The Canadian Philatelist

Le Philatéliste canadien

Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA
Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA
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**The Cover / Page couverture:**

Canada, hemmed in by three oceans and home of the world’s largest fresh water lakes, has a long tradition of maintaining strategically situated lighted lighthouses to keep its domestic vessels and those from around the world out of harm’s way. 

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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).

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Greetings from Brazil

By Michael Peach

I am interested in old British picture postcards particularly those with only the address on the back and a message written on the picture side. These cards are usually found with dates in the 1890s or early 1900s. The international use of cards with a divided back, for both the message and the address, was permitted for countries of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) from 1 October 1906. When looking through a dealer’s selection recently I came across the postcard shown addressed to Liverpool, England, with a British one penny Edward VII stamp, the correct rate for British postcards to countries of the UPU, but with a circular cancellation of Bahia (Brazil). The card (Figure 1) was printed in England by Thornton Bros., Brompton, Kent and is No. 4,000. The text is in Portuguese on the back which can only be used for the address.

Before looking at the picture, I thought that there was no part of the old British Empire that would have issued postcards in Portuguese. Bahia, now called Salvador in the state of Bahia, is a port and resort in Brazil. It is one of the oldest cities and was founded by Toma de Sousa in 1549. It was the first capital of Brazil. The postcard was probably mailed on board a British ship, hence the use of the British stamp. From 1894 the UPU permitted mail posted on board a ship to be mailed at a port of call. The stamps were often of other countries such as the country of registration of the ship. Britain was one of the original members of the Postal Union and Brazil had joined in 1877. The only thing missing is the “Paquebot” stamp. The cancellation is Recd. 4A Secc. Tarde (received 4 am late section) Bahia, 19 MAR 1908.

The picture shows a religious procession, “O Procissao da Nossa Senhora da Luz”, Procession of Our Lady of the Light (Figure 2). Checking on the Web revealed a chapel Nossa Senhora da Luz on the island Morro de Sao Paulo in Bahia, which was completed in 1845. The island is about 100 Km. South of Salvador and can be reached by boat from Valenca. Donations are being requested for the restoration of the church. The only indication of the sender is the initials R.R. under the picture.

There are various Brazilian stamps featuring Bahia. In 1923 the centenary of the taking of Bahia from the Portuguese is the theme of Scott 264, issued on 12 July. The Independence of Bahia is now celebrated with a public holiday in the state on July 2. The church door at Salvador, Bahia is shown on Sc. 1318, and the washing of the Bonfim Church, Salvador, Bahia on Sc. 1210. A Bahia woman is depicted on Sc. 1441.
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I was born on July 17, 1986 in Montreal, Canada. My father is from Switzerland and my mother from India. I speak English, French, and German and currently attend Riverdale High School where I am an honour student. Besides stamp collecting, some of my other hobbies include chess, computers, bicycling, skiing, and watching cartoons on TV.

My interest in stamp collecting began at the age of seven. Initially, I collected the stamps of Canada. Subsequently, I expanded my collection to include stamps depicting transportation-related topics including trains, planes, automobiles, and space travel.

In February 1997, my father and I joined the Lakeshore Stamp Club where I started going through penny books and found a lot of material for my various thematic collections. At the beginning of the 1998-99 season, I was encouraged by a few exhibitors to try my hand at exhibiting. I decided “Space Exploration” would be the most interesting topic.


J’avais sept ans quand j’ai commencé à m’intéresser à la philatélie et à collectionner les timbres canadiens. Ensuite, j’ai enrichi ma collection avec des timbres sur la thématique des transports : les trains, les automobiles, les avions, les voyages spatiaux.

En février 1997, mon père et moi nous sommes inscrits au Club philatélique du Lakeshore où j’ai trouvé beaucoup de matériel pour mes collections thématiques dans des lots de timbres à bas prix. Au début de la saison 1998-1999, on m’a encouragé à tenter l’aventure d’une exposition. C’est l’exploration spatiale qui m’a semblé être le sujet le plus intéressant.
In October 1998, my father and I attended an exhibiting seminar hosted by Pat Campbell. I started doing a lot of research on space and began corresponding with NASA and the Latvian Space Museum in Riga.

LAKESHORE ’99 was my first exhibition. With my four frames of Space Exploration, I won a silver-bronze medal, the First Junior Award, and the ATA Youth Award. I participated at Salon des collectionneurs de Montréal ’99 where I took a silver-bronze, and at Quoffilex ’99, I earned a silver award.

A year later at Salon des collectionneurs 2000, I won First Youth Trophy. At Lakeshore 2000, I received my first regional vermeil medal and at Quoffilex 2000 I earned a vermeil and also won the Bruno Valois Trophy, the highest junior trophy awarded in Quebec.

ROYALE *2001* ROYAL was my most successful exhibition to date. As my first national exhibition, it was an experience to remember: I won the AAPE Youth Grand Award, ATA Youth Award, Best Collection on the Exhibition’s Theme with a vermeil medal. To top it all of, I was named Young Canadian Philatelist of the Year.

I have played chess since the age of seven and have won many medals in minor tournaments. My biggest accomplishment was in April 2001 when I won the Quebec Grade 9 Chess Championship. I assembled a second exhibit entitled Chess: Game of Champions. It won the youth award at Quoffilex ‘01 and the First Junior Award with a vermeil medal at Lakeshore ‘01.


Ma première exposition a été Lakeshore 99. Mes quatre cadres sur l’exploration spatiale m’ont valu une médaille de bronze-argent, le premier prix junior, de même que le prix ATA Youth. De plus, j’ai participé au Salon des collectionneurs de Montréal, 1999, où j’ai gagné une médaille de bronze-argent. À l’exposition nationale Quoffilex 99, j’ai obtenu une médaille d’argent.

Un an plus tard, au Salon des collectionneurs 2000, j’ai gagné le Trophée Jeunesse, et à Lakeshore 2000, ma première médaille régionale de vermeil, puis, à l’exposition Quoffilex, encore une médaille de vermeil ainsi que le trophée Bruno Valois, le trophée junior le plus prestigieux au Québec.

Jusqu’à présent, ma meilleure exposition a été ROYALE *2001* ROYAL. Comme ma première exposition nationale, ce fut toute une expérience! J’y ai remporté le AAPE Youth Grand Award, le ATA Youth Award, et le prix pour la meilleure collection thématique, pour laquelle j’ai reçu une médaille de vermeil. Et, pour couronner le tout, j’ai été nommé Jeune philatéliste canadien de l’année.

