were closed after the troops had been transferred to trouble spots elsewhere in the world.

Mention must be made to the publishers GREENHILL BOOKS for their kind permission to reproduce the map and other items from their book CHINA, 1900.

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Simon and William Solomon:
Newfoundland's First Postmasters

Newfoundland No. 4 of 1857
Imperforate four-pence scarlet vermillion
Rare

By J.J. Edward

In 1763, the Treaty of Paris awarded the island of Newfoundland to England. Over 40 years later on October 18, 1805 Simon Solomon was officially authorized to keep the post office and become the first postmaster of Newfoundland. The appointment was confirmed in a proclamation in 1809 issued by the Governor, Sir John Holloway. It read:

"Whereas Francis Freeling, Esq., Secretary to the General Post Office in England, by his letter dated the 18th April, 1805, informed Sir Erasmus Gower that his appointment of Mr. Solomon to the office of Post Master of this island has been sanctioned by the Post Master General, – in order to give encouragement to the bringing and delivery of letters for this Island and in conformity to the Act of Parliament of the 5th year of the reign of his present Majesty, I do hereby authorize Mr. Solomon to pay at the rate of one penny per letter to the master, or other person of any vessel who may bring letters to this Island and deliver them to his care at the Post Office, St. John's, and I also authorize him to demand two pence for every letter he delivers from his office for his own trouble. Given under my hand at Fort Townshend, St. John's, Newfoundland, 24th October, 1809."

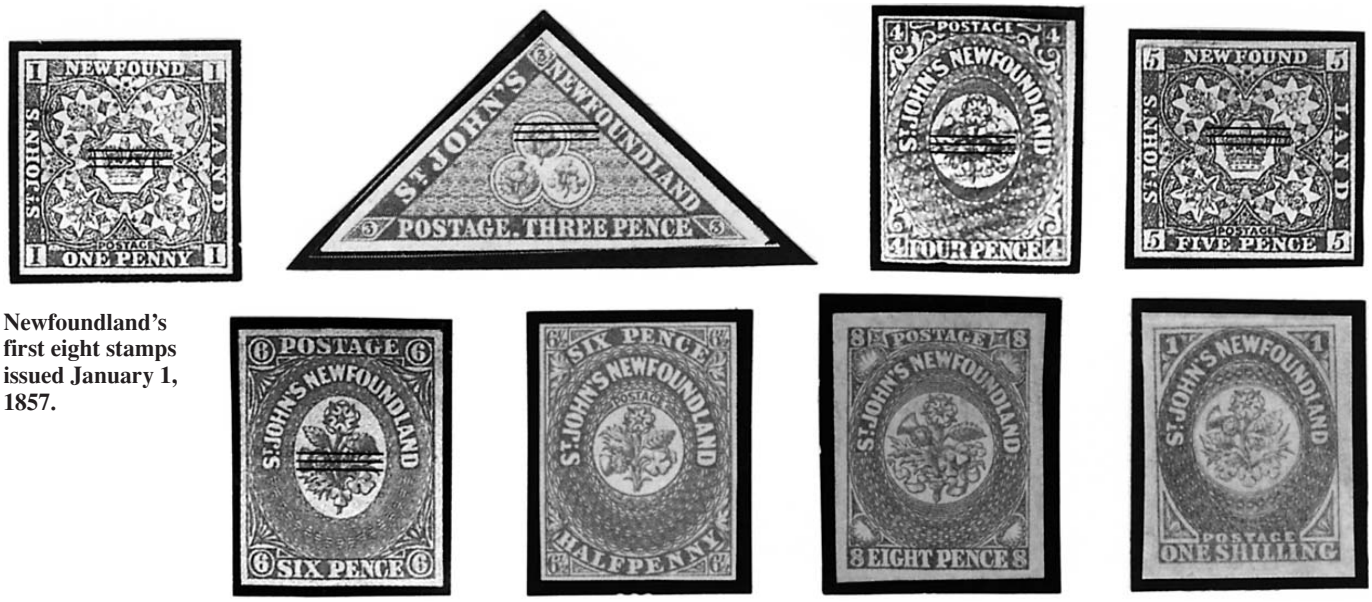
Simon Solomon kept the post office in his shop on Water Street on the corner of Solomon's Lane. Very little is known about his early life although he was reported being a resident of St. John's in 1790. In the great fire of November 21, 1817 in St. John's more than 260 buildings were consumed including the shop and post office kept by Mr. Solomon. Within a month the enterprising Mr. Solomon issued the following public notice:

"The subscriber informs the public that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Phipard, Watchmaker, where matters relative to the Post Office will for the present be transacted. Simon Solomon, Post Master, who after a residence of upwards of 25 years in this town, had the misfortune of being burnt on by which he has lost the fruit of his industry since his first coming here. He also intends carrying on his business of clock and watch maker in the above shop, and solicits the commands of the general public in that line, assuring them nothing on his part shall be wanting to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom."

In 1826 Mr. Solomon gave up his business interests and became a full time postmaster. He died in St. John's in 1839. His son William took over the post office and was officially appointed Postmaster in 1840, the year that postage stamps first came into use with the issuance in Great Britain of the famous One Penny Black. It was also in 1840 that a regular packet service was established between St. John's and Halifax, NS with the British General Post Office assuming control of the overseas mails. Prior to 1840 Newfoundland mail was routed through Halifax on an irregular basis. On July 1, 1851 overseas postal service reverted to the colonial administration.

This Mint Newfoundland stamp was issued Feb. 15, 1857

In 1851 Newfoundland's neighbouring colonies, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick issued stamps for the first time. Begin-



Newfoundland's first eight stamps issued January 1, 1857.

ning in 1852 William Solomon had implored the legislative assembly to authorize the use of adhesive postage stamps in Newfoundland. Newfoundland became a self-governing colony in 1855. This meant that the cabinet became responsible to the legislature rather than to the crown-appointed governor. William Solomon was given the title, "Postmaster General of Newfoundland."

Finally in 1856 William Solomon was able to persuade the House of Assembly to allow him to order Newfoundland's first postage stamps. Perkins, Bacon and Company in London, England was given the printing order. They had been the printers of the first stamps issued by Britain, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. An adaptation of the stamp designs of these three postal authorities was used for Newfoundland's stamps. The designs included the heraldic flowers of the United Kingdom, the rose, the shamrock, and the thistle. But Newfoundland was inclined to be different and innovative.

Instead of issuing a single stamp, Newfoundland issued eight different denominations from one penny to one shilling with a different representation of the emblem on each stamp. The shape of the stamps was also different. Some were rectangular, some square and the three-penny stamp was triangular. Each stamp bore the same inscription: "St. John's Newfoundland." The new stamps were placed on sale on January 1, 1857. The two-pence stamp did not go on sale until February 15, 1857. Three printings were made between 1857 and 1866 when the first decimal stamps were issued.

Due to a severe illness William Solomon retired in1860. He died shortly after in his 50th year. With his death the family name died out in Newfoundland. A sister who lived in the USA was noted in 1895 as being a citizen of that country.

Epilogue:

Newfoundland became a Dominion in 1917. In 1934 Great Britain suspended its constitution due to financial difficulties and bankruptcy. Newfoundland became the tenth province of Canada on March 31, 1949 when 52 per cent of its citizens voted in a referendum in favour of confederation.

Early French Cancels

By "Napoleon"

Guadeloupe misspellings

Thirteen French Colonies general issue stamps were overprinted GUADELOUPE for use on that Caribbean island. The stamps were released in September 1891. Four misspellings appeared on the thirteen stamps. The four were:

GNADELOUPE,
GUADBLOUPE,
GUADELONPE, and
GUADELOUEP.

The catalogue price of the basic set is about 12,100 francs mint hinged (MH) or used. The 11-stamp GNAD... error set, either MH or used, catalogues 45,000 francs. It excludes the 20c and 40c stamps, not listed with that error. Those two stamps decrease the value of the basic set by 550 francs MH and 400 francs used.

The other three misspellings occur on all thirteen denominations. As with the GNAD... set, the other errors have the same catalogue price either MH or used.

The GUADB... error set catalogues 94,000 francs, the ...ONPE error set is 94,900 francs, and the ...OUEP set is 105,000 francs.

Images are available in colour to those who e-mail me with requests.

napoleon@voyager.net

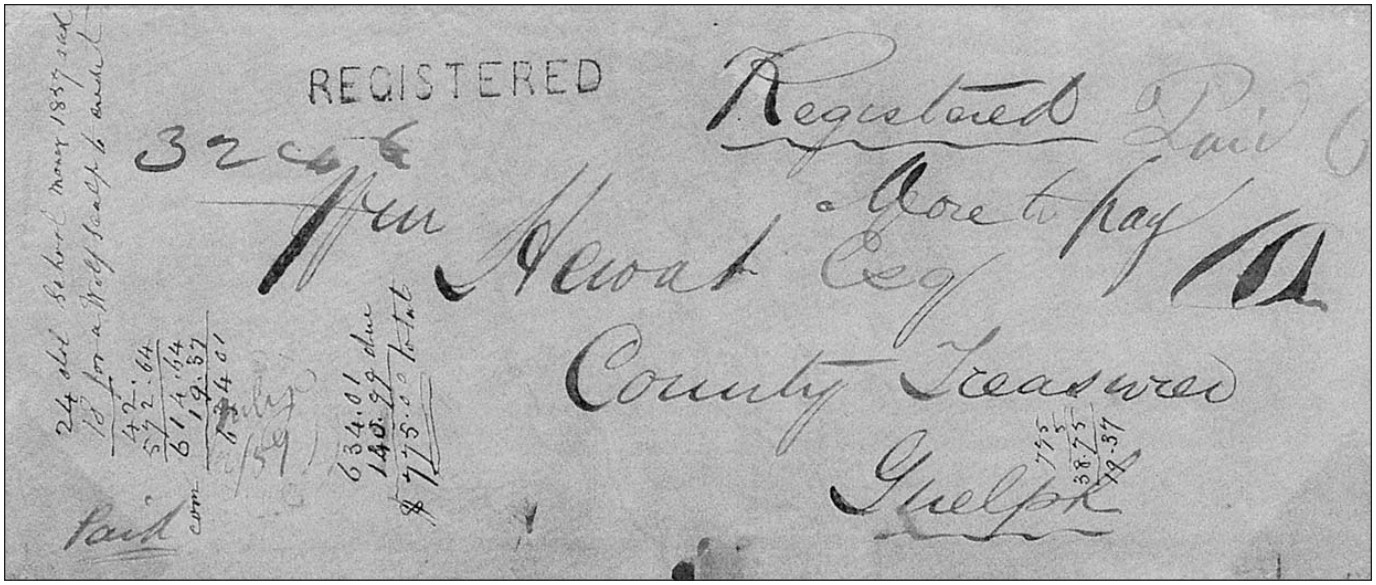
2002 Stamp program and tentative dates

Programme philatélique 2002 et dates d'émission suggérées

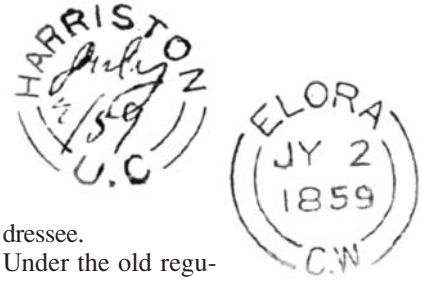
Queen Elizabeth Golden Jubilee 50th anniversary	1 x 48¢	Jan. 2	50e anniversaire du règne d'Élizabeth II	1 x 0,48 $	2 janvier
Lunar New Year Year of the Horse	1 x 48¢	Jan. 3	Nouvelle Année Lunaire Année du cheval	1 x 0,48 $	3 janvier
Lunar New Year Year of the Horse souvenir sheet	1 x $1.25	Jan. 3	Nouvelle Année Lunaire Année du cheval - feuillet souvenir	1 x 1,25 $	3 janvier
NHL All-stars	6 x 48¢	Jan. 12	Étoiles de la LNH	6 x 0,48 $	12 janvier
Commemorative envelope: Toronto Maple Leafs	$2.00	Jan. 12	Enveloppe commémorative : Maple Leafs de Toronto	2,00 $	12 janvier
Olympic Winter Games	4 x 48¢	Jan. 25	Jeux olympiques d'hiver	4 x 0,48 $	25 janvier
First Canadian Governor General 50th anniversary	1 x 48¢	Feb. 1	Premier Gouverneur Général du Canada 50e anniversaire	1 x 0,48 $	1 février
Pre-stamped envelope #8 (American goldfinch)	1 x 48¢	Feb. 15	Enveloppe préaffranchie no. 8 (chardoneret jaune)	1 x 0,48 $	15 février
Pre-stamped envelope #10 (scarlet tanager)	1 x 48¢	Fe. 15	Enveloppe préaffranchie no. 10 (tangara écarlate)	1 x 0,48 $	15 février
University of Manitoba 125th anniversary	1 x 48¢	Feb. 28	Université du Manitoba 125e anniversaire	1 x 0,48 $	28 février
Masterpieces of Canadian Art Colville	1 x $1.25	March 22	Chefs-d'oeuvre de l'art canadien Alex Colville	1 x 1,25 $	22 mars
Laval University 150th anniversary	1 x 48¢	April 4	Université Laval 150e anniversaire	1 x 0,48 $	4 avril
Commemorative envelope: City of Guelph 175h anniversary	$2.00	April 23	Enveloppe commémorative : Ville de Guelph - 175e anniversaire	2,00 $	23 avril
Trinity College 150th anniversary	1 x 48¢	April 30	Collège Trinity 150e anniversaire	1 x 0,48 $	30 avril
Commemorative envelope: Courrier de Saint-Hyacinthe	$2.00	May 1	Enveloppe commémorative : Courrier de Saint-Hyacinthe	2,00 $	1 mai
Tulips	4 x 48¢	May 3	Tulipes	4 x 0,48 $	3 mai
Coral	4 x 48¢	May 19	Coraux	4 x 0,48 $	19 mai
St. Mary's University 200th anniversary	1 x 48¢	May 27	Université St. Mary's 200e anniversaire	1 x 0,48 $	27 mai
Tourist Attractions	5 x 65¢	June 1	Attractions touristiques	5 x 0,65 $	1 juin
Tourist Attractions	5 x $1.25	June 1	Attractions touristiques	5 x 1,25 $	1 juin
Sculptors Leo Mol and Charles Daudelin	2 x 48¢	June 10	Sculpteurs Leo Mol et Charles Daudelin	2 x 0,48 $	10 juin
Canadian Postmasters and Assistants Association 100th anniversary	1 x 48¢	July 5	Association des maîtres de poste et adjoints 100e anniversaire	1 x 0,48 $	5 juillet
World Youth Day	1 x 48¢	July 23	Journée mondiale de la jeunesse	1 x 0,48 $	23 juillet
World Youth Day Souvenir sheet	1 x 96¢	July 23	Journée mondiale de la jeunesse feuillet souvenir	1x 0,96 $	23 juillet
Tulips Souvenir Sheet	1 x $1.92	Aug. 30	Tulipes feuillet souvenir	1 x 1,92 $	30 août
Public Services International World Congress	1 x 48¢	Sept. 4	Congrès international des fonctions publiques	1 x 0,48$	4 septembre

Public Pensions 75th anniversary	1 x 48¢	Sept. 10
Mountains (Stamp Collecting Month)	8 x 48¢	Oct. 1
Canadian Teachers World Teachers' Day	1 x 48¢	Oct. 4
Toronto Stock Exchange	1 x 48¢	Oct. 24
Communications Technology: Guglielmo Marconi and Pacific Cable	2 x 48¢	Oct. 31
Christmas, Aboriginal Art	1 x 48¢ 1 x 65¢ 1 x $1.25	Nov. 4
Commemorative envelope: Marconi	$2.00	Dec. 12

Régime de pension de l'État 75e anniversaire	1 x 0,48$	10 septembre
Montagnes (Mois de la philatélie)	8 x 0,48$	1 octobre
Enseignants et enseignantes du Canada Journée mondiale des enseignants	1 x 0,48$	4 octobre
Bourse de Toronto	1 x 0,48$	24 octobre
Technologie des communications : Guglielmo Marconi Câble du Pacifique	2 x 0,48$	31 octobre
Noël, art autochtone	1 x 0,48$ 1 x 0,65$ 1 x 1,25 $	4 novembre
Enveloppe commémorative : Marconi	2,00 $	12 décembre



The Conversion to Decimal Currency



By Horace W. Harrison

As a result of Canadian monetary conversion from pound sterling to decimal coinage on July 1, 1859, the domestic registry fee of one penny became two cents; the basic domestic postal rate of three pence became five cents. A letter could be sent unpaid but the addressee had to pay seven cents for it. There was considerable confusion in the post offices by both the postal officials and by the public. The new currency had been in common use unofficially throughout Canada for many years but the two cent penalty rate for unpaid letters was new and totally unfamiliar. Underrated and insufficiently paid mail also caused a problem.

This registered letter containing tax payments weighed over half an ounce and, through force of habit, the postmaster at Harriston, U.C. July 2/59 rated it in red ink paid 6 for six pence in the old currency rather than the equivalent paid 10 (cents) in the new currency, backstamped at Elora the same day, upon arrival at Guelph the officious postmaster there assumed that the 6 was cents and not pence. Allowing no credit even for 6 cents, more to pay 10 (cents) was charged the addressee.

Under the old regulations, credit would have been allowed for the amount paid. Under the new regulations, credit was often allowed for part payment but not always. In any case, the more to pay 10 was incorrect. The charge should have been more to pay 14 or more to pay 8. Likely, because of the rating discussion, no backstamp was applied at Guelph. Since the application of the registered handstamp meant that the undenominated one penny, oops, two cents registry fee had been paid, that did not enter the rating discussion which undoubtedly ensued.