By the second half of the 18th century, postal rates and routes of the major European powers were pretty well established. This applied especially to the Indian Ocean and Far Eastern territories which were under the exclusive administration of the East India Companies of the mother countries. Sometimes, however, some imagination is required, as the following two letters will illustrate.

The first of two letters (fig. 1) is datelined Isle de France le 6 May 1786 and addressed to Madame Blanc, born Ferry, at Mesura. The text indicates that it was written by a close relative, possibly her husband or a brother. The signature is missing. It arrived at the port of Lorient, built in 1666 by the Compagnie des Indes Orientales. All ships from the company’s territories, which included India, the Indian Ocean islands, China, Formosa, and Japan, docked and unloaded their cargoes, including mails, at this port. Arriving letters were struck with the two-tier COL. PAR LORIENT handstamp and were handed to the post office for forwarding to their destinations. The stamp has been recorded from 1760 to 1791. This letter was handled differently. It was handed to a forwarding agent who noted on the reverse as follows:

*Acheminé par V.T.h serviteur*
(Forwarded by your very humble)
*Lanchon Freres & Co. de l’orient*
(Lanchon Brothers & Co. L’Orient)

I had some difficulties identifying the destination; it was finally established to be MESURA, located some 45 kms NW of

*Figure 1.*
Limoges at Latitude 46° 0' 0" N, and Longitude 0° 49' 60". This information enabled me to analyze the 25 (Sols) rate, marked on the address panel which was to be collected from the addressee in accordance with the postal tariff of 1759 as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route</th>
<th>Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taxe de mer</td>
<td>4 Sols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorient-Paris</td>
<td>10 Sols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris-Limoges</td>
<td>8 Sols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limoges-Mesura</td>
<td>3 Sols</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 Sols</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above Post Office Act also orders that letters arriving from overseas had to be directed to their destination via Paris. This ordinance was disregarded at some ports but was strictly obeyed at Lorient. My problem was the 3 Sol rate from Limoges to Mesura because the tariff does not show a 3 Sol rate at all. The lowest charge is 4 Sols for distances under 20 lieu, about 85 kms. I do think it is possible that this low rate resulted from the special status of the forwarder.

My second letter (fig. 2) shows that even under a very strict system, such as the one in Britain, some leeway was possible. It is datelined ten years before the previous letter as follows:

**Ship Fox, Whampoa River, December 29th 1776**

and addressed to Alexander Irvine Esq., Drum Ship from Aberdeen. Note that the “Ship from” has been crossed out.

Charles Irvine, Supercargo on the Hon. Company’s ship Fox, writes to his brother at Drum, a tiny place some 10 miles south of Aberdeen. Charles had served as Supercargo on five voyages by Swedish ships of the First Charter between 1735 and 1744. The letter was carried on the Hon. Company’s ship *Lord Holland*. H.B. Morse shows both ships at Canton in 1776.

The letter was struck on the reverse with the London Bishops Mark, (Robson Lowe No. 3), dated 14 August, and has the figures 6, 3, and 9 on the address panel. I analyze them as follows:

Letters from Servants of the Company travelled from Canton to the port of arrival and onward to London free of charge. According to the Post Office Act of Dec. 8, 1762 postage for a single letter London to Edinburgh was six pence, Edinburgh to Aberdeen four pence, which would have made the total postage 10 pence instead of the nine pence marked. One of my English friends, whose opinion I sought, thinks that it was a special favour because the letter did not actually go to Aberdeen and back to Drum but was dropped off there on the way up. The crossed out “Ship from” (Aberdeen) reinforces the logic of this argument. ✿
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Robert Borland was born in Port Hope, Ontario, circa 1840, and arrived in the Cariboo district in 1859. In 1862 he first located at Keithley Creek, 53 miles northeast of Williams Lake and was a packer into Telegraph Creek and other northern points. Later he formed a partnership with G.A. Veith and operated a mine at Keithley Creek and eventually a store at Quesnelle Forks.

In 1884 the firm of Veith and Borland purchased the 150 Mile House from Gavin Hamilton. 150 Mile House was a hotel and stopping place on the old Cariboo Wagon Road 150 miles northeast of Lillooet on the way to Richfield and Barkerville gold fields. Robert Borland served as Postmaster of 150 Mile House from 1884 to 1894. Figure 3 is a reduced copy of a Letter Bill of this period. It bears 1891 postmarks of the dispatching office of 150 Mile House and the receiving office of Ashcroft Station with R. Borland’s signature as 150 Mile House P.M.

In 1899 Veith and Borland sold the 150 Mile House to the Cariboo Trading Company and eventually dissolved the partnership. R. Borland then purchased a ranch and house which was part of the old Pinchbeck property located on what is now the stampede grounds of the city of Williams Lake. The house became known as the Borland House and was sold to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway in the early 1900s. From 1916 to 1920 R. Henderson operated a store and post office across the creek from the Borland house (Figure 4). Although not directly associated with Robert Borland, the Borland post office bears his name and it nearly became the name of the town of Williams Lake in the early 1920s.

R. Borland returned to Keithley Creek and served as Postmaster there from 1906 until his death in January 1923. Veith and Borland had maintained their interests in Keithley Creek with G.A. Veith carrying out the duties of Postmaster from 1886 until 1906 when R. Borland returned.

In 1864 Barnard Express and Stage Line, later known as B.C. Express Co., began operating out of Yale, B.C., up the Cariboo Wagon Road to Soda Creek carrying passengers and mail. The line was extended to Barkerville in 1872. Figure 5 is a reduced copy of an Advice of Money Order sheet drawn in 1892 at Barkerville and payable at Ashcroft Station to the B.C. Express Co., signed by J. Stone, Postmaster of Barkerville from 1880 to 1907. It is the only postal item relating to B.C. Express Co. in the author’s collection which is contemporary.
with R. Borland’s period as Postmaster of 150 Mile House. We can imagine the stage carrying this form passing through 150 Mile House in mid-January 1892, stopping for a hot meal and to exchange mail sacks with the postal clerk.

Stage service continued until the end of October 1920. Robert Borland, as Postmaster of Keithley Creek, received a memorandum dated October 14, 1920 from Postal Inspector J.F. Murray of Vancouver informing him that:

“At the end of this month the mail service by stage over the Cariboo Road between Clinton and Soda Creek will be discontinued and the mail by train on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway will be extended from Clinton to the end of steel at Deep Creek, 16 miles north of Williams Lake. As a result of this change the existing mail route between 150 Mile House and Keithley Creek will be superseded by a weekly service between Williams Lake and Keithley Creek, via 150 Mile House, Beaver Lake, Hydraulic and Quesnel Forks.”

This memorandum, a copy of which is in the author’s collection, goes on to state that the contractor for the new route will be Mr. Gavin Hamilton, of Beaver Lake. Gavin G. Hamilton was probably one of the 16 children of Gavin Hamilton from whom Veith and Borland purchased the 150 Mile House in 1884 and who served as Postmaster there from 1880 to 1884. History had taken another generation to travel full circle.

Figures 6 and 7 depict a Post Office cover which traveled over the new route in 1923, the year of Robert Borland’s death. Addressed to Mr. S.C. Prior, Postmaster of Hydraulic from 1913 until 1960 and Contractor of the mail service between Likely and Hydraulic, the cover bears a July 1923 Squamish and Quesnel RPO on the reverse side.

Robert Borland was a pioneer of the Williams Lake area who served as Postmaster of 150 Mile House and Keithley Creek for 27 years of a 39-year period. His record adds an interesting chapter to the history of the Post Office in British Columbia.

Credits: I wish to thank Dr. J.A. Roberts for the picture of Robert Borland and for helping me to cross-check dates and other facts. I also wish to thank Mr. H. Armes for the copy of the Borland postmark and Mr. Roy Welburn for the Prior cover.

REFERENCES:
Manuscripts in the Williams Lake Archives, Williams Lake, B. C.
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I. Introduction

Suomi, more commonly known as Finland, the land of 60,000 lakes, issued its first euro-denominated stamps in 2002. Finland, consisting of 103,347 square miles, separates Norway and Sweden from Russia and the European Continent. At its northern tip is Lapland, the land of the reindeer. The year 2002 marks a special year for philatelists as Finland stamps were no longer issued in Finnish marks, the domestic currency used before it had to comply with the Economic Union requirement to use currency and stamps in Euro denominations. However, stamps denominated in Finnish marks can be used for postage until the end of 2011, and both stamps in Finnish marks and euros can be used together. This article will summarize the first Euro stamps, consisting of approximately 40 commemorative and definitive stamps.

II. Definitive Stamps

January 1, 2002 marked a landmark date in the history of Finnish stamps. Besides being issued in euros for the first time, all issues, with the exception of the lion stamp, have a horizontal bar with the ‘SUOMI Finland’ inscription and the Finland Post logo. The colour of the bar may vary. Stamp sheets and booklets have also taken on a new look to reflect Finland Post’s image by displaying the Finland Post logo and its corporate yellow colour. All sheets will be of the same size and comprise either 10 or 15 stamps.

The leading graphic artists and stamp designers of the first Euro stamps are: Erik Bruun, Juha Flinkman, Asser Jaaro, Pirkko Juvonen, Mika Launis, Pekka Loiri, Pekka Piippo, Päivi Vainionpää and Katriina Viljamaa-Rissanen. The stamps that were designed by these artists are hereafter described, along with technical details and illustrations where available.
1) **Heraldic Lion** (% 1.00 and % 5.00 - January 1, 2002): The Heraldic Lion design inspired by the Finnish coat-of-arms is depicted on the Euro 1 and Euro 5 stamps. The national-coat-of-arms motif has been used on Finnish stamps since 1856. The present design, which won the Lion stamp design competition organized in 2000, was modernized by graphic artist Mika Launis. The stamps were printed by Joh. Enschedé Security Printers, The Netherlands, on self-adhesive paper using (1/6) colour gravure. The size of the stamps is 24.5 mm x 34.5 mm with safety perforation. The initial print run of the 1 Euro and 5 Euro stamps were 5.1m and .6m, respectively. Each sheet contains ten stamps of each value.

2) **Forget-Me-Not** (% .05x5 - January 1, 2002): A set of five stamps depicting the flower Forget-me-not, the favourite flower of romantics, was artistically designed by Pirkko Juvonen in a light blue shade. This delicately coloured flower depicted on these stamps is loved by Finns and evokes heartfelt emotions. The stamps were printed by the House of Questa, Great Britain, on self-adhesive paper using (1/5) colour gravure. The size of the stamps is 24.5 mm x 24.5 mm with safety perforation. The initial print run of these stamps was 2.75 million. Each sheet contains 15 stamps (three of each design). The perforations on the stamps on the First-Day cover are different from the sheet stamps.

3) **Lily-of-the-Valley** (% .10x5 - January 1, 2002): The Finnish national flower, the lily-of-the-valley, a delicately scented ornamental plant, was artistically designed on the Euro 10-cent stamps by Pirkko Juvonen. The stamps were printed by the House of Questa, Great Britain, on self-adhesive paper using (1/6) colour gravure. The size of the stamps is 24.5 mm x 24.5 mm with safety perforation. The initial print run of these stamps was 2.75 million. The sheet contains 15 stamps (three of each design). The perforations on the stamps on the First-Day cover are different from the sheet stamps.

4) **Swan**: (% .60 - January 1, 2002): The whooper swan, Finland’s National bird, was artistically depicted on the 50-cent stamp by Erik Bruun. The stamp was printed by Joh. Enschedé Security Printers, The Netherlands, on self-adhesive paper using (1/6) colour gravure. The stamp has safety perforations. The initial print run of this stamp was 2.1 million and each sheet contains 10 stamps.

5) **Flag**: (1st class - January 1, 2002): A first-class definitive stamp depicting the Finnish flag was designed by artist Päivi Vainionpää. The design illustrates the independence, security and traditional values of Finland with the Arctic Tern flying next to the flag. The stamp is printed by the House of Questa, Great Britain, on self-adhesive paper using (7) colour gravure. It was printed in a booklet format with eight stamps and its size is 35 mm x 23.5 mm. The stamp has safety perforations and had an initial print run of 1.025m.

6) **Birch**: (% .60 - January 1, 2002): The Silver Birch, the Finnish national tree, is shown on the 60-cent stamp. This stamp was designed by Pirkko Juvonen and represents the genuine delicate richness of the birch. The stamp was printed by Joh. Enschedé Security Printers, The Netherlands, on self-adhesive paper using (1/6) colour gravure. It was printed in a sheet format of ten stamps and its size is 34.5 mm x 24.5 mm. The stamp has safety perforations and had an initial print run of 2.6 million stamps.