The Date of Issue of the One-Cent Small Queen

By George B. Arfken

Canada's first issue of stamps after becoming a Dominion was the Large Queen issue in March 1868. Canada was growing and the postal service was expanding. Within a year, it was clear that postage stamps had to be produced faster. Many postal historians think that this need for more stamps led the Post Office to design smaller stamps, the Small Queens. The theory was that the printing presses could turn out more smaller stamps than were possible with the larger stamps. It is also possible that the Post Office was influenced by the size of the current British stamps. Whatever the reasons, the Post Office started replacing the Large Queens with the new Small Queens as the Large Queen printing plates were withdrawn for re-entering.

There were no first day ceremonies for these Small Queens, no announcements. They just appeared. The one-cent and three-cent Small Queens materialized in early 1870, the two-cent and six-cent Small Queens in 1872. Boggs [1] wrote that "the reputed date of issue of the 3c is January 12, 1870." Actually two covers dated Jan. 13, 1870 are known.

Determining the date of issue of the one-cent Small Queen has involved some controversy, most of it concerning a front shown in Figure 1.

This front was sent to Britain in 1970 for British specialists to inspect. W. Williams reported in *Maple Leaves* [2] that: While (the cover) was believed to be genuine, it was thought that (the 1870 date) was a case of the year not being altered in the date stamp.

In his 1989 book,[3] John Hillson wrote: "If the front is genuine, and it may be, the most likely explanation of the date is that the year slug had not been changed, a more common occurrence than might be supposed."

Hillson noted that there is a "total absence of any genuine supporting material" for a January date. The *Stamp Collector's Magazine* reported the one-cent Small Queen in its April 1, 1870 issue. The *American Journal of Philately* reported it in its April 20, 1870 issue. There is one other possibility that Hillson did not mention. It is just possible that the back of the JA 8 cover was removed deliberately to eliminate backstamps that would show an 1871 date. Hillson concluded that the one-cent Small Queen was issued in March. That's a reasonable conclusion but another cover has forced us to move the date back a bit into February. Figure 2 shows this most important cover.

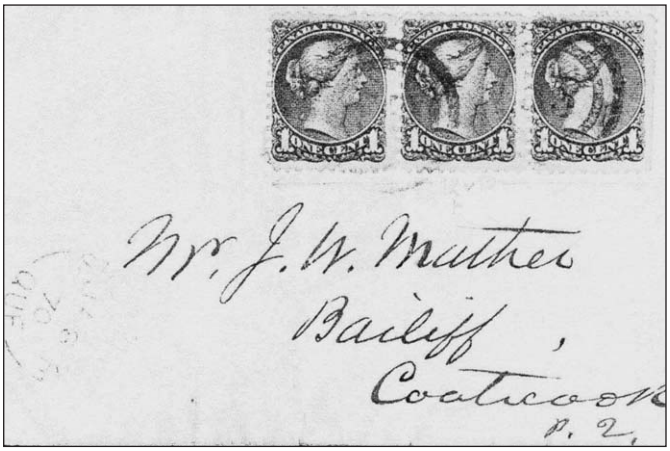


Figure 1: A candidate for the earliest usage of the one-cent Small Queen. The strip of three one-cent Small Queens is tied by a two-ring 33 cancel. There is a Sherbrooke JA 8 1870 date stamp. Courtesy of Stanley Gibbons.

As a drop letter, this Nixon cover (Ted Nixon is Canada's foremost expert on the Small Queen issue and a First Vice President of our Society) does not have any backstamps. Could this FE 18 1870 date stamp have the year date wrong? Almost anything is possible but while it's understandable that the Sherbrooke postmaster might let a week go by before updating his 1870 date stamp, it's highly unlikely that the Brantford postmaster would go seven weeks, into mid February, before updating his date stamp. No, this FE 18 1870 date must be taken seriously.

The colour of the one-cent stamp is critical. Early 1870 one-cent Small Queens are deep brownish orange. (Some would say brown with an orange tinge.) The 1871 stamps tended to be reddish orange. Nixon avers that the stamp on the FE 18 1870 cover has the expected deep brownish orange colour. The FE 18 1870 cover has been on exhibit at Royal 2001 Royale in Dorval and elsewhere this past year. It has been accepted as just what it purports to be – a Brantford Feb. 18, 1870 drop letter.

With serious doubts (and incomplete information) about the JA 8 cover and with no challenges to the FE 18 cover, it appears that the one-cent Small Queen was issued in February, probably mid February 1870.

Figure 2: A Brantford drop letter. The one-cent Small Queen is cancelled and tied to the cover with a Brantford C.W. FE 18 1870 date stamp. Courtesy of J.E. "Ted" Nixon.

Footnotes:

[1] *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada,* Volume 1, 1945, Boggs, p. 267.

[2] W. Williams, *Maple Leaves* vol. 13, pp. 213-214, Dec. 1870.

[3] *The Small Queens of Canada*, 1989, John Hillson, p. 47.

Supplementary Rules for the Class of Youth Philately at F.I.P. Exhibitions

Règles Supplémentaires pour la Classe de Philatélie Jeunesse dans les Expositions F.I.P.

RULE 1:

These Supplementary Rules for the admission of youth exhibits have been developed under Articles 5.7 and 6.4 of the General Regulations of the F.I.P. for Exhibitions (GREX) and will apply to the Youth Class of philately in General and Special Exhibitions of the F.I.P.

RULE 2:

Young exhibitors, individuals or collective presentations, aged up to 21 years, belong to the Category, Group or Class of young philatelists.

RULE 3:

Exhibits of young philatelists will be assigned to one of the three Age Classes: "A", "B" or "C", according to their age:

Age Class "A": 13 to 15 years old

Age Class "B": 16 to 18 years old

Age Class "C": 19 to 21 years old.

Collective exhibits shall be included in Age Class "B".

The age attained on January 1st of the year in which the exhibition takes place, decides the relevant Class, as above.

RULE 4:

Each exhibit shall be allocated an adequate number of frames, according to the following formula:

Exhibitions employing 16-page frames:

AGE CLASS	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
"A"	2 frames (32 pages)	4 frames (64 pages)
"B"	3 frames (48 pages)	5 frames (80 pages)
"C"	4 frames (64 pages)	5 frames (80 pages)

Exhibitions employing 12-page frames:

AGE CLASS	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
"A"	3 frames (36 pages)	5 frames (60 pages)
"B"	4 frames (48 pages)	7 frames (84 pages)
"C"	5 frames (60 pages)	7 frames (84 pages)

RULE 5:

A fee, equivalent to the cost of one frame in the Senior Classes, may be levied on each Youth Exhibit (regardless of actual number of frames displayed) at F.I.P. Exhibitions (GREX 15.4).

RÈGLE 1:

Ces Règles Supplémentaires pour l'admission des collections Jeunesse ont été développées en se référant aux articles 5.7 et 6.4 des Règles Générales de la F.I.P. pour les Expositions (GREX), et seront appliquées dans la Classe de Philatélie Jeunesse dans les Expositions Générales et Spéciales de la F.I.P.

RÈGLE 2:

Les jeunes exposants, individuels ou en présentation collective, jusqu'à l'âge de 21ans, appartiennent à la Catégorie, au Groupe ou à la Classe des jeunes philatélistes.

RÈGLE 3:

Les présentations des jeunes philatélistes seront assignées dans l'une des trois Classes d'Age "A", "B" ou "C" selon l'âge de l'exposant:

Classe d'Age "A" : 13 à 15 ans
Classe d'Age "B" : 16 à 18 ans
Classe d'Age "C" : 19 à 21 ans

Les participations collectives seront incluses dans la Classe d'Age "B".

L'âge atteint au premier janvier de l'année où l'exposition a lieu détermine la classe d'Age à prendre en compte comme indiqué ci-dessus.

RÈGLE 4:

Chaque participation se verra attribuer un nombre de cadres adéquat selon le barème suivant :

Expositions utilisant des cadres de 16 feuilles :

CLASSE D'AGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
"A"	2 cadres (32 pages)	4 cadres (64 pages)
"B"	3 cadres (48 pages)	5 cadres (80 pages)
"C"	4 cadres (64 pages)	5 cadres (80 pages)

Expositions utilisant des cadres de 12 feuilles :

CLASSE D'AGE	MINIMUM	MAXIMUM
"A"	3 cadres (36 pages)	5 cadres (60 pages)
"B"	4 cadres (48 pages)	7 cadres (84 pages)
"C"	5 cadres (60 pages)	7 cadres (84 pages)

RÈGLE 5 :

Un droit, équivalent au prix de un cadre en Classe Adulte sera demandé pour chaque présentation en Classe Jeunesse (quel que soit le nombre de cadres utilisés) lors d'une Exposition F.I.P. (GREX 15.4)

RULE 6:

6.1 For exhibits in the Youth Class the qualification for Age Group "A" (13 to 15 years) and for the Age Group "B" (16 to 18 years) is national level 70 points and Age Group "C" (19 to 21 years) a national 75 points (GREX 10.4).

6.2 A former youth exhibit having obtained 85 or more points with an entry of five Frames in Age Group "C" shall qualify to exhibit in Senior Classes (GREX 10.4).

RULE 7:

An exhibit may be shown in each Age Class subject to limitations outlined in these Supplementary Rules.

RULE 8:

Exhibits in Youth Classes may only be entered under the name of the exhibitor, notwithstanding GREX 16.

RULE 9:

At Specialized Youth Exhibitions of the F.I.P., the F.I.P. Consultant will propose, in consultation with the Chairman of the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately, the list of members of the Jury to the F.I.P. Board in accordance with GREX 32.

The Chairman of the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately shall be a member of the Jury for Specialized Youth Exhibitions. If the Chairman is unavailable to attend he/she may propose a representative.

RULE 10:

The following medals are available to award to Youth Exhibits:

Large vermeil medal

Vermeil medal

Large silver medal

Silver medal

Silver/Bronze medal

Bronze medal

Diploma

In addition, there shall be made available Certificates of Participation.

RULE 11:

At a Specialized F.I.P. Youth Exhibition, a Grand Prize of the Exhibition (Grand Prix d'Exposition) is to be awarded to the best exhibit that clearly exceeds the minimum requirements for a Large Vermeil medal.

The Grand Prize may only be awarded once for the same exhibit.

In addition, Special Prizes may be awarded to exhibits that have obtained at least 75 points (GREX 8.6).

Felicitations of the Jury may be expressed according to GREX 8.5.

RULE 12:

At a Specialized F.I.P. Youth Exhibition all publicity material, including the catalogue, must contain the name and address of the Chairman of the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately.

RÈGLE 6:

6.1 Pour les présentations en Classe Jeunesse, le seuil de qualification est de 70 points au niveau national pour les Groupes d'Age "A" (13 à 15 ans) et "B" (16 à 18 ans), et de 75 points pour le Groupe d'Age "C" (19 à 21 ans) (GREX 10.4)

6.2 Une collection jeunesse ayant obtenu 85 points ou plus avec une présentation en 5 cadres dans le Groupe d'Age "C" sera qualifiée pour être exposée en Classe Senior (GREX 10.4)

RÈGLE 7:

Une participation peut être présentée dans chaque Classe d'Age sous réserve des limites décrites dans ces Règles Supplémentaires.

RÈGLE 8:

Les présentations en Classe Jeunesse ne peuvent participer que sous le nom de l'exposant malgré l'article 16 du GREX.

RÈGLE 9:

Pour les Expositions F.I.P. Spécialisées Jeunesse, le Conseiller F.I.P. proposera au Comité de la F.I.P., après consultation du Président de la Commission F.I.P. pour la Philatélie Jeunesse, la liste des membres du Jury conformément à l'article 32 du GREX.

Le Président de la Commission F.I.P. pour la Philatélie Jeunesse est toujours membre du Jury des Expositions Spécialisées Jeunesse. Si le Président n'est pas disponible, il / elle peut proposer quelqu'un pour le représenter.

RÈGLE 10:

Les récompenses suivantes sont distribuées dans aux collections jeunesse :

Médaille de Grand Vermeil

Médaille de Vermeil

Médaille de Grand Argent

Médaille d'Argent

Médaille de Bronze Argenté

Médaille de Bronze

Diplôme

En complément, il peut être attribué des Certificats de Participation.

RÈGLE 11:

Aux Expositions F.I.P. Spécialisées Jeunesse, le Grand Prix de l'Exposition doit être décerné à la meilleure participation qui dépasse clairement le minimum requis pour une médaille de Grand Vermeil

Le "Grand Prix de l' Exposition" ne peut être décerné qu'une seule fois à la même collection.

En complément, des Prix Spéciaux peuvent être décernés à des participations ayant obtenu au moins 75 points (GREX 8.6)

Les Félicitations du Jury peuvent être exprimées selon l'article 8.5 du GREX.

RÈGLE 12:

Aux Expositions F.I.P. Spécialisées Jeunesse, tout le matériel d'information et de publicité, y compris le catalogue, doit contenir le nom et l'adresse du Président de la Commission F.I.P. pour la Philatélie Jeunesse.

RULE 13:

The Organizing Committee of a Specialized F.I.P. Youth Exhibition will make arrangements for a Conference of the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately on the occasion of the Exhibition and will make available suitable rooms.

RULE 14:

These Supplementary Rules replace the Special Regulations for Exhibitions in force prior to the 66th F.I.P. Congress in Madrid, 14th and 15th October, 2000.

RULE 15:

In the event of any discrepancies in the text, arising from translation, the English text shall prevail.

RULE 16:

These Supplementary Rules for the Evaluation of Youth Exhibits at F.I.P. Exhibitions have been approved at the 66th F.I.P. Congress in Madrid, 14th and 15th October 2000. They apply to all those exhibitions granted F.I.P. patronage, auspices or support at, or following the 66th F.I.P. Congress.

To be continued next issue.

RÈGLE 13:

Le Comité d'Organisation d'une Exposition F.I.P. Spécialisée Jeunesse devra s'arranger pour organiser une Conférence de la Commission F.I.P. de la Philatélie Jeunesse à l'occasion de l'Exposition, et mettre à disposition pour cela des salles convenables.

RÈGLE 14:

Ces Règles Supplémentaires remplacent les Règlements Spéciaux pour les Expositions en vigueur jusqu'au 66e Congrès de la F.I.P. à Madrid les 14 et 15 octobre 2000.

RÈGLE 15:

En cas de contradictions dans le texte dues à la traduction, seul le texte anglais fait foi.

RÈGLE 16:

Ces Règles Supplémentaires pour l'Evaluation des présentations Jeunesse dans les Expositions F.I.P. ont été approuvées lors du 66e Congrès de la F.I.P. tenu à Madrid les 14 et 15 octobre 2000. Elles s'appliquent à toutes les expositions ayant obtenu le patronage, les auspices ou le soutien de la F.I.P. lors du 66e Congrès et après.

La suite au numéro suivant.

Jamaican Jottings

By "Busha"

The Parish of St. Ann, on the Island's North Coast, is the largest of the 14 parishes and within its borders are many features of great beauty, one being the Llandovery Falls which are near the main road. There are others which have been featured on Jamaican stamps, but these jottings concern the Falls and so I wont' stray from the subject, except to say that the nearby Llandovery Sugar Estate dates from 1680.

A Dr. James Johnston came to Jamaica around 1874 and lived in Brown's Town. He took a picture of Llandovery Falls which was made into a postcard and sold throughout the island. That was probably around 1885. He never knew that this picture had been used for a stamp design until he went to the Post Office to buy one.

The stamp was recess printed by De La Rue in red and released on May 1, 1900. Subsequently, on September 25, 1901, it was reprinted in slate-black and red. It was available for an extended period and many shades exist of both the centre and frame of the bi-coloured stamp which was, of course, printed

from two plates and the design shows minor differences from that of the 1d red which was printed from a single plate.

But the killer about the bi-coloured stamp is that only on a single sheet, the row between 11 and 12, was imperforate! As the sheet layout consisted of 12 rows of 5 stamps each, this error created only five vertically imperforate pairs! Price today – £6,500 ($15,000 Cdn)!

That's enough about the stamp. Now let me tell you about a legend surrounding Llandovery Falls. After the first colonists arrived from Spain a Spanish soldier fell in love with the daughter of an Arawak Chief who would have nothing to do with him. One day, meeting her on the banks of Llandovery, he declared that his love for her was so great that he would die for her. With a look of fear and loathing the Arawak maiden turned and plunged into the river. Realizing the swiftness of the river and the proximity of the Falls, he sprang in after her to drag her to safety. But she was a better swimmer than he was. She managed to gain the rocks just above the Falls, while he was left struggling in the water, his face turned to her pleading for help. But the angry waters swept him away to his death. Which proves, if anything, that diving into Jamaican rivers after strange maidens seldom pays!

The life of Princess Margaret

If only . . .

By Ken Magee

Princess Margaret Rose was born into a life of privilege on Aug. 21, 1930. She was the second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of York, and granddaughter to the then reigning British monarch, King George V. She passed away from her third stroke on Feb. 9, 2002. There were many ways in which her life could have been different and she could have had real happiness.

If only her uncle, King Edward VIII, had not abdicated on Dec. 11, 1936 to marry the woman he loved, the American divorcée Wallis Warfield Simpson, and gone into exile. With the reluctant succession of her father as King George VI, Margaret suddenly became second in line to the throne behind her older sister Princess Elizabeth instead of fourth as before. The "new" royal family was suddenly thrust into the media spotlight, especially the little princesses. Media attention never slackened.