7) **Finish Landscape**: (% .90 - January 1, 2002): The 90-cent stamp depicts a view over the Kymijoki River as seen from the Mustavuori Hill from a painting by Victor Westerholm (1860-1919). This stamp was designed by Asser Jaaro and printed by the House of Questa, Great Britain, on self-adhesive paper using (5/1) colour gravure. It was printed in a sheet format of ten stamps and its size is 34.5 mm x 24.5 mm. The stamp has safety perforations and had an initial print run of 1.1 million. The perforations on the stamp on the First-Day cover are different from those of the sheet stamp.
8) **The Granite Cliff:** (E. 3.00 - January 1, 2002): The Granite Cliff stamp designed by Pekka Piippo draws attention to the rugged substrate that was formed during the Ice Age, a part of the Finnish national identity. This stamp was printed by the House of Questa, Great Britain on self-adhesive paper using (7/1) colour gravure. It was printed in a sheet format of ten stamps and its size is 34.5mm x 24.5mm. The stamp has safety perforations and had an initial print run of 1.1 million. The perforations of the stamp on the First-Day cover are different from those of the sheet stamp.

9) **Spruce:** (E. 2.50 - January 1, 2002): The spruce is the second most common tree species found in Finland. It has two sub-species: the European Spruce and the Siberian Spruce. The spruce design on this stamp was the creation of the artist Pirkko Juvonen. The stamp was printed by Joh. Enschedé Security Printers, The Netherlands, on self-adhesive paper using (1/6) colour gravure. It was printed in a sheet format of ten stamps and its size is 34.5 mm x 24.5 mm. The stamp has safety perforations and had an initial print run of 2.6 million.

10) **Pine:** (E 3.50 - January 1, 2002): The pine is the most common tree species found in Finland. The design of this stamp illustrates the work of artist Pirkko Juvonen. The stamp was printed by Joh. Enschedé Security Printers, The Netherlands, on self-adhesive paper using (1/6) colour gravure. It was printed in a sheet format of ten stamps and its size is 34.5 mm x 24.5 mm. The stamp has safety perforations and had an initial print run of 2.6 million.

**III. Commemorative Stamps**

Commemorative stamps were issued after the first set of definitives had been released on January 1, 2002. A description of these commemoratives and the available technical details is provided as follows:

1) **Easter:** (E .60 - March 6, 2002): To commemorate Easter a 60-cent stamp was designed by Katriina Viljamaa-Rissanen. The traditional Easter period in Finland begins on Palm Sunday with good-luck spells cast by witches and ryegrass grown on windowsills. Easter has been celebrated in Finland as the Resurrection of Christ for the past 800 years. This stamp was printed by the House of Questa, UK on self-adhesive paper using (6/1) colour gravure. It was printed in a sheet format of ten stamps and its size is 34.5 mm x 24.5 mm. The stamp has safety perforations and 0.7 million were printed.

2) **Elias Lönnrot:** (E .60x4 - March 6, 2002): Elias Lönnrot is one of the most prestigious and admired names of the Finnish National Romantic Movement. He was born in Sammatti in 1802. The miniature sheet stamps were designed by Pekka Loiri. The stamps were printed by Walsall Security Printers Ltd., UK on Chancellor stamp paper using (4) colour offset. The size of the stamps is 30 mm x 42 mm and they were perforated by a 13.3 perforation gauge. The quantity of miniature sheets printed was 0.3 million.

3) **Old Rauma:** (E .60x4 - March 6, 2002): The City of Rauma received its charter in 1441. Rauma Old Town was chosen for the UNESCO World Heritage List as a unique example of a living, well-cared-for, old Nordic town. It was considered to stand for cultural and natural heritage that is highly valuable internationally. Old Rauma has 600 buildings, and 800 people live there. The miniature sheet of stamps was designed by Erik Bruun. The stamps were printed by Walsall Security Printers Ltd., UK on Chancellor stamp paper using 4 colour offset. The size of the stamps is 34.012 mm x 39.87 mm. The stamps in the miniature sheet were perforated by a 13.5 perforation gauge and 0.3 million were printed.

4) **Gulf of Finland:** (1st class x 5 i.e., E .60x5 - April 15, 2002): The five stamps issued in this booklet attempt to capture the typical archipelago landscape found along the Finnish coast. The stamps in this booklet are the second...
issue in the Gulf of Finland’s sub-aquatic nature series and were designed by marine biologist and research diver Juha Flinkman. The stamps were printed by Joh. Enschedé Security Printers, Holland on gummed paper using 5 colour offset. The size of the four smaller stamps is 33 mm x 25.55 mm and the size of the larger stamp is 33 mm x 55.1 mm. The stamps were perforated by a 13.25 x 13.75 perforation gauge and 0.6 million booklets were printed.

5) **Europa:** (€ .60 - April 15, 2002): The Europa stamp, attempting to capture a unifying theme, depicts the Circus. The design on this stamp is the work of Nina Rintala. This stamp was printed by Cartor Security Printing, France, on Satimat postage stamp paper using 5 colour offset. It was printed in a sheet format of ten stamps and the size of each stamp is 26 mm x 35.4 mm. The stamp was perforated by a 13 x 13 perforation gauge and 2 million were printed on gummed paper.

6) **Sibelius Monument:** (€ .60 - May 3, 2002): The Sibelius Monument, located in Helsinki’s Sibelius Park, commemorates the life’s work of master composer Jean Sibelius (1865-1957). The design on this stamp is the work of Päivi Vainionpää. This stamp was printed by Cartor Security Printing, France, on Satimat postage stamp paper using 6 colour offset. It was printed in a sheet format of ten stamps and the size of each stamp is 35.4 mm x 26 mm. The stamp was perforated by a 13 x 13 perforation gauge and 1.5 million were printed on gummed paper.

7) **Juniper:** (€ .60 - October 9, 2002): Tree junipers can appear as a form of low vegetation or as trees with a height of 15 metres. All junipers are protected by law in Finland and some are as old as 1000 years. Juniper berries have traditionally been used in Finland for medicinal purposes and in some countries they have been used for flavouring gin. The juniper plant branch with its violet berries shown on the 60-cent stamp was designed by Pirkko Juvonen. This stamp was printed by the House of Questa, Great Britain, on self-adhesive paper using (6/1) rotogravure. It was printed in a sheet format of ten stamps and its size is 24.5 mm x 34.5 mm. The stamp has safety perforations and 5 million were printed.

8) **Lapland:** (1st class i.e., € .60 - October 9, 2002): Autumn colours, winter twilight, the midnight sun, and the reindeer are captured by artist Mika Launis on the 60-cent stamp. Reindeer-herding is an important source of livelihood for Northern Finlanders. This stamp was printed by the House of Questa, Great Britain on self-adhesive paper using (6/1) rotogravure. It was printed in a sheet format of ten stamps and its size is 24.5 mm x 34.5 mm. The stamp has safety perforations and 5 million were printed.