If only her beloved father, King George VI, had not died so young, at 56 on Feb. 6, 1952, from lung cancer and from the lasting strain of World War II. Margaret had been his favourite and he had spoiled her. She sorely missed his counsel and support.

If only she had been allowed to marry Group Captain Peter Townsend, her first love. She had developed a teenage crush on him after he was appointed to her father's staff in 1947. He was 16 years her senior and divorced. Margaret was willing to forgo her rights to succession and royal privileges to marry him, but the rest of the royal family, the British Cabinet, who controlled the royal allowances, and the Church of England were all against the marriage. In October 1955 Margaret publicly announced that she would not marry Townsend. She stated that her call to duty was more important. She began to deputize for her sister, the Queen, including taking tours of the Commonwealth. The British public supported her right to choose her own husband and believed that she was robbed of her happiness by outdated customs.

If only her 1960 marriage to Anthony Armstrong-Jones (later Lord Snowden) had lasted. News of the marriage delighted the royal family and the public. It proved to be a wedding of incompatible spirits. Margaret was used to the royal way while Lord Snowd0n was miserable as a consort and grew to hate that life. He wanted to maintain his independence and returned to his profession as a photographer. After their divorce was announced in May 1978 Margaret dropped in public esteem.

In the 1980s and 1990s public and media attention shifted to the new generation of royalty and their marriage problems. During this time Margaret became closer to her sister. She also spent a lot of time out of the public eye with her two children. Her later years were full of memories of lost loves.

If only she had had good health. As part of her push against the existing social barriers she had smoked in public from her early twenties. Her cancer scare in 1985, a mild stroke on Feb. 23, 1998, a further one in 2001, and her final stroke were all attributed to her habit of smoking that she continued throughout her adult life. She spent her final few years as a semi-recluse confined to a wheel chair.

Her death brought an end to these "if onlys". She should be remembered for her stylishness, her vivacity, her loyalty to her friends, and her joie de vivre.

On stamps, Princess Margaret was first shown by Canada on the Royal Visit issue of 1939, then by New Zealand on health stamps in 1943 and 1944. She appeared with the rest of the Royal Family on some Peace/Victory issues (1945-47) and on stamps marking the Royal Tour of southern Africa in 1947.

After her sister became Queen Elizabeth II, Margaret disappeared from stamps for many years. As patron of the Girl Guide Association she was shown on 1978 issues from the Isle of Man, and Nevis marking the 75th anniversary of that organization. Nevis again showed her in 1998 marking the 15th anniversary of Margaret's presenting constitutional documents to their prime minister in 1983. More recently, she was also shown on a stamp from the British Virgin Islands souvenir sheet for LONDON'90, on some of the issues commemorating the birthdays of her mother, Queen Mother Elizabeth, and her sister, Queen Elizabeth II, as well as on some of the recent issues for the Queen's Golden Jubilee.

The Younger Sister

The luxuries, of course, and the privilege –
The money, houses, holidays, the lot;
All these were real, and they drove a wedge
Between your life and ours. And yet the thought
Of how no privilege on earth can keep
A life from suffering in love and loss –
This means we turn to you and see how deep
The current runs between yourself and us.

And now death spells it out again, and more,
As it become your final human act;
A daughter gone before her mother goes;
A younger sister heading on before;
A woman in possession of the fact
That love and duty speak two languages.

Andrew Motion, poet laureate

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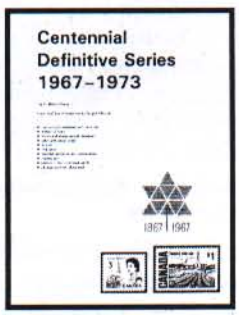

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Three New Fellows

Three new members were inducted into the Fellows of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at the Royal * 2002 * Royale show held in Edmonton March 22-24.

Frank Alusio

Frank Alusio of Toronto was honoured with the title of Fellow for his extensive philatelic writing, particularly focusing on thematics. He has previously won the Geldert Medal for his work in *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Alusio is Canada's representative at organizations like the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie Commission for Thematics.

He has also helped promote philately for many years including being involved in the design of cancels and products for the Canadian Postal Museum in the mid-1970s.

Ron Brigham

World-class collector Ron Brigham of Brampton, ON, is the first Canadian to win the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie World Championship. His exhibit, The Large Queens of Canada 1868-1897 earned a large gold with 97 points and Special Prize in the Traditional Class while his Province of Canada – The Pence Issues 1851-1868 won the FIP Championship Class at Belgica 2001 in Brussels.

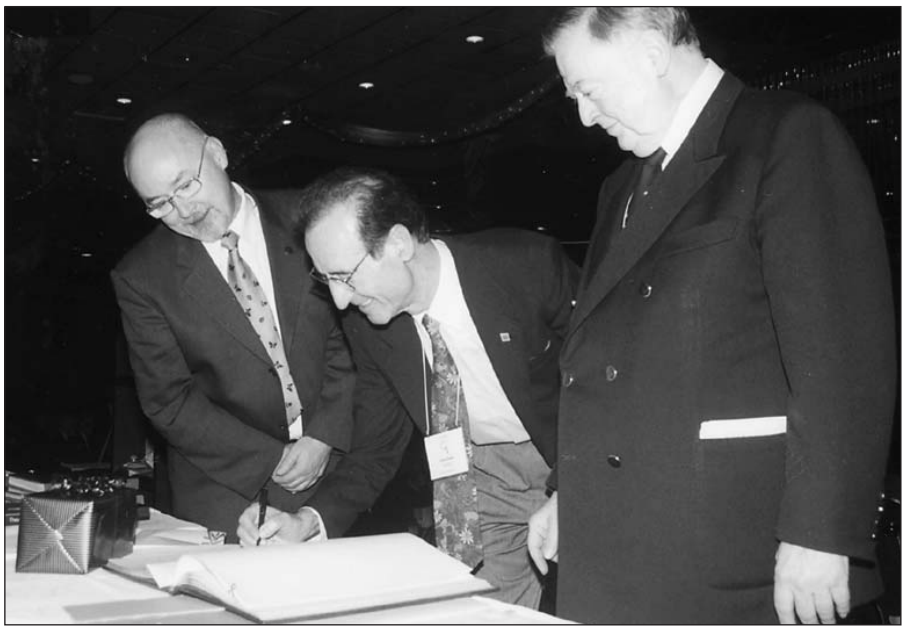
Brigham, however, was honoured as a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada mainly for his work with The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and for lending out material from his many award-winning exhibits for research and illustration of articles.

Richard Lamb

Kitchener, ON, dealer Richard Lamb is very knowledgible about philately and has often written about it.

But what sets Lamb apart is his work in ensuring that fraudulent stamps such as fakes and forgeries are identified and expertising genuine stamps has led him to serve on the Vincent Graves Greene Philatelic Research Foundation. As well, he has helped and advised people on putting great Canadian exhibits together.

Unfortunately, Lamb was not able to be present at the ROYAL * 2002 * ROYALE show in Edmonton to sign the prestigeous book.



Above: Frank Alusio signs the book to officially become a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. Below: Ron Brigham also signed the prestigeous book at the Royal * 2002 * Royale show in Edmonton. Looking on are RPSC President Charles Verge, FRPSC, and RPSC Secretary Harry Sutherland, FRPSC.

ROYAL*2002*ROYALE

The World of Airmails

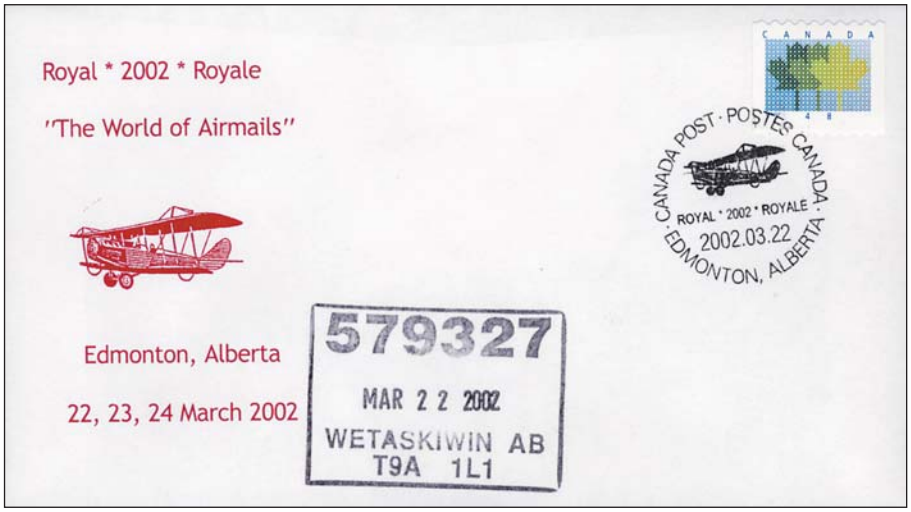
By Virginia St-Denis

Stamp collectors attending ROYAL * 2002 * ROYALE in Edmonton March 22-24 were in for a rare aerophilatelic treat.

The Edmonton Stamp Club hosted the 74th annual convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at the Fantasyland Conference Centre in the famous West Edmonton Mall. The theme of The World of Airmails was continued throughout the weekend.

While an information table greeted visitors entering the show area from the mall, those entering from the hotel side were greeted by a hot air balloon basket and photographs set up by the Edmonton Hot Air Balloon Association.

Along with a room for more than 30 dealers, the show also included a room for 35 exhibits in 195 frames, and a third dedicated to 25 aerophilatelic exhibits in more than 100 frames.



Commemorative covers were designed and flown in a re-enactment of the first airmail drop from Edmonton to Wetaskiwin, AB, in 1919.

RE-ENACTMENT

The President's Reception on the Friday night was held at the Alberta Aviation Museum among vintage aircraft and included the wrap up of a re-enactment of the first commercial airmail drop.

In June 1919, the Edmonton Journal hired Lieut. George Gorman and his mechanic Pete Derbyshire to deliver two bundles of the afternoon newspaper to Wetaskiwin, about 60 miles away.

While the original flight used a First World War biplane, the re-enactment used a Cessna 172. The re-enactment also differed from the original in that Transport Canada would not allow a mail drop from 65 feet (20 metres) above the fairgrounds. Instead, the Cessna was on the ground when 15-year-old Kyle Miller of Nova Scotia dropped the mailbag.

Kyle was chosen to take part in the flight because of his exhibit Helicopters that covered the history, uses, and philatelic occurrences of helicopters on stamps and mail. It won a silver medal and Best Youth Aerophilatelic Exhibit.

"It was really a great experience. I had never been on a little plane before, so that was new," Kyle said after the flight, adding he would also like to ride in a helicopter.

He had only found out about the opportunity the day before and only because his flight from Halifax was cancelled. "If the flight had gone, I wouldn't have found out about it."

While snow-bound in Halifax, Kyle searched the Internet and was able to create a commemorative cover complete with images of the original and re-enactment planes as well as an insert card of information about the original flight.

Neil Hunter of Toronto walks David G. Brown of Red Deer through his exhibit Evolution of Airmails, Toronto, Canada: from Canuck to Concorde.

"I did a whole bunch of research and it was quite a significant flight, more than I realized when I was first told about it." Kyle said. "It was quite interesting and quite an honour to be asked to participate in the event."

He was accompanied by pilot John Kellner, Journal reporter Jody Warwaruk, and organizer Gordon Mallett. Canadian Aviation Hall of Fame member Jack Rielly was on the ground in Wetaskiwin.

The group dropped off the newspapers in Wetaskiwin during a beautiful sunset and picked up several souvenir covers that were distributed to those attending the President's Reception.

AWARDS

Even the awards banquet on the Saturday night took on an aviation theme as Edmonton Stamp Club Vice President and RPSC Past President Keith Spencer comically emceed the evening giving away a Mickey Mouse plane and an airline motion sickness bag as gag door prizes. Many of the more than 130 people attending the banquet enjoyed putting together toy balsa wood planes and tossing them about the room before the awards were presented.

Along with the 18 gold, 22 vermeil, 18 silver, 13 silver-bronze, and three bronze awards were various special awards.

The Edmonton Stamp Club presented the Best Aerophilatelic Award to Norman Banfield of New Zealand for his exhibit on Russia – Airmails 1922-1950. The gold-medal winning exhibit also took The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society Best Aerophilatelic Exhibit and The American Philatelic Society Award of Excellence for the 1940-1980 era. The exhibit shows the development of Russian airmail ser-

Top: Kelly Liusz, 17, of Alberta took many of the awards in the youth division.

Middle: The Reserve Grand Award: Brigham Auctions Award was presented to Kevin O'Reilly of the Northwest Territories for his exhibit on The Eastern Arctic Patrol, 1922-1965. Presenting the award were Ron Brigham, Judging Chairman Gray Scrimgeour, and RPSC President Charles Verge.

Bottom: Fitz Roett of Alberta won the Grand Award: Canada Post Award for his exhibit Barbados: 1765 to 1882. Presenting the award were Judging Chairman Gray Scrimgeour, RPSC President Charles Verge, and Canada Post's Theresa Williams.

Canada Post kicked off the Royal * 2002 * Royale with the launch of the 15th Masterpiece of Canadian Art stamp featuring Alex Colville's *Church and Horse***.**

vices including overseas and domestic mail and special flights with an emphasis on airmail rates, route, and markings.

ROYAL * 2002 * ROYALE had a New Zealand connection with a reciprocity agreement with the New Zealand Philatelic Federation that had their president, Keith Griffiths, as one of the judges.

Mike Shand of Ontario won the New Zealand Philatelic Federation Special Prize for his exhibit The Airmails of New Zealand 1919-1940. The exhibit of selected covers showing all aspects of airmails in New Zealand, internal, external and linkages, from earliest pioneers to regular service also took gold.

Jerome Kasper won the Best One-Frame Exhibit in Show for his exhibit on SCADTA Postal Stationery – the only one-frame exhibit to take gold. It showed mint and/or used examples of five postal stationery items issued by SCADTA for correspondence.

Kelly Liusz, 17, of Alberta lead the way in the youth competition with her six-frame exhibit Christmas in Canada, including the world's first Christmas stamp (the Map Stamp), slogan cancels, se-tenant stamps, stick-n-tick labels, "Greetmore" stamps, miniature sheets, and booklets. Her work won the only youth vermeil, Best Youth Exhibit in Show, the British North America Philatelic Society – Pacific Northwest Regional Group's Youth Meritorious Award, Junior Philatelists of America H.E. Harris Ribbon for Best Youth Exhibit, and the Edmonton Stamp Club's Best Exhibit (ages 16-18).

Kevin O'Reilly of the Northwest Territories won the Reserve Grand for his exhibit The Eastern Arctic Patrol, 1922-1965. The exhibit showed the development of the Eastern Arctic Patrol from an annual mission by ship to a mail centralization scheme for northern Canada. The gold-medal exhibit also won the Postal History Society of Canada's Best British North America Postal History Exhibit, BNAPS' Best British North America Exhibit, and BNAPS-Pacific Northwest Regional Group's Best British North America Exhibit in Show.

The Grand Award went to Fitz Roett of Alberta for Barbados 1765 to 1882 with pre-stamp ship / packet letters of various rates, the issued adhesives with die / plate proofs, and mint / used with blocks, with an emphasis on covers throughout. The exhibit also won the North West Federation of Stamp Clubs Gold Thunderbird

Cindy, Robin, and their 12-year-old son Orrin, couldn't find enough room at a dealer's table, so they were allowed to take a few stockbooks out into the hallway to look for track and field stamps.

While Jared Van Dermeer, 10, looked for cats and birds on stamps for his collection, his brother Tyler, 5, looked for trains and Mickey Mouse stamps.

Medal for Best Exhibit by a NWFSC member.

ALSO AT THE SHOW

The weekend was packed from the opening breakfast and launch of the Masterpieces of Canadian Art stamp to the dealers' and exhibit rooms. It wasn't so much the number of people, but rather the lack of space.

The stamp launch breakfast hosted by Canada Post on the opening day was so well attended, many had to stand.

The exhibit rooms had rows running almost from wall to wall making it difficult to pass from one row to the next without shuffling sideways or going through a near-empty open closet.

Some dealers voiced concerns about the tight quarters and narrow aisles on the bourse floor at the start of the show. It wasn't unusual to find a collector sitting in the hallway outside the bourse going through stockbooks because there was no space at the dealers' tables. Most dealers were happy with the turnout and sales, with at least a couple happy with the revenue generated from the casino.

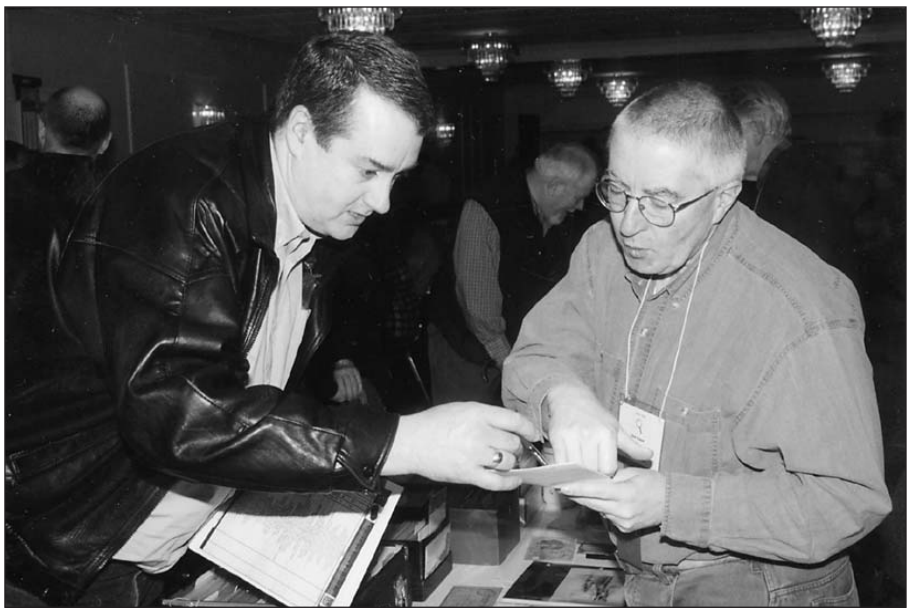
"It's hard when you're into the details of the show to get a good perspective," Alan Meech said, adding he received positive comments from dealers. "They are the lifeblood of any show."

He was unable to say how many people visited the three-day show.

"We don't keep track of how many people come in, we just welcome them," Meech said. "It's hard to keep track with the two ways in."

ROYAL*2003*ROYALE

An enthusiastic contingent from the Saugeen Stamp Club showed a video presentation at the awards banquet and handed out information about the ROYAL*2003*ROYALE show they will host in Hanover, ON, May 30 to June 1.



Top: Bill Dolman of Edmonton, Edward Neehold of Edmonton, and Peter Sodero of Halifax found some of what they were looking for with the help of Wally Walcer of Walcer Stamps in Sidney, BC.

Middle: James Williston of Sherwood Park, AB, talked about some coin post cards with Don Kaye of D&L Kaye Enterprises of Kelona, BC.

Bottom: Ted Thiessen of Regina and Fred Meyer of Saskatoon went hunting for covers while they were at the show.

By "Raconteur"

The Story of Pitcairn Island...continued

(Part 3)

Shortly after his return to England, Captain Bligh faced a Navy Court for a court-martial on October 22, 1790. His account of the mutiny and subsequent loss of his ship was very one-sided and some of his crew, bent on making the Navy their career, backed his story. After a one-day trial he was exonerated as being the cause of the mutiny.

But the Admiralty does not take kindly to mutineers and will go to any lengths to apprehend them and bring them to justice – which is usually the end of rope on the yard-arm of a man-o-war. So, in October of 1790 Captain Edward Edwards, in command of the 24-gun frigate *H.M.S. Pandora*, set sail for the South Seas to search for the *Bounty* mutineers.

Edwards sailed around Cape Horn and into the Pacific Ocean, sighting lonely Easter Island on March 5, 1791.

On the 16th he sighted a very small atoll, barely six metres above sea level, which was uninhabited. He named it "Ducie Island" after his patron, Lord Ducie. (Today this is one of the Pitcairn Islands Group.) Ducie is some 470 km west and slightly north of Pitcairn itself. Edwards' course would take him west and north from Ducie towards Tahiti, so he came nowhere near Pitcairn, as is shown on this Norfolk Island stamp. His charts still showed Pitcairn in the wrong location, and in any case, he had no cause to believe that the mutineers had sought refuge there. He was heading for Tahiti, and when he arrived there on March 23rd, he "hit pay dirt."

Here we have to put the clock back a little…

After casting Bligh and company adrift in the *Bounty's* launch, Christian, at the urging of his fellow mutineers, set sail for Tahiti. Remember, they had thoroughly enjoyed their stay there while gathering the breadfruit saplings, and well, it was the old, old story… cher-chez la femme!

Sixteen of the mutineers had elected to remain in Tahiti when Christian departed in search of a safer haven (he correctly deduced that if Bligh ever made it back to England the Navy would come looking for him, and the most likely place would be Tahiti). Two mutineers died after Christian's departure, but the remaining 14 were eventually rounded up by Edwards. He had a box-like cell built on the deck of the *Pandora* to hold his prisoners for the return trip to England (this, of course, became known as *Pandora's Box*)

Sailing from Tahiti on May 8, 1791, Edwards set a north-west course. He navigated around many islands and atolls in the area. On a southerly tack in June, he sighted Tongatapu, not far from where the mutiny had taken place. Heading north-west again, he charted Niuafo'ou, known today as Tin Can Island in the Tonga Group.

Then, on August 18th, disaster struck. The Pandora ran aground on the Great Barrier Reef off the Queensland (Australia) coast and sank. She took 35 crew members and four of the mutineers down with her. A crew member had unlocked the box-cell at the last moment in an act of mercy, and 10 prisoners managed to escape.

Edwards and the wreck survivors took to the small boats and managed to reach Timor; from there they arranged passage to England, where they arrived on June 18, 1792. The 10 surviving prisoners faced trial and while more background information about the conditions aboard the *Bounty* which had led to the mutiny emerged, nevertheless three were found guilty and duly hanged on board *H.M.S. Brunswick* on October 29, 1792.

After that trial the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty now had a much different viewpoint about the mutiny and

about Bligh than they had had at Bligh's own court-martial. But, some time before then, Bligh had requested that he be given another ship to complete his original orders to transport breadfruit seedlings from Tahiti to be transplanted in the West Indies. The Admiralty granted his request and he was given command of the new West Indiaman, *Providence*, plus a brig called *Assistant* commanded by a Lieut. Portlock. They sailed on August 3, 1791, via the Cape of Good Hope and Van Dieman's Land, arriving in Tahiti on April 8, 1792.

Bligh didn't dilly-dally on this voyage: after collecting 1,281 potted small saplings of the breadfruit trees he left Tahiti on July 19, 1792. He set a westward course which took him through the Fiji Islands, which he had first discovered on his open boat voyage after being turfed off the *Bounty*.

After rounding the Cape of Good Hope he carried on to the island of St. Helena, in the South Atlantic, and there he left 23 breadfruit trees.

Bligh then headed across the Atlantic Ocean to St. Vincent in the West Indies where, on January 22, 1793, the rest of the plants were unloaded.

Some of those plants were later sent on to Jamaica and to the Bahamas, where they flourished. But it was all in vain: the Negro slaves refused to eat the breadfruit!

(However, today the breadfruit is a valued food item throughout the West Indies and much relished by all her inhabitants.)

So after all, Captain Bligh did contribute some value to the Islands' life today. But he is only remembered today for his role in the mutiny on the *Bounty*.

Upon his return to England after his second voyage to bring breadfruit from Tahiti to the West Indies, Bligh was again in trouble with the Admiralty.

But those troubles have no relevance to this narrative. Suffice it to say that Captain Bligh continued to make more blunders in his career. In 1805 he was offered the governorship of New south Wales in Australia but was soon embroiled with the ruling class over a liquor matter and a rebellion threw him out. On his return to England he was also absolved of responsibility for that fiasco. All of this did him no harm under the Navy's promotional system and he rose to be appointed a Vice Admiral of the Blue, although he never returned to sea and had no opportunity to fly his flag.

Captain Bligh died of cancer at age 63 on December 7, 1817. He is buried in St. Mary's Churchyard, Lambeth, London, which has since been desanctified. ✤

To be continued…

(The next episode of this Short Story will take a look at the Mutineers who made it to Pitcairn Island and what sort of a life they made there for themselves…)

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Geldert Medal

The selection committee, consisting of Jim Kraemer, Cimon Morin, and Harry Sutherland, has announced that the winner of the Geldert Medal for 2001 is Gray Scrimgeour for his articles entitled "Canadian Mail Across the Border Twice" and "The Hudson's Bay Company Mails".

(I am certain that fellow Society members will want to join me in congratulating Dr. Scrimgeour. ed.)

Previous winners of the prestigious award are:

1986 Lt. Col. C. F. Black
1987 Ralph Mitchener
1988 Jim Kraemer
1989 George B. Arfken
1990 Jacques Nolet
1991 Arthur Holmes
1992 Frank Alusio
1993 K. S. Wakefield
1994 Ken Campbell
1995 Ray W. Ireson
1996 Harold Gosney
1997 Bill Robinson
1998 Donald Le Blanc
1999 James Gray
2000 J. J. MacDonald
2001 Gray Scrimgeour

RPSC PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION — SRPC FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

The following appeared in the *London Philatelist,* the official journal of the Royal Philatelic Society of London, (England), November 2001, Vol. 110, and No. 1290

"Major Ronnie Spafford, F.R.P.S.L., (of Weston-sur-la-Mare, Somerset, England) was awarded the Roland Michener, medal by the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation (Canada) for the best P.R.F. article published in *The Canadian Philatelist* in 1999. This was for " Falkland Islands Philately: The Earliest Days," which appeared in the July / August issue that year."

Captain Robert D. Rawlins, of Berwick, PA, was awarded the Roland Michener medal for the best P.R.F. article published in *The Canadian Philatelist* in 2000. This was "Submarine Arctic Operations," which appeared in two parts, Part I in November / December, Vol. 50, No 6 and Part II January / February, Vol. 51, No 1.

Three Individuals Added to APS Hall of Fame

The APS Hall of Fame, established in 1941, recognizes philatelists posthumously for a lifetime of outstanding contributions to philately. This year's selections are Victor E. Engstrom (1914-2000), Philip Silver (1910-1999), and Edward Loines Pemberton (1844-1878).

Victor Engstrom was a distinguished collector, writer and expert on Scandinavian philately. He collected all the Nordic countries, but his most famous collection was his Danish West Indies.

E.L. Pemberton was England's strongest advocate for "scientific philately" – the study of all aspects of postage stamps production, with attention to colour, paper, printing, and separation.

Philip Silver was an outstanding collector, student, writer, and editor on aerophilately. Although he pursued many philatelic interests, his major contributions were in the study of U.S. airmail stamps and postal history.

ESPANA 2002 Salamanca

Just received a note from FIP President that the Youth Exhibition in Spain is now officially called: ESPANA 2002 SALAMANCA. The exhibition will take place Nov. 16-23, 2002 (this is a change in dates).

As a matter of interest: Bulletin No.1 should be mailed before the end of this month; 34 countries nominated Commissioners and 20 have nominated judges (final selection will be made by the FIP Board).

Salamanca is approximately 150 km from Madrid. It is a beautiful town with a world famous university (established by the Moors), two cathedrals with one dating to XII-th Century, several exquisite art galleries, good food and decent accomodation in a very pleasant climate. I wish I was there now!

ROYAL * 2006 * ROYALE

Looking for a worthwhile and rewarding club project? If so, Graham McCleave, RPSC Convention Coordinator, would like to formerly hear from you. Graham is looking for clubs who may be interested in hosting a Royal convention for 2007 and beyond. He will be happy to discuss possible dates with you and also provide you with further information or answer any questions you may have.

You can contact Mr. McCleave at 186 Willingdon Street, Fredericton, NB E3B 3A5.

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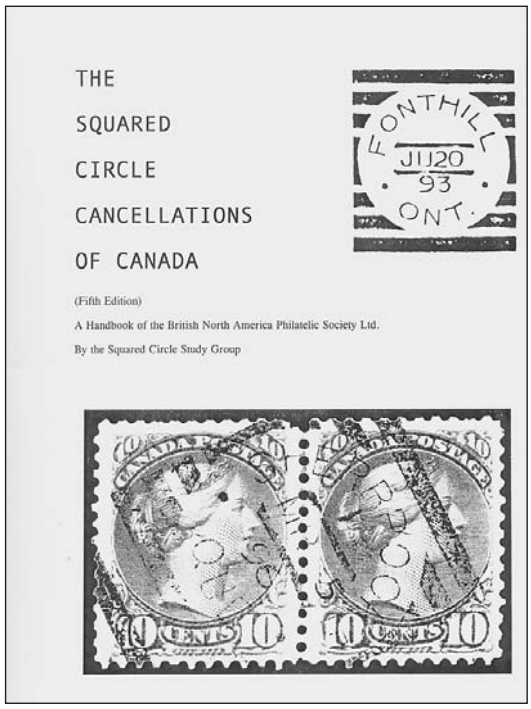
By Tony Shaman

The Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada, (Fifth Edition), published by the British North America Philatelic Society Ltd. Edited by John S. Gordon (2001), soft cover, 334 pp., 8½ x 11, spiral bound. Available from Saskatoon Stamp Centre, P.O. Box 1870, Saskatoon, SK S7K 3S2. Price for BNAPS members: $ Cdn 32.95; non-members: $36.95.



After having to struggle with a clothbound hardcover squared circle handbook for two decades, collectors finally have access to a new spiral bound volume that lies flat when opened.

The long-awaited fifth edition bears no resemblance to the first edition, published in 1954. It was a slim, 42-page booklet authored by Dr. Alfred Whitehead, the acknowledged father of squared circle postmarks. The new edition, begun five years ago, contains never-before-published information that has been eagerly awaited by squared circle aficionados. And the wait has been well worth it.

Substantial new information is included in this latest edition notwithstanding the more than 100 years that have elapsed since the Canadian Post Office introduced squared circle hammers in 1893. Although collectors believed that all squared circle hammers had been accounted for when the fourth edition was released, the current edition includes a printed impression of a second hammer used in the Calgary post office that had not been pictured previously. It is the first time that an impression of the so-called Calgary Hammer II is reproduced in a Canadian handbook on squared circles.

Preparation time for the book was five years. The editor surveyed squared circle postmark collectors and prepared a roster of strikes contained in their collections. The information he obtained now provides collectors with the latest available squared circle data.

Summarized at the end of the book, in appendices A through E, is a quick and easy reference of technical data.

The main body of the book is divided into four convenient sections: 1) A comprehensive overview of the various segments that make up the squared circle collecting specialty, 2) Types I and II hammers, 3) A guide on how to identify partial strikes, and 4) A list of the 1880 and 1882 strikes, known by collectors as "precursors.

Published in Canada, Canadian readers might take exception with the American spelling of words such as "color" and "center" – some typographical errors also crept into the text- but such minor irritations, if indeed many readers even notice them, do not detract from the overall usefulness of the book.

The *Squared Circle Cancellations of Canada*, a fount of squared circle knowledge, belongs on the bookshelf of every collector of Canadian postmarks. Certainly, no squared circle postmark collector can afford to be without one.

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From the slide librarian / Message de la responsable de la diapothèque

The Slide Library has a new programme to add to the list. It is #122: Stamp Boxes – The Fearn Collection, prepared by Tony Shaman, the editor of *The Canadian Philatelist*. The 38 slides show a delightful collection of stamp boxes from early days to the present. It was shown recently at the Kentville Stamp Club in Nova Scotia and was thoroughly enjoyed. One of the members went home to re-examine a small box his wife had picked up at a flea market and was quite amazed to discover that it was actually a stamp box. It has now moved to his collection of collateral materials!

During the past calendar year 53 programmes have been viewed. This is a substantial increase. I am also pleased that we have several other new programmes in the works. We hope these will be completed and ready by September. Programme preparers are reimbursed for the cost of the slides. The Library does not have the finances to do more than this at present. However, it is most heartening that there are collectors who are willing to share their collecting interests. Also, by compiling a slide programme, you are preserving research and knowledge that could otherwise be lost.

Remember, the RPSC Slide Library is a service offered to clubs across the country. The rental fee remains at $10 per programme. For a list of available programmes, contact the Slide Librarian, Elizabeth Sodero, 831 Tower Road, Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1, or telephone (902) 422-7589. Please give the Librarian several weeks notice so that the programme will arrive at its destination on time.

Notre diapothèque propose un nouveau programme, le diaporama no 122 : Les boîtes à timbres de la collection Fearn, préparé par Tony Shaman, rédacteur en chef *du Philatéliste canadien*. Les 38 diapositives montrent une jolie collection de boîtes à timbres datant des débuts de la philatélie à nos jours. Ce diaporama a récemment été présenté et a suscité beaucoup d'intérêt au Club philatélique de Kentville (Nouvelle-Écosse). Rentré chez lui, l'un des membres du club a examiné une boîte que sa femme avait acheté dans un marché aux puces et a découvert qu'il s'agissait en fait d'une ancienne boîte à timbres. Cette boîte fait maintenant partie de sa collection de souvenirs philatéliques.

Au cours de l'an dernier, 53 programmes ont été visionnés, ce qui représente une augmentation substantielle. Nous savons que plusieurs autres programmes sont en cours de préparation et espérons qu'ils seront prêts vers septembre. Nous remboursons le coût des diapositives aux préparateurs de diaporamas. La diapothèque n'a pas les moyens de faire davantage en ce moment. Et il est encourageant de voir que des collectionneurs sont prêts à partager leurs points d'intérêt en matière de collections. En outre, en préparant un diaporama, vous permettez de préserver de la recherche et des connaissances qui seraient perdues.

N'oubliez pas que la diapothèque de La SRPC est un service offert aux clubs membres de tout le pays. La location n'est que de 10 $ par programme. Demandez la liste des diaporamas à la responsable de la diapothèque Elizabeth Sodero, 831 Tower Road, Halifax NS B3H 2Y1, ou par téléphone au (902) 422-7589. Prière de commander avec plusieurs semaines d'avance, pour être sûr que le diaporama arrivera à temps.

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Stamp Collecting on the Internet

By Robin Harris

To Buy, or Not to Buy: (on the Internet)

First, a link correction to that I listed in my last column. The link for Longley Auctions should be www.longleyauctions.com! Bill contacted me several months ago to have this link posted on the RPSC's Web site (www.rpsc.org/philatelic-links.htm). Somehow, I pulled up the wrong link for the last column. My apologies to Bill and any of you who attempted to reach Bill's site.

Have you ventured into the world of on-line auctions? This could be either as a seller, a buyer, or just a 'tire-kicker'.

Many stamp dealers and auction houses have placed their wares on the Internet. There have even been instances where dealers have redirected their mode of selling from one of print ads, catalogs, and attending stamp shows to one of putting all their resources into selling over the Internet.