9) **Christmas:** (€ .45 and € .60 - November 1, 2002): The two Christmas stamps were designed by artist Nina Rintala. Christmas has always been one of the more popular holidays in Finland, with which it has strong traditional ties. The church sleigh is depicted on the lower value stamp and the Angel is depicted on the higher value stamp. The stamps were printed by Joh. Enschedé Security Printers, The Netherlands on self-adhesive paper using (1/6) rotogravure. The size of the lower value stamp is 34.5 mm x 24.5 mm and the size of the higher value stamp is 24.5 mm x 34.5 mm. Both have safety perforations. The quantities of the two stamps printed were 55 million and 8 million in the format of 20 per sheet and 10 per sheet, respectively.

IV. Other Stamp Issues

Besides definitive and commemorative stamps, other philatelic products were also issued, such as Machine Vending Stamps; Post Cards; and Letter Sheets.

a) **Machine Vending Stamps:**

1) **Reindeer:** (€ .50, € .60 and € .90 - January 1, 2002): The Reindeer design on the machine-vended set of three
stamps was issued in the euro denominations and is a continuation of the same stamp designs issued on October 26, 2001. This set of stamps was available from the vending machine of the Santa Claus Main Office on the Arctic Circle. It was also available at the Philatelic Centre.

2) **Wolf**: (E .45, E 50, E .60 and E .90 - January 1, 2002): The new machine-vended stamp features the wolf as the motif and will become the machine-vended stamp of the euro age. The design of the stamp shows a pack of three wolves, with the same design on three labels.

3) **Fire Fox**: (E .45, E .50, E .60 and E .90 - November 1, 2002): The design of the fire fox appears on the new machine-vended stamp. The same design appears on four stamps with different values. According to legend, the Aurora Borealis is formed by fire foxes running around in Lapland, brushing their tails against the snow and grazing their sides on trees. The fiery red fur of a fox generates sparks when stroked, which is the origin of the mythical fire-fox.

b) **Post Cards**:

1) **Easter**: (E .85 or E .70 - March 6, 2002): A set of five postcards was designed by Osmo and Virpi Pekkola. 2) **Elias Lönrot**: (E 4.70 - March 6, 2002): A set of four maximum cards was designed by Pekka Loiri. 3) **Landscape**: (E .90 - March 6, 2002): A post card was designed by Asser Jaaro. 4) **Post cards to go with Stamps**: (E .70 - March 6, 2002): A set of seven post cards was designed to go with the Finnish Flag, the Forget-Me-Not, the Spruce, the Swan, the Birch, the Lily-of-the-Valley and the Pine stamps. 5) **Swan**: (E 2.00 - January 1, 2002): A post card depicting the last postmark of the Finnish markka age and the first one of the euro age are shown on the same card. 6) **Fire Fox**: (E .85 - November 1, 2002): A postcard was issued with the same design on the vending-machine stamp. 7) **Juniper cards**: (E .70 - October 9, 2002): A post card depicting the Juniper Tree was issued.

8) **Christmas cards**: (E 2.50 - November 1, 2002): A set of five postcards designed by Pekka Vuori depicting amusing Christmas elf illustrations was issued.

c) **Letter Sheets**:

1) **Postal stationery**: (letter sheets) (E .85 - May 3, 2002): Postal stationery (2) designed by artist Eija Klaucke and shown on the Lily-of-the-Valley and the Forget-Me-Not was issued. Inside the first is a picture of a red ant on a twig and on the second is a picture of a mottled grasshopper.

V. **Stamp Programme for 2003**

Stamps for 2003 have been scheduled for six dates. The programme covers a wide variety of themes, from birds and fishes, aviation, lighthouses, notable individuals and stamps issued regularly, such as Moomis and Christmas. The stamps for each of the six dates are listed as follows:

1) January 15: Birds (3x1st class), Fish (3x2nd class) and Friendship booklet (6x1st class). 2) March 3: Aviation booklet (4x.65), Fighting wood grouses (.90), Violet (.65), Ice hockey (.65), Saint Brigitta (.65), and Forest Reindeer machine vending stamp (.55, .65, and .90). 3) May 7 : Moomis booklet (6x1st class), Europa (2x.65) and Summer miniature sheet (6x.65). 4) September 10 : Patrons booklet (6x.65); Gulf of Finland miniature sheet (5x1st class) and Logonberry (.65). 5) October 31: Christmas (.50, and .65). 6) December 1: President of Finland (.65).

VI. Conclusion

The initial stamp issues by Finland in Euros are much more exciting than appears at first sight. Seven of the stamps initially issued were also printed with a different perforation though they were only available on First Day covers. In addition, a limited number of first day covers for the last day were issued for the Reindeer and Wolf vending machine stamps. The programme for 2003 also appears very interesting as the designs on some of the stamps so far have been very attractive.
When organizers of the St. Clements post office 150th anniversary celebrations looked for a theme suitable for the pictorial cancel that would serve as the centrepiece for the commemorative event, an illustration of the village’s St. Clement Church quickly surfaced as the obvious choice. To anyone even slightly familiar with the history of the community of about 1200, the selection of the 145-year-old red and yellow brick structure would come as no surprise.

“The village was actually named after the church,” says Anna Hornburg, St. Clements’ postmaster. It was not until 1853 when the St. Clements post office was established that the name of the hamlet became official. “The pictorial cancel, unveiled at the 150th-anniversary celebrations on April 1, 2003, features a stylized image of the church (Fig. 1) designed by the parish priest’s brother,” explained Hornburg. Official postcards stamped with the pictorial cancel were for sale at $1 each with proceeds from the sale of the “first-day” stamped postcards going to the church’s “stained glass” fund.

St. Clements today might be known as St. Alphonsus had it not been for The Right Reverend Michael Power, Bishop of Toronto from 1842 to 1847. When the local pioneers built their original church out of logs at a cross roads in Wellesley Township around 1840, it was named St. Alphonsus after the founder of the religious order. The log structure was replaced 18 years later with a commanding brick building on nearly the same site. The new structure was “the largest church in Canada west of Toronto at the time,” says local historian Wilbert Wagner. “It cost $10,000 to build and holds 1,000 worshippers,” he added.

Cheryl James, Regional Business Manager for the Kitchener-Waterloo Area of Canada Post and Master of Ceremonies for the 150th-anniversary celebrations, explained that “the name of the church was officially changed in 1852 to St. Clement, after the fourth pope, who is said to have been ordained by Saint Peter himself. Because of the inexorable relationship between church and village, it surprised no one when a stylized image of the church was selected as the illustration for the pictorial cancel.