Two important selling venues on the Internet include a Web site presence, and the various on-line auction sites. Today, we will look at the latter at the auction site eBay in particular.

eBay

By far the largest on-line auction site is eBay. The www.ebay.com site has been around since September 1995. A Canadian edition (www.ebay.ca) was launched in April 2000. There are also sites in Austria, Australia, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Switzerland and the UK.

To sell or buy anything via eBay you will need to register. Just because you register does not mean you have to sell or buy anything but it gives you the security that if you do find the item that you have been looking for that you can bid on it immediately. I suspect some people register more than once using different nicknames with the idea of bidding up their own material. However, eBay watches this very closely. (Computers can do some marvelous things.)

The eBay site separates the millions of auction items into various categories. The Stamps category is broken down into various countries, including a Canada category. Within the Canada category there are sub-categories: Blocks/multiples, Collections/Lots, Covers, Mint, Provinces, Used, and Other.

You can browse through any of the sub-categories but this may take you some time to accomplish. As I write this there are over 5,500 items listed within Canada.

Searching

A better way to find just what you are looking for is to do a Basic search@. This can be done over the entire category or within each section. I find it better to do it on all of Canada because it is quite likely that sellers have placed their stamps in the wrong category.

The first couple of times you visit eBay you may want to just browse through the various listings without doing a search. This will give you a feel for how other people describe their items. Having a feel for the various words, abbreviations, and terminology that others use will give you a better chance of finding what you want by searching.

I just did a search for 'large queen' in the Canada section. It presented me with a list of 21 items: 10 used, seven 7 mint, and four other. I wondered what those 'other' ones were? Better check... It turns out that all four are used singles and should have been in the 'Canada Used' category. Good thing we searched all of Canada.

Once a listing appears, you will get all of the details of this auction, including the current price (typically in US dollars on the eBay.com site so it is important to pay attention to the exchange rate), number of bids, where the stamp is being offered from, the selling person (along with a user rating which may or may not be important to you), a description of the piece and, in many cases, a picture.

Look closely at the picture (if available) and compare it to the description. The standard terminology for describing a stamp may not be used by this seller (particularly if they are not a stamp collector). As well, what the seller thinks is a Very-Fine copy may not only be a Fine to you. Personally, I wouldn't bid on a stamp where no picture is available.

An interesting link from the particular piece you are looking at is the 'view seller's other auctions'. Sometimes this can tell you a lot about the seller. Viewing the other material they are selling may give you a good (or bad) feel of this seller and whether or not you can 'trust' their judgments of what they are selling. By the way, many on-line dealers include a link from their Web site directly to their eBay listings.

Something else to always watch for is the terms, conditions, and shipping charges. Some sellers will combine multiple winning bids to save on postage costs.

If you find that one item that you have forever been looking for, make sure you take note of the closing date and time of the auction. You will want to check back regularly to ensure that you are still the highest bidder. Watch out for snipers: people who put in last minute (and even last second) bids. Remember that auctions on eBay close at a specific time rather than with the highest bid.

Buyer Beware

Since eBay is open to everybody, many non-stamp collectors are trying to sell their 'rare' stamps on-line. The old phrase 'buyer beware' certainly applies here.

Over the years, I have seen some very interesting (if you want to describe it that way) items offered for sale. To put it bluntly, there is a lot a trash that is put on-line. Any 'real' stamp collector would be the first to suggest simply throwing out some of the items. However, an unsuspecting novice collector may get suckered into the 'rare, one-of-a-kind, limited edition' sales pitches that are seen in the various descriptions.

Selling

I am not going to spend much time on this next point but I have one quick suggestion: Instead of selling a 'common' stamp in the 'Stamps' category, why not try selling it in a category that relates to the topic of the stamp? For example, an autographed first day cover containing a space stamp may sell for substantially more in the 'Autographs' or 'Space' category on eBay.

Robin Harris is the Webmaster of the RPSC.
Visit the Web site at www.rpsc.org

Fellows of the Society

By George Pepall

"What is that funny stamp you have there, Grandma?" I asked, my curiosity piqued.

"It's on this letter from my cousin in Luxemburg, where I was born", she replied. "Some people even collect stamps like this".

"May I have the stamp? I think I'd like to start collecting them," I said, with all the exuberance of an eight year old lad in the small, basically farming community of Kankakee, Illinois, whose 25,000 residents were situated some 50 miles south of Chicago.

With that acquisition began the 75-year love affair of F. Burton "Bud" Sellers with philately which has persisted to this day. What follows is a retracing in Bud's own (indirect) words of his lifelong journey through the wonderful, wacky world of stamps and philatelists.

Yes, there were gaps, he said, when, at about fourteen, he discovered girls and football, and over the following fifteen years while he earned a B.Sc. degree in Chemical Engineering at the University of Illinois. There he met his beloved Mary Kay, persuaded her to marry him after they both graduated and began his professional career in Tulsa, Oklahoma as a Process Engineer at Texaco's refinery there.

After a few honeymoon years in Tulsa they were relocated to company corporate headquarters in New York where, shortly thereafter, Bud transferred to Texaco Development Corporation, the patent and licensing subsidiary where he ultimately became Manager of their International Patent Licensing activity.

For the last 31 of their 37 years in New York, Bud and Mary Kay resided in the home they built in Tarrytown, NY, and raised a son Scott and daughter Nancy. Meanwhile, he commuted to New York City for his work in the Chrysler Building, traveling abroad as necessary.

New York City was, and likely still is, the hub of philately in the US, home to the hundreds of dealers whose shops once lined the famous Nassau Street. It was also the address of many famous auction houses like Harmers and Siegels, both still there. However, many others, like the Nassau Street denizens, are now a distant memory. It was there that his early philatelic love blossomed again and he began collecting in earnest, buoyed and educated as a new member of the famed Collectors' Club of New York, proud owners of a five story building as their headquarters in mid-town Manhattan.

There too it was Bud's good fortune to get to know and associate with some of the great men of US philately – most of them now gone to their philatelic rewards. Among them were such as Steve Rich, Theodore Steinway, Phil Silver, Pat Herst, Don Haverbeck, John Britt, Ernie Kehr, Herbie Bloch, Henry Goodkind, Harry Lindquist, Winthrop Boggs, General Cornelius Wickersham and John Boker, happily the last named still with us.

He well remembers early in his membership one cold winter night at the club when he showed a US local cover to the redoubtable Elliot Perry. The cover was not within his collecting sphere so he was seeking information as to its nature, value and a possible outlet for its disposal. After answering his inquiries, to his astonishment Mr. Perry led Bud outside the club into the cold, told him he would like to buy the cover and made him a generous offer which he accepted. They then returned to the clubhouse. The reason for this icy excursion, he subsequently learned, was that Mr. Perry did not want to sully the strictly friendly, social and basically non-professional Collectors' Club confines with a commercial transaction!!

The foregoing list of the famous could go on ad nauseam, Bud says, if it were also to include some of the many outstanding foreign collectors who were also members and often visited the club and gave programs there. Many of these American and worldwide philatelists were his tutors and friends, and those living still are.

Ultimately he was honoured with election to the Collectors' Club Board, worked his way through the chairs as Secretary, Vice President and then served four terms as President. It was in these years that he turned to specialization in the stamps, postal history and every other possible aspect of the philately of Haiti, a pursuit that has now burgeoned into some 60 volumes. Parts of his collection have been exhibited extensively at the national and international level with Grand Awards at the National level and Large Gold Medals at the International level, which later led to the Championship Class.

Another of his collecting interests is Brazil, a country where, at the end of his 42-year career with Texaco and affiliates, Bud served for three years as a Director of Texaco Brazil S. A. Other collections he has formed include British North America, U.S. Possessions and Duck Stamps, and the Postal History of Kankakee County, Illinois.

Early in his resumption of adult collecting Bud joined the American Philatelic Society, as well as a host of other philatelic organizations. In the APS he is a Life Member, having served for 21 years on its Board, holding office as a Director, Vice President and the only three-term President ever.

Recently he concluded twelve years as a Vice President of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP), the interna-

tional group headquartered in Zurich. In this capacity he has served as FIP Coordinator at numerous World and International Exhibitions on three continents.

Membership in other philatelic organizations has brought Bud to office in many more. He has served as President of the American Philatelic Congress, the Pan American Philatelic Federation, The American Academy of Philately, The Texaco Stamp Club and The Haiti Philatelic Society. He has acted as a Trustee of the Philatelic Foundation and as a Director of the Postal History Foundation.

Bud has written extensively in a wide variety of publications on the philately of Haiti and on many other philatelic subjects, and continues to do so. For his articles in the American Philatelic Congress Books he has received all of their highest awards.

Early in his adult career he began judging philatelic exhibits, and is an accredited APS National and FIP International judge. He has served as jury President or Vice President as well as Team Leader at more than fifteen International exhibitions and as Jury Chairman at countless national exhbitions. As a result of these widespread interests and activities he has been recognized by a number of organizations. In addition to signing the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (RDP) in England, he has received the Lichtenstein Medal of the Collectors' Club of NY, the Luff Award (twice) of the American Philatelic Society for Distinguished Service to Philately and to the Society respectively, and the SEPAD Award for Service to Philately. He has been elected to the APS Writers' Unit Hall of Fame and the Arizona Philatelic Hall of Fame. He is a Fellow of both the Royal Philatelic Societies of London and Canada, and an honorary life member of the American Philatelic Congress.

Bud's association with Canada, where he has traveled often and far, and with Canadian philatelists and philately, is extensive and a particular pleasure for him. He has enjoyed a long friendship and association with the doyen of Canadian philately, Harry Sutherland, and with Ken Rowe, Bill Robinson, Jim Kraemer, Mike Madesker and Charles Verge, to mention some of the many illustrious Canadian collectors and dignitaries. He attended and exhibited at the 1987 CAPEX and was privileged to serve as FIP coordinator for both the Youth Exhibition CANADA '92 in Montreal and CAPEX '96.

He addressed the Canadian Specialists' group a few years ago at their meeting in Toronto. He has spoken to numerous US fraternal, church, youth and social groups on the joys of stamp collecting, and served as MC or principal speaker at many philatelic banquets and similar functions.

Bud's partner through 51 years of this philatelic voyage, Mary Kay, was helpful and supportive, as well as tolerant of both the time and funds he expended in its pursuit. She enjoyed many domestic and international philatelic outings with him. Her collecting interest was "friends", of which she made hundreds. Bud still feels her loss of almost nine years ago, but he is well supported by his daughter, son and his wife, who now often join him in the same type of travel that Mary Kay and he enjoyed, and are equally tolerant of the vagaries and whims of philatelists.

Bud hopes his pleasant and fulfilling tour through life and philately will continue right up until his album pages are closed for the last time.

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- ✔ Resource Books
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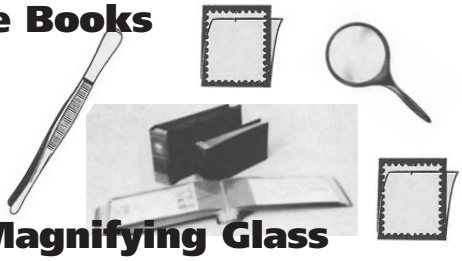

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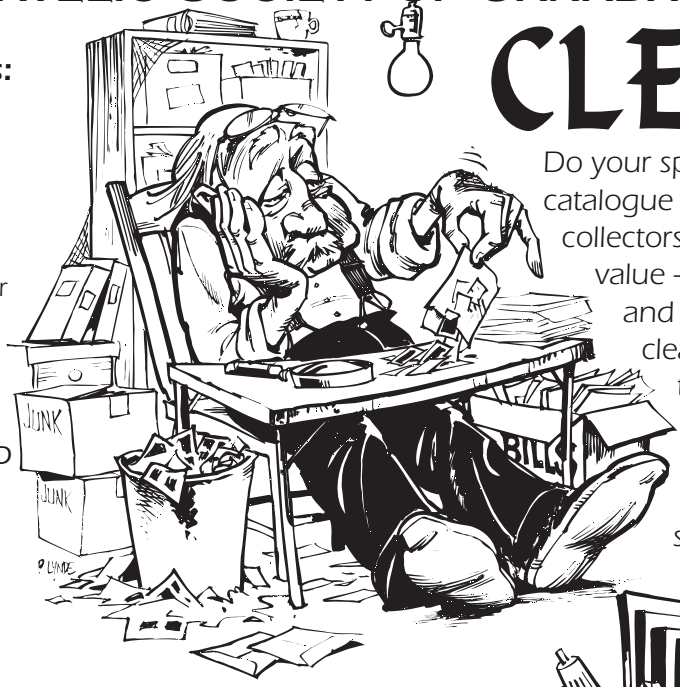

CLEAN-UP

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In Memoriam

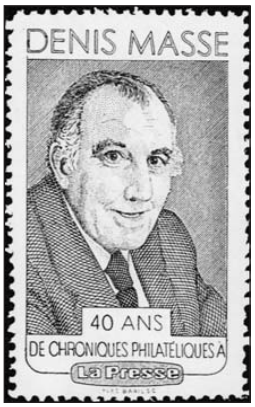
By / Par François Brisse

Denis Masse

Denis Masse died in the palliative care unit of Nôtre-Dame Hospital in Montréal on January 30, 2002.

Mr. Masse was one of the key members who, in September 1982, decided to form the Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques, AQEP. Of all the founding members, the success of the Académie was dearest to his heart: It was his Académie. He was responsible for it and he loved the monthly meetings that usually concluded at a good restaurant.

When he was in charge of scheduling meetings, he always ensured that he found a restaurant to fit the occasion. On one occasion, participants spent an evening at the Tric Trac, a Lebanese restaurant, listening to a talk on the French Post Offices in Beirut. On another occasion, they listened to a presentation on the Mexican Issues of 1950-1970 at the Casa Mateo restaurant in Old Montreal.



Only two years ago Denis Masse was elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. He was very proud of this honour and was touched when, in April 2001 at the Royal Convention in Dorval, he was inducted as a Fellow of the Society. That same year he was honoured many times for his involvement in Canadian philately.

Denis has penned many articles, stories, and pamphlets on a number of subjects. However, he will be particularly remembered for his long-running weekly stamp column which appeared in La Presse for 40 years without interruption. I don't think anyone has surpassed this unique achievement.

To mark this feat, Yves Baril, a former engraver at the Canadian Banknote Company, produced a commemorative vignette in a stamp format for presentation to Denis. It was given to him just a few days before his death. Although Denis was gravely ill at the time, it was our fervent wish that he remain well long enough to be able to appreciate this recognition for his outstanding contribution to philately.

François Brisse
Président de l'AQEP and Director, RPSC.

Denis Masse

Denis Masse nous a quitté mercredi soir, le 30 janvier 2002. Il était aux soins palliatifs de l'Hôpital Notre-Dame, et depuis plusieurs jour il sommeillait sous l'effet des drogues pour atténuer les douleurs de ce cancer qui le rongeait.

Denis était un de ceux qui, en septembre 1982, s'étaient réunis et décidèrent de la création de l'Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques, l'AQEP. Mais il était, de tous les membres fondateurs, celui qui tenait le plus à cœur au bon fonctionnement de l'Académie. C'était son Académie, il en aimait particulièrement ces sorties conférences mensuelles qui se terminaient toujours par un bon dîner au restaurant. En tant que Maître de conférence il prenait un soin particulier, mais il y trouvait beaucoup de plaisir, à sélectionner le restaurant en fonction du thème de la causerie de la soirée. C'est ainsi que nous nous retrouvions une fois au Tric Trac, un restaurant Libanais, pour une conférence sur la Poste civile française à Beyrouth entre 1900 et 1930, ou une autre fois une soirée mexicaine conjuguait un dîner à la Casa de Matéo et une conférence sur la Série courante du Mexique de 1950 à 1975.

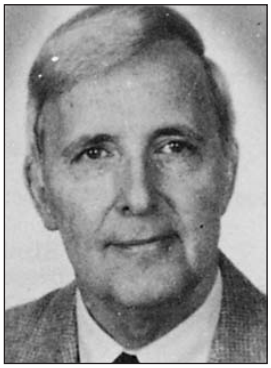
C'était il y a deux ans seulement que Denis avait été invité à joindre le rang des fellows de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, la Royale. Il était très fier de cet honneur et très ému lorsque en avril dernier il était venu apposer sa signature au grand livre de la Royale lors de sa 77ième convention à Dorval. Cette même année Denis recevait de nombreux témoignages pour marquer son effort soutenu de la philatélie au Canada. Ses écrits ne se comptent plus, malgré cela il y a un nombre magique que plusieurs pourraient lui envier. Par cela je voudrais souligner les 40 années de chroniques philatéliques hebdomadaires parues sous sa plume dans La Presse. Ceci est un record qui sera difficile à égaler ou à surpasser. Pour marquer cet accomplissement nous avions enrôlé le graveur Yves Baril, membre d'honneur de l'AQEP, à produire une vignette, au format d'un timbre-poste, en vue de la remettre à Denis. La vignette, qui illustre ce message, a été apportée à Denis quelques jours avant son décès. Malgré l'état avancé de sa maladie nous espérons tous qu'il a pu apprécier ce dernier hommage à sa carrière.

William (Bill) Eyre

It is with sadness that we report the death of a good friend and supporter of Canadian philately. Richard William (Bill) Eyre, of Chelsea, Quebec, a life member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, passed away on Sunday, December 30, 2001 at the age of 70.

Bill served as Co-chairman for Canada '82, the International Philatelic Youth Exhibition held in Toronto. At the time he was Postal Administration Director at Canada Post Corporation in Ottawa.