At the invitation of James, the parish priest, Father Peter began the official part of the opening ceremonies with a blessing. Doug Bergman, Mayor of the Township of Wellesley brought greetings on behalf of the township and congratulated the people of St. Clements and the local post office on reaching the 150-year milestone.

Following the mayor’s remarks, James welcomed two former village postmasters, Gerald Schnarr and Velma Habkirk. Schnarr served as postmaster from 1959 to 1975 and Habkirk was at the helm for 20 years from 1977 to 1997, for a combined total of more than 35 years of service. The services of seven other St. Clements postmasters complete the post office’s 150-year history.

Figure 1
The story of the St. Clement post office began in 1853 at John Stroh’s tavern (Fig. 2), known as the British Crown Hotel. Stroh became the hamlet’s first postmaster.

Born in 1821 in Baden, Germany, Stroh became a prominent businessman in St. Clements and served his community in several capacities. “He was the village’s first Justice of the Peace, frequently settling legal disputes. He also served as a link between the Catholic clergy and the parishioners until the church received its first resident priest in 1852, one year before the post office opened,” said James.

When Stroh resigned as postmaster, a fellow countryman, John Louis Kroetsch, assumed the position. Born in Bavaria in 1851, it was Kroetsch that provided most of the logs for the settlement’s first church. He remained postmaster until his death in 1897. Despite being a substantial landowner, at a time when it was customary for postmasters to run their post office out of their own business establishments, Kroetsch opted to continue operating the post office out of Stroh’s tavern - quite possibly because it already had a steady clientele. According to Wellesley township records, Kroetsch died of cirrhosis of the liver at age 46.
St. Clements’ longest serving postmaster was Peter F. Schummer who, even today, is remembered as the “Grand Old Man” of St. Clements. He assumed the position following the death of J.L. Kroetsch and held the job for 40 years. When Schummer resigned in 1937, his son Matthew assumed the position and remained the postmaster until his death in 1959 at age 76. Throughout the 62 years that the father and son team held the position, the post office was located in their general store located at 11 King Street East.

The yellow brick building (Fig. 3) is an example of “Boom-Town” architecture reminiscent of the Old West: its two-storey front façade is broken by a shingled roof covering a porch running across the front of the building. Wood steps lead up to the building’s front entranceway flanked on either side by a 12-pane “storefront” window. Above the porch roof are two segmentally arched windows beneath a cornice that runs the width of the building. Because of its unique style, the structure has been designated an historic site by the Wellesley Township Local Architectural Conservation Association Committee (LACAC).

St. Clements first two post offices were located only a stone’s throw from each other. That tradition continued when St. Clements’ third post office location opened for business.

In 1959, after 62 years in a single location, the St. Clements post office moved for only the second time in 106 years. Gerald J. Schnarr became the acting postmaster on the death of Matthew Schummer and the office moved two doors down the street (Fig. 4) to 3 King Street East where Schnarr operated his general store. On January 6, 1960 Schnarr was named postmaster. With the post office under his care, Schnarr correctly anticipated an increase in business and bought the property next door to allow him to expand his store. “Owning the property next door allowed me to double the size of the store,” explained Schnarr.

The post office remained in the general store until Schnarr sold it and resigned as postmaster on February 1, 1975. Because the new owner had no interest in taking on the added responsibility of running the post office, Canada Post opted to establish a corporate-owned operation in St. Clements and began plans to construct its own building. “While the construction was underway, post office business was conducted out of a trailer for a couple of years,” says Schnarr.

Louise Turner became the temporary postmaster for a two-year period.

With the closing of many rural offices, the new St. Clements facility, located at 40 King Street East, became a busy place under the direction of Velma Habkirk, the hamlet’s eighth postmaster. Appointed in 1977, Habkirk held the position until she retired twenty years later. Anna Hornburg, the current postmaster, received her appointment in 1997.

The St. Clements pictorial cancel calls attention to an institution whose relevance is as germane in 2003 as it was 165 years ago when the first pioneers found their way into what was then little more than an untamed wilderness. It was the hard work of those brave settlers that transformed the miles of unbroken bush and swampland into the prosperous farms, picturesque villages and towns that today dot our countryside.
The three covers shown here illustrate three different aspects of mail to the United Kingdom in the 1850s. All three covers are stampless. It has been calculated that 95% of the mail in the 1850s was stampless. The Pence-franked covers were the rare (and expensive) exceptions.

The Triple Rate: (Figure 1) shows a folded letter from Aston, U.C. date stamped DE 6 1852. The postal rate to Great Britain in 1852 was 1/2 or 14 pence stg for a half ounce. In Canadian currency this was 1/4, 16 pence ¹⁄₁⁰. This was by a Cunard steamer sailing from New York or Boston. With only the 3d cy Beaver and the 6d cy Consort, there was no way Canadian letter writers could pay the 16d cy rate exactly with pence stamps. Four pence-franked covers are known, all of them paid 15d cy or 1 penny short.

This stampless folded letter was rated 3/6 stg in black meaning - collect. So the cover weighed more than 1 oz. but not more than 1½ oz. That was fine but Britain did not recognize a triple or 1½ oz. rate. Look at the last paragraph. It is “for a half ounce” not “per half ounce.” If the cover weighted more than 1 oz., it was charged for 2 oz. There was a double rate (two half ounces) and a quadruple rate (four half ounces) but no triple rate. Actually, the rate was per ounce with a special rate for one-half ounce. The misrated cover was rerated at 4/8 or 56 pence stg.

The no triple rate system lasted until January 1, 1866. Later in January 1866, Department Order No. 66 revoked the old system retroactively with the paragraph:

From 1st inst. an alteration has taken place in the scale of weight for charging Letters sent between the United Kingdom and Canada, by substituting for the present scale of progression, a scale having half an ounce as a unit throughout; with the Postage advancing by one rate for each half-ounce.

On the back of this folded letter, there is a Liverpool date of JA 3 1853. With this date, the North Atlantic Mail Sailings ¹¹ indicates that the cover was carried by the Cunard Niagara that sailed from Boston on December 22, 1852.

The First Packet Principle: The second cover, shown in Figure 2, has a beautiful strike of PAID 8d Stg 10d Cy indicating that this cover was paid to go via a British (Cunard) steamer. At the left on the cover there is strong strike
BY-CANADIAN PACKET showing that the cover actually went by Canadian (Allan Line) packet. What happened? The sailing tables list the sailing possibilities that the clerk in the Hamilton Foreign Exchange Office had.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ship</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>From</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cunard Europa</td>
<td>May 19</td>
<td>Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Anglo-Saxon</td>
<td>May 22</td>
<td>Quebec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cunard Persia</td>
<td>May 26</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cover, dated MY 17 1858, may have gotten to the exchange office on the 17th or maybe not until the 18th. The clerk decided that there was not time for the cover to reach Boston for the May 19 sailing of the Cunard Europa. There was ample time for the next two sailings. The Allan Anglo-Saxon would sail on the 22nd, the Cunard Persia on the 26th. The cover was paid for the Cunard steamer. Should it be sent to New York? The decision was to send it to Quebec for the Allan packet. This decision was based on the “First Packet Principle.”

In 1856 when the Allan Line was ready to carry mail from Britain to Canada, the British Post Office had to decide whether to send mail via Cunard or Allan. British Postmaster General Rowland Hill issued the following instruction:

Letters for Canada, unless specially addressed to be sent by any particular route, or by any particular line of Packets, will in the future be forwarded, as a rule, by the First Mail Packet, whether British or Canadian, which may be despatched from this Country after they are posted.

General Post Office, 22nd November, 1856.

This regulation for British postmasters was soon adopted for Canadian postmasters. With the Boston May 19 sailing ruled out, this First Packet Principle required that the cover go by the next packet, the Allan packet from Quebec, May 22 even though clearly paid for Cunard. There are two pieces of evidence: 1. The BY-CANADIAN PACKET handstamp and 2. the red Liverpool JU 3 1858 date. Again from the sailing tables, the Anglo-Saxon arrived at Liverpool on June 3. The Cunard Persia arrived on Jun 6 three days after the red stamped Liverpool date.

The cover shown here ended up overpaid 2d stg. Four examples are known where covers paid the 6d stg Allan rate were sent by Cunard steamers (in accordance with the First Packet Principle) and were rated due 2d stg.

A Fine on Unpaid Mail: The cover shown in Figure 3 was posted in Guelph, U.C., SP 27 1858, and addressed to England. To go via Cunard steamer, the cover was stamped the Cunard rate 8d Stg in black meaning unpaid, 8d to be collected. In England, delivery failed. Perhaps the
addressee refused to pay the 8d. So the cover was sent back to Canada. To make it very clear that the postage for the trip to England had not been paid, the cover was stamped FIRST-POSTAGE NOT-PAID. The 8d stg first postage translated to 10d cy, Canadian currency. There was a second 10d cy for the trip back for a total of 20d or 1/8 to be collected from the sender – if he or she could be located and made to pay.

There was a significant and continuing problem with letters like this. The no penalty policy changed April 1, 1859. Under pressure from the British General Post Office, the Canadian Department Circular No. 43, March 1, 1859[^4] announced:

> Letters addressed to the United Kingdom, if posted unpaid, are to be forwarded by Postmasters, but will be subject to a fine in addition to the ordinary postage, on delivery to the person addressed.

Department Circular No. 44, April 20, 1959, gave the amount of the fine as 6d cy and added that it applied to underpaid letters as well as totally unpaid letters.

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**REFERENCES**


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**PHSC**

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

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

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**Figure 3. An unpaid letter from Guelph, U.C., SP 27 1858, sent by Cunard to England. Returned to Canada rated due 1/8.**
**SAAR 1922, 20 & 75 CENTIMES**

The 1922 definitives from the Saar had 14 denominations and four denominations for which the colours changed. *Michel* lists 50 different varieties amongst the 18 stamps. The 20 centime was issued in two different colour schemes. Both have a variety with a vertical streak inside the zero. The dark blue 20c stamp normally is 15 marks mint never hinged (MNH) and 1.50 marks used. It rises to 120 marks MNH and 70 marks used with the variety. When overprinted DIENSTMARKE for official use, the normal stamp is 2.75 marks MNH and 0.50 marks used. The variety with the overprint is 90 marks MNH and 60 marks used.

The 20 centimes in greenish blue normally is 25 marks MNH and 1.10 marks used. The variety pushes the value to 130 marks MNH and 80 marks used. When overprinted for official use, the normal greenish blue 20c stamp is 15 marks MNH and 1.25 marks used. The variety catalogues at 100 marks MNH and 60 marks used.

The 75 centimes also comes in two sets of colours. The basic stamp is either dark green (60 marks MNH, 55 marks used) or black-olive-green (130 marks MNH, 7.5 marks used). When there is a large white spot in the middle of the embankment below the warehouse, the value rises to 300 marks MNH and 200 marks used for the dark green stamp and to the same value for the black-olive-green stamp. The overprinted stamps without the variety are 110 marks MNH and 6 marks used for dark green and 30 marks MNH and 5.50 marks used for the black-olive-green one. With the overprint, the values rise to 400 marks MNH and 200 marks used for the dark green stamp and 180 marks MNH and 160 marks used for the black-olive-green one.

“Values:” Dividing the variety value by the value of the ordinary stamp will create a multiple the reader can apply to prices from any other catalog. For example, if the ordinary stamp has a used price of 100 marks (or francs), and the variety has a used price of 350 marks (or francs), multiplying a *Scott* or *Unitrade* price for the used stamp by 3.5 will give an approximate value for the variety.

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**GERMANY WARRIOR**

In 1940, Germany commemorated May Day with a 6 pf + 4 pf dark green stamp picturing an armed warrior. The *Michel* value for a mint never hinged (MNH) copy of the stamp is 2 marks. There is a printing variety in the upper frame line at plate position 20. The variety has a series of dots for the left 4 mm of the frame line, rather than having a solid line. The *Michel* catalogue lists the variety but does not price it. The *Schantl Plattenfehler Katalog* catalogue lists the MNH variety at 500 marks, an impressive multiple of 250 over the normal stamp.

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*As usual, color images are available to those who e-mail me with requests (napoleon@voyager.net).*
Aerophilately is mainly the study of letters and postcards sent by air between two points...by birds, kites, balloons, airships, airplanes and rockets. It is not the content but how the missive was sent, when, why, how long it took, the vagaries en-route, and the like. Canada has been involved for a long time. For instance, there is a record of a “KYTE MAIL” between Goderich and Stratford, Ontario in 1848. The Franklin Relief Expedition off the Northwest Territories used a balloon for messaging in 1853. Mail by airplane really came into its own after WW I in the West (northern Prairies and the Yukon Territory) and for the gold mines of Northern Ontario.