In 1984 he served as President for the second Canadian Philatelic Youth Exhibition which was held in Montreal, Quebec. Mr. Eyre had been promoted in 1983 to Executive Director – Retail Marketing, at Canada Post Corporation headquarters.



Besides his beloved wife, the former Mary Carroll, Mr. Eyre left a family of five: Rosemary (Mrs. George McManus), Carroll, Anthony and his wife Diane, Lorraine (Danny), and Jennifer. A son, Joseph, lost his life in a tragic car accident shortly after Bill's retirement.

The funeral was held at St. Patrick's Basilica in Ottawa on January 3rd. Interment to be at St. Stephen's Cemetery in Old Chelsea, Quebec in the spring.

The Royal Philatelic Society, its members and directors, extend their condolences and sympathy to Mrs. Eyre and her family.

President's Page / La page du président

By/Par Charles J.G. Verge

The message you are reading was written before our 74th Convention in Edmonton to meet the publication deadlines of *The Canadian Philatelist*. In the next issue you will be able to read my President's Report on the state of the Society. In advance though, let me tell you that our Society is financially sound, our magazine is receiving good support and acclaim and although we are still losing members overall we have had an increase of 17 per cent in new membership since our last Convention.

In 1988, Canada Post and the government of the time decided to divest themselves of the Canadian Postal Museum and to split its assets between the National Archives and the Canadian Museum of Civilisation. The government did this despite the hue and cry of collectors and philatelists. Although many philatelic writers, like our former Director the late Ralph Mitchener kept the flame burning, nothing was really done to raise the museum from its embers until 1997 when a new postal museum was opened at the Canadian Museum of Civilisation. This museum concentrated primarily on the artefacts related to the post and the art of collecting. Despite many solid temporary exhibits, museum staff members were frequently asked how come Canada's stamps were not on display.

The impetus for the reopening of the Canadian Postal Museum in 1997 and its current growth can squarely be laid on the shoulders of Canada Post's current President and former Chairman of the Board, André Ouellet, an Honorary Life Member of The RPSC. Mr. Ouellet, has been keenly interested in philately for more than 30 years and continues to this day. Many of the Canadian Postal Museum's projects, publications and temporary exhibits would not have come to fruition without his personal involvement and funding from Canada Post.

The Canadian Postal Archives has also benefited by Mr. Ouellet's interest and Canada Post's contributions. Have you seen their new Web site? This virtual tour of our Canadian stamp heritage is not only a museum in itself but a wonderful research tool. There is more to come as Mr. Ouellet promises a major project for this summer. I would like to go on record to thank Mr. Ouellet and Canada Post for their unstinting support and involvement in the Canadian Postal Museum and Canada's postal heritage.

J'écris ce message avant notre 74e Convention qui se tiendra à Edmonton afin de rencontrer les délais de publication *du Philatéliste canadien*. Dans le prochain numéro vous pourrez lire mon Rapport du Président sur l'état de la Société. En avant-première je me permets de vous dire que nous sommes dans un bon état financier, notre publication reçoit un support marqué ainsi que des récompenses et que même si nous perdons encore des membres nous avons eu une augmentation de 17% chez les nouveaux membres depuis notre dernière Convention.

En 1988, Postes Canada et le gouvernement au pouvoir décidèrent de se débarrasser du Musée canadien de la poste et de verser ses avoirs aux Archives nationales et au Musée canadien des civilisations. Le gouvernement a procédé nonobstant les cris et les heurs des philatélistes et des collectionneurs. Quoique plusieurs chroniqueurs philatéliques tel que notre ancien Directeur, le regretté Ralph Mitchener, ont gardé la flamme vivante rien n'a été fait pour faire renaître le Musée avant 1997 lorsque un nouveau musée postal ouvra ces portes au Musée canadien des civilisations. Ce musée concentra ses efforts sur les artefacts reliés à la poste et à l'art de la collection. Même si le musée mettait en place des expositions temporaires de premier ordre, les membres du personnel se faisaient souvent interroger sur le fait qu'il n'y avait pas de collection canadienne des timbres-poste.

La responsabilité première pour la réouverture du Musée canadien de la poste en 1997 et sa croissance constante depuis peut facilement être mise sur les épaules du Président actuel de Postes Canada, et ancien Président du Conseil, André Ouellet, un membre à vie honoraire de La SRPC. Depuis plus de 30 ans, Monsieur Ouellet voue un intérêt marqué pour la philatélie, un intérêt qu'il cultive encore. Plusieurs des projets du Musée canadien de la poste, ses publications et expositions temporaires n'auraient pas été réalisés si ce n'était pas de l'implication personnelle de Monsieur Ouellet et du financement de Postes Canada.

Les Archives postales canadiennes ont aussi bénéficié de l'intérêt de Monsieur Ouellet et des contributions de Postes Canada. Avez-vous visité leur nouveau site web? Cette tournée virtuelle de notre héritage de timbres-poste est non seulement un musée mais un outil de recherche indispensable. Monsieur Ouellet indique qu'il y a d'autres initiatives en marche et il nous promet un projet important pour cet été. Je me dois de remercier publiquement Monsieur Ouellet et Postes Canada pour leur patronage et leur participation dans le Musée canadien de la poste et le patrimoine postal canadien.

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Letters / Lettres

Dear Editor / Cher rédacteur

Dear Editor:

I am quite concerned with several of the recent comments appearing on *The Canadian Philatelist*'s editorial pages. While I do understand some of the controversial arguments advocating the reprinting of previously-published articles from other non-TCP sources, they are nevertheless anathema to me (and I suspect to other members as well). Any ideas of reprinting previous articles published elsewhere (in their entirety) should be immediately dismissed for this course will ultimately result in a substandard journal relying on recycled information that will serve little purpose.

Philatelic journal space is always critical and at a premium. Why would members advocate the reprinting of information, especially when it is reasonably accessible elsewhere? In his letter to *The CP* (Jan.-Feb. 2002), Bruce Holmes noted that information can be found through the National Postal Archives and on the World Wide Web.

Furthermore, the American Philatelic Research Library holds an extensive selection of worldwide philatelic publications and material which interested members can access and even obtain photocopies at a nominal fee (members need not be American Philatelic Society members). Information is out there, accessible, and available if one puts in a minimal bit of effort.

Recycling articles, even award-winning ones, smacks of laziness, no originality, poor member support as contributors and philatelic authors, and a dangerous (if not embarrassing) precedent. If *TCP*'s editorl must turn to this option and rely upon other publications, or articles which are not updated and contemporaneous, I feel we are in desperate trouble as an organization!

The "original only" policy does not need tampering or "fixing." The policy does not imply that The RPSC is only exclusively open to advanced philatelists. Original articles will always appeal to both novices and specialists (the question of originality is not the issue). This policy does imply, however, that The RPSC and *The Canadian Philatelist* are interested in promoting and fostering original research and information which will add to members' philatelic knowledge and interest in our hobby. To do otherwise will ultimately result in a dismal future.

Sincerely yours,
Dean W. Mario, #23174

Dear Editor:

Whilst renewing my membership dues for 2002 I would like to take this opportunity to make a couple of comments in connection with your publication *The Canadian Philatelist*. These comments are being made in full appreciation that it is easy to sit in the catbird seat and criticize without taking any responsibility for meeting publishing deadlines, etc.

Although there are a number of articles (and good ones too) which deal with topics of general interest we seem to be concentrating heavily towards Canadian stamp technicalities with their attendant intricacies to the neglect of what is happening in other areas. I guess I like to be entertained and the reprinted article covering the overprinted issues of Panama did just that but such general articles seem relatively rare. Yes, I confess my interest is in the Commonwealth prior to 1956 and that may bring an instant snort of derision from some of your contributors who take issue with the so called past overbearing influence of 'classic' on your journal. However, there should be, in my view, a balance between the old, recent and new – and we don't have much of that. A case in point is the withdrawal of the column on auction results. I believe we were told to get such information from the Internet. Are we handing over our hobby to the Internet?

"SAGESSE"

OUR INVESTMENT EXPERT TIPS SOME GOOD STAMPS

IF you have not already obtained a copy of the 1958 De La Rue printing of the G.B Windsor Castle £1 you are advised to do so at once, because straws in the wind point to an eventual shortage of mint copies.

At 25% over face these are worth having—and I hope to tell you more of this potential 'good thing' at a later date.

SAAR 1950 200f. S.G.295

This 'Air' commemorative for Saar's Admission to Council of Europe continues to appreciate and in view of the great popularity of this territory it is perfectly safe to forecast a bright future for this handsome stamp.

Today's catalogue quotations are behind the market and dealers are paying high prices for this commemorative.

Used copies—if you can find them—and any purchase at around cat. will ensure that you have a worthwhile item.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

The ever-popular K.G.VI series contains many little-known scarce stamps which can be picked up as normals and the 1938 1/- is worth searching for.

Listed as CW.9 black on emerald-green chalky paper, the stamp does not receive a separate S.G. listing but is grouped under S.G.101, this means that a dealer who does not use the CW. listing will in all probability sell the stamp as a normal, and a 1/- value worth 10/- will appeal to all collectors if available at double face!

For those who are not too sure of this variety—and there are many collectors who have never seen a copy—the following identification is offered: the so-called 'olive back' is well-known and in general appearance it resembles the original 1/-. The exceptions are that, firstly, the back of CW.9 is always green and no gum-browning is present; secondly, the blue-green surfacing of the paper shows up well when placed beside the contemporary 'olive-back'. Also, whereas the 'green-back' 1/- provides a reaction to the 'silver' test for chalky paper, the gum-deterioration of the 'olive-back' usually renders the test quite ineffectual.

It is interesting to record that used copies—which are very scarce—have the same green back. Perhaps these observations will enable you to pick out this stamp and if you are fortunate then give yourself a pat on the back because, as a general rule, this elusive item is only present in specialized collections.

BARBADOS

I have received several enquiries concerning the 'Kingston Relief Fund' provisional of 1907 which was recently offered at a knock-out price by a prominent dealer, who was surprised by the response to his 'quarter-cat.' offer! This startling bargain bears no relation to the true value of the stamp and when the stock is exhausted it cannot be replaced at anything approaching the original purchase.

I am sure that but for the inherent dislike by collectors for provisionals which carry a surcharge, this stamp would be more highly-priced in the catalogue. Anyway, B.W.I. provisionals at knock-out prices are the exception and you are advised to purchase.

EUROPA

In view of the ever-increasing demand and the interest displayed in these issues the series should be completed without delay.

Concentrate on picking-up the earlier sets before prices harden and I am sure that even 'buy at best' items in the future will justify the premium outlay. It seems quite obvious (and the majority of dealers will endorse this opinion) that these stamps will form a nice investment which, although not spectacular, will continue to show a regular appreciation.

KUWAIT 1955 CW.58-60, S.G.107-109

Now is a wonderful opportunity to pick-up real bargains before prices increase substantially. Little or no previous publicity has been accorded these high values and now the 'sleepers' have awakened with a real impact. A steady demand for these three stamps has revealed that stocks are non-existent; even now it is difficult to buy at existing catalogue quotes.

It is not too late to snap up odd copies and if the opportunity arises do not worry about the odd coppers but go ahead and buy without any misgivings.

Persian Gulf issues are always popular and I am certain that this time we are on a really good thing.

MALTA 1921-22, ½d S.G.98

In used condition copies are seldom, if ever, encountered. So far my search for a stamp catalogued at 8d. has been fruitless and I am not giving away any secrets when I emphasize the scarcity of this little 'sleeper'.

No satisfactory reason is offered for the absence of this stamp; my enquiries in the George Cross island have produced nothing of interest concerning this minor 'rarity'.

RHODESIA and NYASALAND 10/- and £1, CW.14-15, S.G.14-15

Used copies of these large handsome high values are in great demand and whilst they can be obtained at existing market prices they are a good buy.

CW. quotations are too low and nice copies are not available at their prices. Since S.G. are too high it means that the discerning collector can fix his buying price somewhere between the two quotations and at this price no one can go wrong.

When fixing the prices for this pair of stamps CW. accurately assessed the relative numbers of used copies available, *but they could not be expected to estimate the huge demand.*

If the publishers read these notes, no doubt their future Q.E. catalogue will put matters right!

KENYA, UGANDA and TANGANYIKA

Some years ago when viewing a wonderful collection of early issues 1903-27 I was told of the strange scarcity of the 12c. stamps. Since then I have kept a careful watch on all occasions and find that this value is seldom seen.

Used copies are always missing both from stock books and collections. If you come across any 'spare' 12c values, grab hold of them, because they should prove to be good holdings.

There is a considerable demand to complete sets (yes, I know all about the high values!) and this cannot be satisfied without supplies of the 12c. The scarcity is probably due to the relative non-employment for postal purposes during currency of the 12c. and it escaped the usual close attention of collectors.

FRENCH SOUTHERN and ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES

I have confidence in these attractive issues and the latest set looks like being very popular. Three of the four lower values portray in a striking manner Albatross, Skua and Cormorant and the Air 200f. shows another bird 'Hertebergen' which is new to most collectors of birds.

There is no doubt that considerable numbers of these new stamps will be rapidly absorbed by thematic collectors and in view of the popularity of this 'new' territory, sets taken up at new-issues rates should turn out to be worthwhile items.

FRANCE 1950 1,000f., S.G.1054

This attractive 'air' of large format has a long way to go and the present demand shows no sign of easing off. With mint copies ahead of the catalogue and used examples eagerly taken-up, very shortly it will be a 'buy at best' item.

Used copies for preference, which are certain to pay dividends in the future—and this future is not too far distant. If you wish to buy do not haggle over the premium which will almost certainly be asked, because dealers are quite as astute as collectors!

Always bear in mind that, as a general rule, Continental demands far exceed those present here, also many dealers are agents for foreign buyers, thereby keeping existing supplies well pruned.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Last month I strongly tipped the 1952 set and the new Commonwealth K.G.VI Catalogue confirms my opinions. I doubt very much whether it will be possible to buy at any discount off the new quotations but even if you have to pay almost full cat. I still think that future years will show your purchase to full advantage. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that this is the first set of a new stamp 'country' which is very popular indeed.

132 "SAGESSE" GIVES USEFUL "HINTS" EVERY MONTH *The Stamp Magazine*

There are many fine articles in other philatelic journals which your readers may find informative and entertaining which could be reprinted with permission. Such a procedure could also help the Editor who is scrambling to find made-in-Canada content for the next issue. An idea: many years ago *The Stamp Magazine* (UK) carried a column by "Sagesse" which dealt with rarity and future prospects of particular stamp issues – not just for the Commonwealth but, I believe, U.S. and foreign issues as well. Is it worth a try here?

Anyway these are my thoughts for 2002 and thank you for taking the time to read this ramble.

Yours sincerely,
Glen Culham,
Ottawa, ON

Dear Editor:

In the March/April issue of our Journal I note a letter written to you by one Dr. A. Holland, of Port Alberni, BC, who is seeking information on how to exhibit.

Some years ago (it was when Bill Robinson of Vancouver was President of The RPSC) my club, The Lakeshore Stamp Club Inc., produced a one-day seminar – EXPEX – (Explaining Philatelic Exhibiting) for the benefit of our members who wanted to get their feet wet in the exhibiting waters. The Club has put on this seminar once a year for several years and some of our "graduates" have gone on to garner gold medals at the National level here in Canada. The seminar is led by about four club members who are experienced exhibitors. At the time of its development, a copy of the complete 'ball of wax' (with illustrations) was made available to The RPSC, and Bill Robinson wrote a piece about it for *TCP*. The RPSC announced that a free copy could be had for the asking.

However, our Club Seminar was designed to be given to a group… I somehow don't think that an individual sitting down to read the 'manual' by himself would get 100 per cent benefit from the exercise. And from the sound of Dr. Holland's letter I get the impression that if he is a member of a local club it is not large enough to hold club exhibitions on a regular basis. If that is the case, then I would like to suggest to him that he acquire a copy of Randy L. Neil's excellent publication… *The New Philatelic Exhibitor's Handbook* (published by The Traditions Press, Shawnee-Mission, Kansas). No one who is the slightest bit interested in exhibiting should be without this bible on the subject.

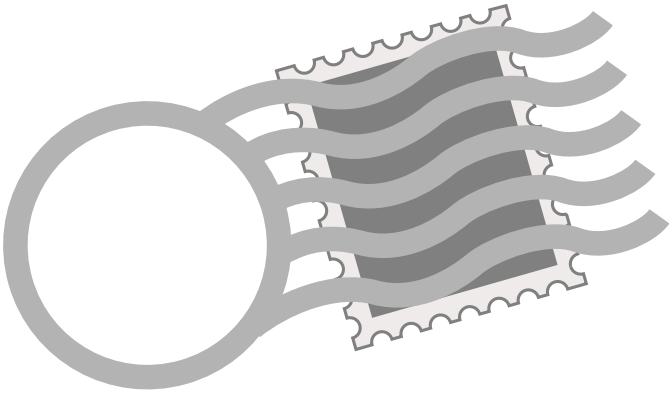
I would appreciate your passing on to Dr. Holland the gist of my foregoing remarks.

Thank You.
Raymond W. Ireson,
Director

We were happy to do so.
Editor

Hi Editor;

I just wanted to send along a note to say that I agree completely with Paul den Ouden's letter in the Jan.-Feb. issue of *TCP*. I'm sure that George Pepall didn't mean his comment re Bob Chaplin's exhibiting "like most true philatelists...", to come out the way it did. But certainly the inference is there that you aren't a "real philatelist" if you don't exhibit. Unfortunately this perception is very prevalent within the hobby. A former American Philatelic Society president used to drive me bananas with his sanctimonious articles in *The American Philatelist* on the superiority of those who exhibit versus those who don't. It is an attitude that I am afraid is shared by too many people in the upper levels of both the APS and The RPSC. It is equally unfortunate that exhibiting, certainly at the international level, is becoming the exclusive preserve of the wealthy. How many of us can afford to show in an FIP exhibition – assuming that we have a qualified exhibit – when you are looking at frame fees in the area of $50 U.S. a crack? I make these comments as someone who has been on both sides of this argument over the years, as an exhibitor and judge and now as a philatelist / postal historian who has no interest whatsoever in exhibiting ever again. Let the exhibiting fraternity continue to exhibit, and good luck to them.



But please don't look down your noses at the rest of us who simply collect for the pleasure the hobby brings us. We are every bit as competent, knowlegeable and skilled in the areas that we collect as you are, even if we don't trot our stuff out at some PEX or other.

Kind regards,
Michael Millar, FRPSC - L7537.

An average international frame fee is $35 U.S.
Editor

Dear Editor,

John Davies' letter relating to Canadian definitives in the March-April issue deserves some comment. The low value Traditional Trades Definitives issued in April 29,1999 were awarded the first prize for artistic quality at the Philatelic Fine Arts Festival in Asagio, Italy in 2000 for stamps issued in 1999. The jury called the stamp designs "true works of art."

Mr. Davies may not like these stamps, but "boring" they are not. They prominently display human hands at work, the most wonderful instruments of human creation. This issue dominates my growing collection of human hands on stamps.

I hope Mr. Davies 'likes' the ONE ignominous stamp issued to pay tribute to Canada's Governors General.

Michael O. Nowlan
Oromocto NB

Dear Editor:

I am the organizer of the Third Reich Study Group of the Germany and Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain and would be most grateful if you would grant me permission to reprint the article "Operation Wasserwelle" which appeared in your latest issue Vol. 53 No. 1 Jan./Feb. 2002. I have already been in touch with the author, Mr. Ken Lewis, and secured his agreement.

Full acknowledgements would, of course, be given to both the author and your own journal.

Thanking you very much in anticipation,
Yours sincerely,
John Rawlings

The RPSC is pleased to grant reprint permission to the Third Reich Study Group of the Germany and Colonies Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

Editor

Coming Events / Calendrier

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

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

LOCAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS LOCAUX

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 figureront dans de prochains numéros.

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 9, 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. 5, 2002: GRVPA Stamp Fair (2002+)
Oct. 12, 2002: Guelph; Kincardine; Bracebridge
Oct. 19, 2002: Brantford; Kingston; Barrie
Oct. 19, 2002: Essex County Stamp Club Show
Oct. 26, 2002: London Middlesex
Nov. 2, 2002: Chatham; Hamilton; North Toronto; Trenton
Nov. 3, 2002: Strathroy
Nov. 9, 2002: Cambridge

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

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 Web site at www.grandpex.com for more information.

June 2, 2002: Owen Sound Stamp Club Show and Bourse will be held at the Harry Lumley Bayshore Community Centre. Exhibits, buy, sell, and trade philatelic material, silent auction. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Contact Bob Ford at 721 8th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3A5, phone (519) 376-4788 or e-mail robford@log.on.ca or Bob Watson at 327 11th St. W. Owen Sound, ON N4K 3S9, phone (519) 376-1270 or e-mail rhwatson@sympatico.ca. Visit their Web site: www3.sympatico.ca/rhwatson/stampclub.

June 22, 2002: North Toronto Stamp Club 2002 Stamp Show and Bourse will be held at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, 777 Lawrence Ave. E. at Lesley St., Don Mills, ON. Free parking and admission. Wheelchair access. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Contact Herb at (416) 445-7720, fax (416) 444-1273, or e-mail ntstampclub@yahoo.ca.

Setp. 21, 2002: North Toronto Stamp club 2002 Stamp Show and Bourse will be held at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, 777 Lawrence Ave. E. at Lesley St., Don Mills, ON. Free parking and admission. Wheelchair access. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Contact Herb at (416) 445-7720, fax (416) 444-1273, or e-mail ntstampclub@yahoo.ca.

Nov. 2, 2002: North Toronto Stamp club 2002 Stamp Show and Bourse will be held at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, 777 Lawrence Ave. E. at Lesley St., Don Mills, ON. Free parking and admission. Wheelchair access. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Contact Herb at (416) 445-7720, fax (416) 444-1273, or e-mail ntstampclub@yahoo.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

May 4-5, 2002: ORAPEX 2002, Ottawa's National Stamp Exhibition and the 41st Annual RA Stamp Club Exhibition and Bourse, wil be held in the Curling Rink of the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa. Free admission and parking. Competitive exhibits, more than 25 dealers, Canada's Sixth National Philatelic Literature Exhibition, lectures, judging critique, and social activities. Hours; Sat. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Dick Malott, Publicity Officer, ORAPEX 2002, 16 Harwick Cres., Nepean, ON K2H 6R1, (613) 829-0280, fax (613) 829-7673, e-mail rmalott@magma.ca.

Aug. 15-18, 2002: STAMPSHOW 2002 in Atlantic City, NJ.

Sept. 20-22, 2002: PIPEX 2002, sponsored by the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs (in this case also hosted by the NWFSC), a joint Royal Philatelic Society of Canada / American Philatelic Society national-level show, will be held at the 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.

Sept. 26-29, 2002:

Sept. 26-29, 2002: BNAPEX 2002, the annual convention/exhibition of The British North America Philatelic Society, will be hosted by the Inland Empire Philatelic Society at the Spokane Convention Center. Competitive member exhibits, dealer bourse, seminars, local tours, and social activities. Contact J.D. Arn at N 17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA 99005 USA, call (509) 467-5521, or e-mail johndarn@aol.com. Also view the Society Web site at www.bnaps.org.

Feb. 23-March 2, 2003: AmeriStamp Expo 2003 in Biloxi, Mississippi.

ROYAL * ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's annual exhibition and convention. Dates and locations for upcoming years:

May 30-June 1, 2003 in Hanover, Ontario;
May 28-30, 2004 in Halifax, Nova Scotia;
MAY 27-29, 2005 in London, Ontario;
June 20-25, 2006 in St. John's, Newfoundland.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

Aug. 2-11, 2002: PHILAKOREA 2002 World Stamp Exhibition will be held in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The Canadian Commissioner is Charles J.G. Verge, e-mail vergec@sympatico.ca. (Entries closed.)

Nov. 17-24, 2002: Exposicion Filatélica España 2002, The World Youth Philatelic Exhibition, has been postponed. The show will be held in Salamanca on Nov. 16-23.

Chapter Meetings/Réunions des clubs membres

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 Cr., Whitby, ON L1N 6C4. (905) 430-2637. E-mail: richard.weigand@sympatico.ca.

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE l'OUTAOUAIS (APO)

Les membres de l'APO, chapitre 190 de la SRPC, se réunissent tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin avril, de 18h30 à 21h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Châlet Fontaine, 120 rue Charlevoix à Hull (Québec). Carte de membre 20 $ (10$ pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encans, 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 Châlet Fontaine, 120 Charlevoix, Hull, Québec. 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 TIMBRÉS" 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, Broisbriand, 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 pm at Parkview Centre, 189 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. Oct. to June 2-4 p.m. and the 3rd Tues. year round 7:30-9:30 p.m. at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Brampton, ON. Contact: Bramalea Stamp Club, Box 92531, Bramalea, ON L6W 4R1.

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to May, and the 1st Tues. in June, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St. ON at 7 p.m., short business meeting at 8 p.m., followed by a program. Circuit books, five dealers. Contact: Secretary, Box 25003, 119 Colborne St. W., Brantford, ON N3T 6K5; (519) 753-9425

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every Wed., Sept. to June, at 7:30 p.m. in the Amenity Room, Grosvenor Building, 1040 W. Georgia St. Contact: B.C.P.S., 2955 West 38th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 2X2.

BROCK/PRESCOTT STAMP CLUB

Meets the 3rd Wed. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. at Wall Street United Church, 5 Wall St., Brockville, ON. Contact Roy Brooks at (613) 342-7569.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: 1st Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. Auctions on 3rd Wed. of month except Dec., 7:30 p.m. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. SW. Contact: Calgary Philatelic Society, PO Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6.

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB

Meets the 3rd Mon.Sept. to June at 7 p.m. Short meeting at 8 p.m. at Allen Bradley Cafeteria, Dundas Street, Cambridge, ON. Two dealers, club circuit. Contact: Charlie Hollett, (519) 740-6657, 3-10 Isherwood Ave., Cambridge, ON N1R 8L5.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 187, yearly membership for Canadians $20 Cdn, for Americans $22 Cdn. and for all other countries $25. No formal meetings, but members join the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON at 7:30 p.m. every Mon. except June to Aug. Contact: Ron Miyanishi, 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 Bldg., 4600 Bathurst St., Willowdale, ON. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, 33-260 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, ON M5A 1N1. (416) 635-1749.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to May 8-9:30 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. Barsi at (613) 394-2024, M. Leedham at (613) 392-7462 or S. 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-email dorahrh@eagle.ca.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 205 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. in the Seniors' Drop-In, Vourneen "Buff" Jack Memorial Centre, 14 Victoria Square. Contact: Box 1073, Colborne, ON K0K 1S0.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA

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

DELTA STAMP CLUB

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

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 12 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., except June to Aug., at Stan 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 2J6. Keith Spencer (780) 437-1787 or e-mail ameech@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 lacumo@cogeco.ca.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

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 CLUB

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

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: rugbyron@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 Dundee, 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 Rd. and Albright St. Contact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcn.org or online at: www.hwcn.org/-ip029

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 3rd Thur. Sept. to June at 6 p.m. on eighth floor, 200 King St. W., Toronto, ON M5H 2Y2. Contact: Herb Kucera, secretary, (416) 494-1428, or e-mail herbkucera@rogers.com.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at Riverview Manor, 1155 Water St. N. Peterborough, ON. Contact Marie Olver at (705) 745-4993.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets on the 2nd Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m., Dr. Knox Middle School Cafeteria, 1555 Burtch 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 McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile, Chatham, ON, at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary, Allan Burk, 43 Sudbury Dr., Chatham, ON N7L 2K1.

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB

Chapter C-196 meets the 1st Wed. in the back of the Anglican Church on Russel St. at 7:30. Contact the club at Box 192, Kincardine, ON N2Z 2Y7 or call John Cortan at (519) 395-5819 or e-mail jcortan@hurontel.on.ca

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meets 7-9 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May at the Ongwanada Resource Centre, 191 Portsmouth Ave. Free parking and wheelchair access. Consignment table, auctions, bourse, OXFAM, and trading. Contact President S. Elphick, 905 Ambleside Cres., Kingston, ON K7P 2B2 (613) 389-7030, elphicks@home.com

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.

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 Podymow, President, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5. / Le chapitre 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 Podymow, 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.

MEDICINE HAT COIN &STAMP CLUB

Chapter 146 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7:30 p.m. in the Dot Wilkinson Room (SW door) of Westminster United Church, 101 6th Street SE. Contact: Manfred Sievert, 18 Cochran Dr. NW, Medicine Hat, AB T1A 6Y7.

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, or 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 #105-402 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

Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs. except July and Aug. 7 p.m. at the Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge St., Toronto. Sales circuit, auctions, speakers. Contact: Ben Marier, (416) 492-9311.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. except July and Aug. when meetings are held on only the 3rd Wed., at 6:30 p.m. in the lounge of the Centennial Arena, north side of Finch Ave. W., west of Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions, speakers, lectures. Contact: Joe Malboeuf at (905) 884-5503.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

The 1st affiliate of the RPSC, est. 1922, meets the 2nd Tues. Sept. to June at the Nova Scotia Museum. Contact: E. Sodero, 831 Tower Rd., Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7 p.m. in the cafeteria, St. Thomas Aquinas Secondary School, 124 Margaret Dr.. Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, Box 69643, Oakville, ON L6J 7R4.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB

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

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 65 meets 1st and 3rd Thurs. Sept. to May, at Knights of Columbus Hall, behind St. Rita's Catholic Church (Dundas St. E.) Woodstock, ON. Trading and junior program at 7 p.m., regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. Speakers, mini auctions, prizes, contests, dealers. Contact: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sun. 2-4 p.m. at the Okanagan University College Training Centre, 106 Warren Av. E. Contact: E.M. Proctor (Secretary), RR#4 S87 C9, Summerland, BC V0H 1Z0. (250) 494-4055.

PERTH STAMP CLUB

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

R.A. STAMP CLUB – OTTAWA

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

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

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

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

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

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

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 Tues. 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

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: ae245@sfn.saskatoon.sk.ca.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB

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

SIDNEY STAMP CLUB (SIDNEY, BC)

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

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

La S.P.Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l'église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère avenue, porte 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 PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD

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

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 1st Tues.at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: PO Box 11, Clifford ON, N0G 1M0. E-mail pkritz@logon.ca, Club President Peter Kritz, RR3, Hanover, ON N4N 3B9, Club Secretary Jim Measures, PO Box 11, Clifford, ON N0G 1M0. Annual Exhibition and show May 5, 2001. (519) 327-8265 or (519) 364-4752.

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB

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

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 85 meets the 2nd Tues. Sept. to June, in the St. Raphael School library, 109 Dublin St., at 7:30 p.m. Slide shows, presentations and auctions. Contact: Richard Vincer, Box 2211, Stn. A, Sudbury, ON P3A 4S1; (705) 983-1932.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTRAL

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

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 pm. Contact J.G. Doehler (416) 438-4862.

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. at the Sobey'scommunity room, Prince St.,.for a general meeting followed by a program and auction. Fourth Thurs is trading night.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE de MONTRÉAL

Chapter 3 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m., 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 Tues. except July and Aug., 7:30 p.m. at Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., 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. Deaf Centre of Manitoba, Meeting Room, 285 Pembina Hwy. Contact: Rick Penko, 3793 Vialoux Dr., Winnipeg, MB R3R 0A5, e-mail rpenko@escape.ca.

Membership Reports / Rapports des membres

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

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

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

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

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

INDIVIDUAL / INDIVIDUEL

I-27367 Charles J. Lablonde
15091 Ridgefield Ln
Colorado Springs, CO 80921-3554 USA

I-27368 John J. Berlettano*
INTERESTS: Worldwide, British Commonwealth cancelled stamps

I-27369 Norman E. Wagner
1320 - 720 13th Ave SW
Calgary, AB T2R 1M5
E-MAIL: normstamps@aol.com
INTERESTS: Precancels, squared circles - Canada, Assiniboia

I-27370 Warren D. Crossman
538 McWillie Ave.
Saskatoon, SK S7S 1B6
E-MAIL: wk.crossman@sk.sympatico.ca
INTERESTS: Canada, Ethiopia

I-27371 J.E. Cloutman
House 1 Beach View,
19 Cheung Fu Street
Cheung SHA, LANTAU
HONG KONG
E-MAIL: tanmenjc@netvigator.com

I-27372 Jeffrey Boulet
8540 152nd Street
Surrey, BC V3S 2M9

I-27373 Kerop Kouyoumdjian*

I-27374 Michael Perley*

I-27375 A. Donald Toelly*

I-27376 Douglas J. Gray
408-400 Micmac Blvd
Dartmouth, NS B3A 4L7
E-MAIL: djgps89@accesswave.ca
INTERESTS: Canada Imprint Blocks, NS Proofs

I-27377 Greg Barcroft
PO Box 22023
Sarnia, ON N2S 6J4
E-MAIL: info@stamphead.com
INTERESTS: General WW, Pre-1952 Commonwealth and Dead Countries

I-27378 J.F. Searle*

I-27379 Tony Vella
629 Trelawny Private
Ottawa, ON K2C 3M9
E-MAIL: tony.vella@rogers.com
INTERESTS: Sudan Camel Postman, British India

I-27380 Del D. Peters
302 - 315 Berini Dr
Saskatoon, SK S7N 4M1
E-MAIL: nsmb@sk.sympatico.ca
INTERESTS: Elizabethan

I-27381 Peter Colwell*
INTERESTS: US, Canada

I-27382 Friedrich Meyer*

I-27383 John W. Coles
1540 Twin Bridge Lane
Lawrenceville, GA 30043 USA
E-MAIL: jcstamps@charter.net
INTERESTS: Canadian Mint VF NH

I-27384 Murray E. Riordon
Box 1123
Clinton, ON N0M 1L0
INTERESTS: Canada, France, Switzerland, topicals

I-27385 Germain Boulet
219 Rivière du Sud
Montmagny, QC G5V 3R9
E-MAIL: bouletg@globetrotter.net

I-27386 Joseph Romo, Jr
PO Box 2335
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 USA
E-MAIL: jjromo@uci.edu

I-27387 Ann E. Adams
414 Welsted St.
Napoleon, OH 43545 USA

I-27388 Frederick Vivier
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Windsor, ON N9E 4M1
E-MAIL: fredrock@wincom.net

I-27389 Sean Terris
4 Cinnabar Way
Stittsville, ON K2S 1Y4
E-MAIL: sterris4@rogers.com
INTERESTS: Canada, US, UN, Germany, Vatican City, Israel

I-27390 Michael Murphy
219 Princess Street
Saint John, NB E2L 1L2
E-MAIL: write46@hotmail.com
INTERESTS: Canadian stamps / covers, Bordeaux issue 1871-1876

V.I.P. MEMBER

V-27391 Musée de La Poste, Paris

RESIGNED / DÉMISSIONNAIRES

Oakville Stamp Club (C-135)
Armstrong, John E. (I-25514)
Beals, Ronald E. (I-24183)
Brouckxon, Richard (I-23567)
Burden, R. A. (I-8416)
Burges, Ivan R. W. (I-21989)
Carlin, Jr., Daniel J. (I-15525)
Chew, Bernard A. (I-23597)
Critelli, Thomas (I-26577)
Denton, John M. (I-26869)
Fehr, David A. (I-24909)
Frambers, Charles N. (I-24752)
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Hale, Thomas (I-26481)
Harbron, John D. (I-21040)
Hounsell, Robert (I-26513)
Hughes, William C. (L-24005)
Joy, Arthur (I-21689)
Keene, Norman (I-26205)
Kettler, Anthony (I-27060)
Laubitz, Gisela (I-26957)
Legati, Sergio (I-10910)
McFarlane, Gary Y. (I-22686)
McLellan, Edith (I-25883)
Milosevic, Boris (I-26651)
Norman, Douglas E. (I-13242)
Ostolaza, Victor R. (I-23302)
Palmatier, E.D. (I-25914)
Pedersen, Eddy W. (I-25433)
Peterson, James W. (I-26393)
Phelps, Peter F. (I-26380)
Quackenbush, Dortha (I-9870)
Racicot, Andre (I-26975)
Radvonausky, Harold R. (I-24170)
Rozon, Paulette (I-22997)
Sapinski, Dolores (I-25246)
Selby, D. Alan (I-15278)
Sirois, Luc (I-26622)
Skrepnek, Raymond (I-26940)
Smith MacDonald, G. (I-11141)
Taisne, Claude J. (I-25291)
Toop, Maureen (I-26348)
Trefry, Aubrey F. (I-26032)
Turley, Grant Gordon (I-14745)
Wilkie, Russell G. (I-23066)

DECEASED / NÉCROLOGIE

Benning, Emma (I-19207) Calgary, AB
Eyre, William (L-19807) Hull, QC
Jaroszonek, Richard (I-25782) Peterborough, ON
Masse, Denis (I-15691) Montréal, QC
Poole, Charles (I-6147) Nepean, ON
Sarson, Anthony L.J. (L-8459) Burlington, ON
Smith, M. (I-7000) Willowdale, ON
Steen, Piet (L-11490) Hinton, AB
Troop, Andrew J. (L-12454) West Hill, ON

CHANGE OF ADDRESS / CHANGEMENT D'ADRESSE

Credit Valley Philatelic Society (C-67)
903 - 1800 The Collegeway
Mississauga, ON L5L 5S4

Kingston Stamp Club (C-49)
905 Ambleside Cres
Kingston, ON K7P 2B2

Boone, Mel (L-12930)
Apt 2102, 500 Tower Lane Drive
Airdrie, AB T4B 2K7

Chapleau, Jeanne (I-26275)
130 Anny
Ste-Agathe-des-Monts, QC J8C 2Z7

Duguid, Glenn A. (L-18083)
710 - 405 Waverly St
Thunder Bay, ON P7B 1B8

Hurd, James T. (I-21163)
47 Montavista Ave
Ottawa, ON K2J 2P2

Kenney, Dale B. (I-26199)
P.O. Box 68145, Crowfoot RPO
Calgary, AB T3G 3N8

Laker, Robert E. (I-24848)
903 - 1800 The Collegeway
Mississauga, ON L5L 5S4

Lawryk, John (I-25217)
539 Oxford
Etobicoke, ON M8Y 4H2

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31 Williamstown Road
Doubleview, WA 6018
AUSTRALIA

Magnan, Francine (I-27102)
13241 Cîte des Bouchard
Mirabel, QC J7N 2B4

Marin, Guylaine G. (I-27191)
2553 Sparks Street
Ottawa, ON K4C 1A1

McCartney, H.J. (L-19450)
Brookdale Plaza Optical Outlet,
811A Chemong Rd
Peterborough, ON K9H 5A5

McGillivray, Warren R. (I-12197)
C/O ILO - ISSA,, P.O. Box 1
CH-1211, Geneva 22
SWITZERLAND

Peatman, A.N. (HL-3448)
2103 Haddow Drive
Edmonton, AB T6R 3B1

Potvin, André V. (HL-16005)
245 De la Mennais
Ste-Croix, QC G0S 2H0

Pressick, John G. (I-21776)
21 Nelson St W
Meaford, ON N4L 1N1

Ruimy, Joel D. (I-24481)
237 Gowan Ave
Toronto, ON M4J 2K7

Tannenbaum, Martin M. (L-8444)
139-05 85th Drive Suite 5B
Briarwood, NY 11435 USA

Exchanges Wanted / Demandes d'échange

Since The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is the national society of philatelists in Canada, many requests for exchange partners are referred to us. As a service to our members, we are pleased to present these names, so that those who wish to do so can make overseas contacts. Please note that we have no way of checking the credentials of the individuals who write to us asking that their names be published; therefore, we urge that caution be taken when answering these requests.

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada ne s'occupe pas normalement des échanges entre philatélistes, mais comme elle est la société philatélique nationale du Canada, on lui transmet de nombreuses demandes de philatélistes désireux de trouver des correspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi a t'elle décidé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms intéressés d'outrement, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent la faire. Je vous signale toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c'est pourquoi je vous conseille d'être prudent en répondant à ces demandes d'échange.

Franco Giardini
Via Avigliana 72
10096 Leumann (TO)
franco.giardini@libero.it

I am a member of the American Society of Polar Philatelist and the leader of many polar expeditions of the Italian team "ASS. GRANDE NORD" (also on Ellesmere Island). I have written a book in Italian-English about the postal history of Soviet drifting stations. We are now writing a booklet about USA and Canada drifting staions and need your help.

1. We are interested in buying or exchanging covers from USA-Canada drifting stations (for example LOREX) and we are also able to buy large collections.
2. We require more information (articles, documentations, etc.) about USA-Canada drifting stations that we hope your members will be able to provide.

Henrique Pacini
Rua Soares Castilho 131
Alto da Boa Vista
Ribeirão Preto SP Brazil
CEP: 14025-309

I am from Brazil and I collect postal stamps. I collect any type, and I sort them by country. I don't have many stamps from outside Brazil. Can you send me some? I would be glad to send you back Brazilian stamps!

Andrey Aphonin
PO Box 4748
183038, Murmansk-38
Russia
fax: +7 8152-23-85-41

I can provide stamps of the USSR and other countries on any topic, FDC, covers with cancellations on any topic, covers with cancellations of ships and ice breakers of the Murmanski Shipping Co., covers with cancellations of Polar Stations, North Pole, Antacrctice stamps, Expeditions in Arctic Region, and Antarctic Continents, covers with cancellations on the "Cosmos" topic. In exchange, I would like to receive mint, high quality stamps in full sets on the following topics: Fauna (Marine Life; W.W.F.), Cosmos (Apollo-11, Soyuz-Apollo, A.S.T.P., Halley's Comet - 1986).

One Last Word / Un dernier mot

By/Par Tony Shaman

When exhibits of Cinderella or back-of-the-book items such as revenue stamps and fiscal labels earn top awards at national-level shows, should *The Canadian Philatelist* lend its support or at least acknowledge this new trend in our hobby?

Note that I did not say philately or stamp collecting. I chose the term hobby purposely.

The collection of material now included in Display Class exhibits such as picture post cards, illustrated envelopes, greeting cards, magazine illustrations, photos, tobacco and liquor tax labels, seals, excise and revenue stamps, post office forms and directives, stamp dealer literature, addressed correspondence, and a whole host of similar memorabilia and collectibles, is something quite different from stamp collecting or philately.

George Pepall, in his letter to the editor in the March-April issue dealing with philatelic exhibits and exhibitors, defined philately as "love of postage fees exemption." While we can all probably agree that the foregoing list of items approved for inclusion in Display Class exhibits is not philatelic, we may not all agree that this type of material should be included in exhibits of postage stamps.

The question then becomes: should our hobby's mandate be expanded to include non-philatelic collectibles such as those included in Display Class exhibits and in the new Cinderella Class of exhibits recently outlined by the American Philatelic Society that include items such as bogus and phantom issues, promotional material, vignettes, and fantasy issues?

If so, the term philately is no longer applicable as by its very definition it would no longer describe what stamp collectors and postal historians collect.

Another term would need to be found or coined if one does no already exist. Coining names for our hobby is nothing new. "Philately" is the one that readily comes to mind. But there are others. "Marcophily," the study and collection of postmarks, is another. Is there an all-inclusive term that encompasses not only postage stamps and postal history but all of the other non-philatelic items that are exhibited alongside our traditional classes of exhibits?

If you read through our journal from the front and work your way to the back, you already know what it includes. But if you begin from the back, as some readers do, let me quickly summarize some of the articles we have in store for you.

Thanks to the expedient reporting by writer Virginia St-Denis, we have been able to include the proceedings of our just-concluded convention in Edmonton without delaying the journal's normal production schedule.

Introduced in this issue is also a new series of short anecdotes, entitled Jamaican Jottings, by "Busha" the term used by Jamaican field workers meaning "the boss".

George Pepall reviews some of the major royal jubilees commemorated on our stamps. And the life of Princess Margaret is not overlooked. Ken Magee, a director of our Society,

Lorsque des collections de vignettes para-philatéliques ou que des articles de l'arrière de l'album tels les vignettes et les timbres fiscaux remportent des premiers prix aux expositions nationales, une questions se pose : *Le philatéliste canadien* devrait-il soutenir ou à tout le moins reconnaître cette nouvelle tendance qui s'introduit dans notre passe-temps ?

Remarquez que je n'ai pas employé le terme philatélie ni collection de timbres. J'ai choisi le terme passe-temps intentionnellement.

Le matériel que l'on retrouve maintenant dans les expositions comme les cartes postales, les enveloppes illustrées, les cartes de souhait, les illustrations de périodiques, les photos, les vignettes fiscales de tabac ou de liqueur, les sceaux, les timbres de revenus et accises, les formulaires ou les directives provenant des postes, la documentation des marchands de timbres, la correspondance adressée et toute une foule de souvenirs et d'articles à collectionner de ce genre est bien autre chose que la collection de timbres ou philatélie.

Georges Pepall, dans sa lettre à l'éditeur du numéro de mars-avril sur les expositions philatéliques et les exposants, a défini la philatélie comme « l'amour de l'exonération des frais postaux ». Alors que nous sommes sans doute tous d'accord pour dire que la liste d'articles ordinairement approuvés pour les expositions n'est pas uniquement de nature philatélique, nous ne sommes pas tous d'accord pour inclure ces articles dans une exposition de timbres-poste.

La question devient alors : le mandat de notre passe-temps devrait-il être élargi afin d'inclure les articles à collectionner de nature non philatéliques tels ceux qu'on retrouve dans les expositions et ceux de la nouvelle catégorie d'exposition dite para-philatélique dont l'*American Philatelic Society* a récemment brossé le portrait et qui inclut des articles tels des faux et des émissions fantôme, du matériel de promotion, des vignettes et des émissions de fantaisie?

S'il en est ainsi, le terme philatélie, par définition, n'est plus approprié car il ne décrit plus ce que les collectionneurs de timbres et les historiens de la poste collectionnent.

Il faudrait alors trouver un autre terme ou en créer un nouveau s'il n'en existe pas. La création de termes n'est pas nouvelle pour notre passe-temps. Bien que « philatélie » soit celui qui nous vient automatiquement à l'esprit, il y en a d'autres comme « marcophilie », l'étude et la collection de marques postales. Existe-t-il un terme fourre-tout qui pourrait inclure non seulement les timbres et l'histoire postale mais aussi tous les articles non philatéliques présentés dans les expositions régulières ?

Si vous parcourez notre périodique de la première à la dernière page, vous connaissez déjà le contenu du présent numéro. Cependant, si comme certains lecteurs, vous commencez par la fin, laissez-moi vous résumer quelques-uns des articles qu'il a en réserve pour vous.

Grâce au reportage, arrivé à point-nommé, de Virginia St-Denis, nous avons pu inclure un compte-rendu de notre tout récent congrès d'Edmonton sans que l'horaire habituel de tombée de notre bulletin ne soit modifié.

Le présent numéro introduit une série de courtes anecdotes intitulées Jamaican Jottings (Notes de la Jamaïque), par « Busha », terme utilisé par les travailleurs des champs jamaïcains qui signifie « le patron ».

Georges Pepall passe en revue certains des principaux jubilés royaux que commémorent nos timbres. Dès lors on n'oublie pas la

has penned a short sketch paying tribute to the Queen's late sister.

Continued in this edition is a further instalment of the Pitcairn saga by "Raconteur." George Afken shares with us new information about the release date of the 1-cent Small Queen issue.

Joseph Monteiro presents an extensive study of a seldom seen phenomenon on Canadian stamps: incorrect values. And regular contributor Ken Lewis writes about a short-lived railway line in China.

Back also with this issue is the continuation of our regular "Fellows" column by George Pepall.

As in previous issues, we have attempted to include a mix of short, entertaining articles with a number of longer, more serious postal studies for your enjoyment.

vie de la princesse Margaret et Ken Magee, l'un des directeurs de la Société, esquisse un hommage à celle qui était la soeur de la reine.

La saga du capitaine Pitcairn se poursuit dans un nouvel épisode par le « raconteur ». Georges Afken partage avec nous des informations récentes sur la date d'émission du timbre petite reine à un sous.

Joseph Monteiro présente une étude approfondie d'un phénomène rarement vu dans les timbres canadiens : les valeurs erronées. Notre fidèle collaborateur, Ken Lewis, nous parle d'une ligne de chemin de fer qui n'a pas fait long feu en Chine. Nous retrouvons aussi dans ce numéro la rubrique « Fellows » par Georges Pepall.

Comme dans les numéros précédents, nous nous sommes efforcés, pour votre plaisir, d'inclure une variété d'articles courts et divertissants ainsi que des études plus longues et plus approfondies sur la poste.

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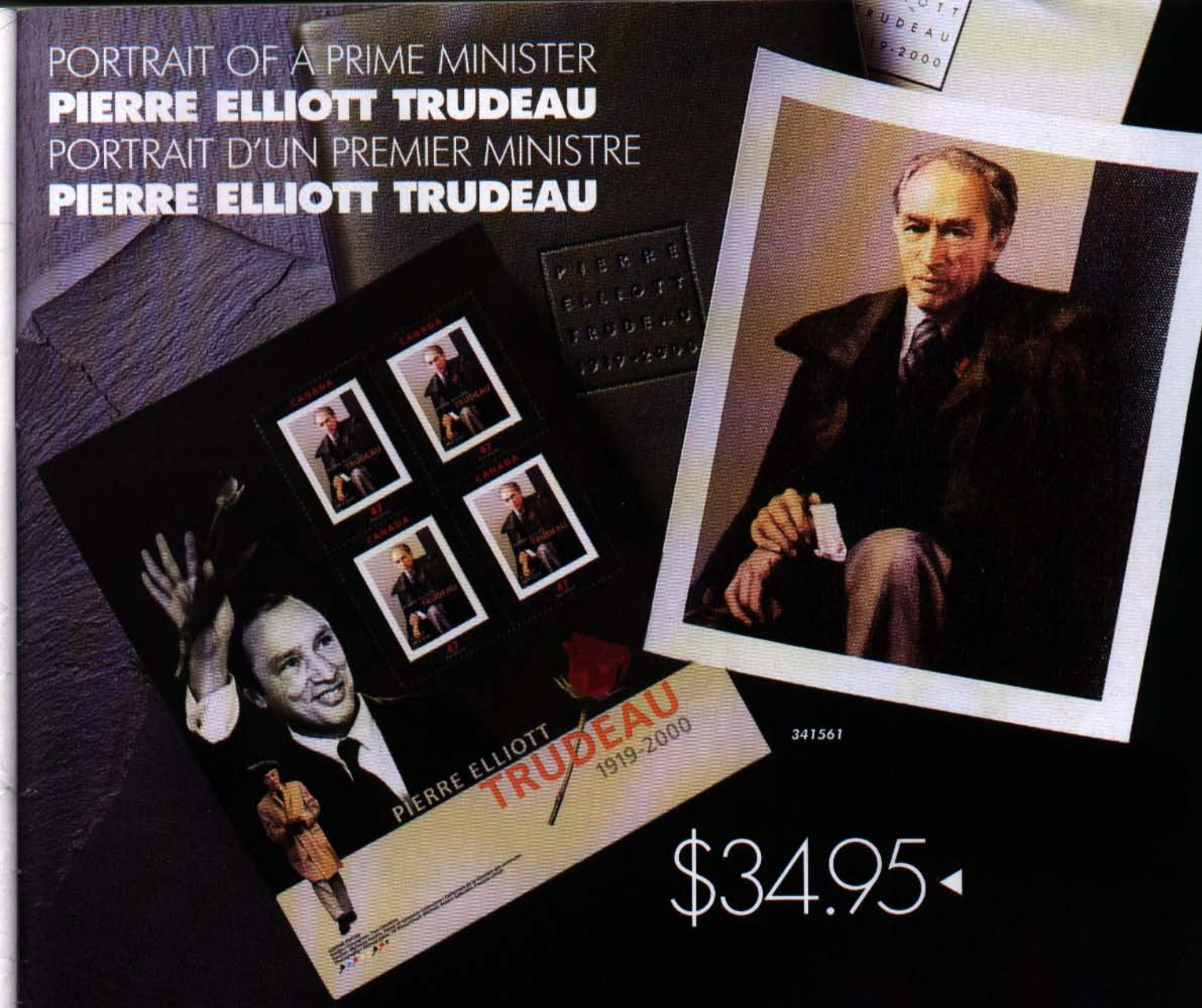

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