The involvement of Canadian Warplane Heritage has not been quite so long but longer than most members realize. The first envelopes flown in the FIREFLY CG-BDH was in 1976. The Museum’s involvement has been concentrated on the production of illustrated envelopes – ”covers” in the jargon of the aerophilatelist – flown in one of our historic airplanes and signed by the flight crew. The “flown cover” has, from the outset, historic/sacrity value as the airplanes will inevitably cease to fly one day and, if nothing else, result in an unusual souvenir of the Museum and its airplanes.

Illustrated are a couple of covers as examples. Apart from a short gap, between roughly 1976 and 1986, covers have been produced regularly and now include 10 of the Museum’s airplanes as follows: Avro Anson, Avro Lancaster, deHavilland Tiger Moth, deHavilland Canada Chipmunk, Douglas DC-3, Fairey Firefly, Goodyear Corsair, North American Harvard, North American Mitchell, and the Consolidated Canso.

Covers have been produced on different dates with a variety of stamps and for different occasions. Most are currently available at the Museum although the earlier issues are now limited.

Above: Fairey Firefly MK 5 cover
Left: Avro Lancaster X cover
The issues for the year 2002 include the Canada-Netherlands Friendship Festival cover (Harvard’s), the Bill Randall Commemorative cover (Lancaster), the Queen’s Golden Jubilee cover (DC-3 & mini-Spitfire), a new cover for the Canso, and a Remembrance Day cover (Lancaster).

Most of these covers are priced at $5 inclusive but some are $10. The ones priced at $10 are mainly those flown on the Lancaster with foreign stamps showing a Lancaster, and this year’s Randall & Golden Jubilee covers. The “cream of the crop” are, of course, the covers flown in our Lancaster C-GVRA and in the Battle of Britain Flight Lancaster PA474. Each cover is signed by both crews, and contains a number of inserts. As far as is known this is the only cover designed from the outset for flight in both of the remaining airworthy Lancasters.

Attached is a short list, again by way of example, of available covers. This list will be updated and expanded from time to time.

For information and sales please contact Eric Grove at the Museum at phone: 905-679-4183, Fax: 905-679-4186, E-mail: museum@warplane.com, or by post: Canadian Warplane Heritage Museum, 9280 Airport Road., Mount Hope, Ontario L0R 1W0 Canada.

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List of Available Flown Covers
(The following list will change at irregular intervals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aircraft</th>
<th>Date Flown</th>
<th>Occasion</th>
<th>Stamps</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Douglas DC-3</td>
<td>11/11/97</td>
<td>Remembrance Day</td>
<td>$0.45 Series of the Century, 1997</td>
<td>Darnell 1781/2</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dakota</td>
<td></td>
<td>CWH 25th Anniversary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As Above</td>
<td>24/10/98</td>
<td>Hamilton to Toronto</td>
<td>$0.45 Fishing flies, 1997</td>
<td>Darnell 1813/18</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fairey Firefly</td>
<td>20/6/98</td>
<td>Hamilton Int’1 Air Show</td>
<td>$0.45 Mining, 1998</td>
<td>Darnell 1819</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goodyear</td>
<td>23/4/98</td>
<td>Last flight at CWHM</td>
<td>$0.45 Year of the Tiger, 1998</td>
<td>Darnell 1796</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FG1 Corsair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As Above</td>
<td>23/4/98</td>
<td>As Above</td>
<td>$0.45 Fishing flies</td>
<td>Darnell 1813/18</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>11/11/97</td>
<td>Remembrance Day</td>
<td>$0.45 Knights of Columbus</td>
<td>Darnell 1778</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>5/2/98</td>
<td>Local flight ‘Pax’ Flight</td>
<td>$0.45 Anniversary of 1st Canadian Xmas stamp</td>
<td>Darnell 1820</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvard</td>
<td>31/10/98</td>
<td>Local flight</td>
<td>$0.45 Maple leaf ATM self-adh.</td>
<td>Darnell 1812</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>31/10/98</td>
<td>Local flight</td>
<td>$0.45 Fishing flies, 1997</td>
<td>Darnell 1813/18</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<td>19/6/99</td>
<td>Hamilton Int’1 Air Show</td>
<td>$0.45 125th Anniversary of RCMP 1998 plus $0.01 defin.1992 blueberry</td>
<td>Darnell 1835/6</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>75th Anniversary of RCAF</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>deHavilland</td>
<td>12/8/97</td>
<td>Local flight</td>
<td>$0.45 definitive Canada flag, 1995</td>
<td>Darnell 1638</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Chipmunk</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As above</td>
<td>14/9/97</td>
<td>Experimental Aircraft Air show 25th Anni. CWH 1997 $0.45 Series of the century</td>
<td>Darnell 1781/2</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As above</td>
<td>14/9/97</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>$0.45 definitive Queen Elizabeth II, 1995</td>
<td>Darnell 1637</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>All Harvard covers flown in CF-UUU.</td>
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<tr>
<td>deHavilland</td>
<td>12/8/97</td>
<td>Local flight</td>
<td>$0.45 definitive Canada flag, 1995</td>
<td>Darnell 1638</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada Chipmunk</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>As above</td>
<td>14/9/97</td>
<td>Experimental Aircraft Air show 25th Anni. CWH 1997 $0.45 Series of the century</td>
<td>Darnell 1781/2</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As above</td>
<td>14/9/97</td>
<td>As above</td>
<td>$0.45 definitive Queen Elizabeth II, 1995</td>
<td>Darnell 1637</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous Flown</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>27/4/2000</td>
<td>#10 black &amp; white covers of Lanc ‘VRA crew signed.</td>
<td>$0.46 Canada definitive Queen Elizabeth II</td>
<td>Local flight</td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>11/11/2001</td>
<td>Local flight in Fairey Firefly for Remembrance Day Pilot signed</td>
<td>$0.47 Canada Remembrance 75th Anni. Royal Day programme Canadian Legion</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Local flights in Canada &amp; England</td>
<td>Canada: one of the RCAF 75th Anni. issue of $0.46 England: the Royal Mail issue of Sir Arthur Harris</td>
<td>Flown in Lancas. VRA and Lanc. PA474 see History fig. 25 to 27</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coming shortly: 2002 Covers
• Canada-Netherlands Friendship Festival cover
• Queen Elizabeth II Golden Jubilee cover
• Firefly covers 1977 to 2001
• Canso cover
• Bill Randall Commemorative cover
• Remembrance Day covers.
INTRODUCTION

About 92 years ago, the first official air mail experiments were conducted in India, Great Britain, Italy, and the USA. For the very first time airplanes were used as a means of transportation to carry mail. These were experiments approved by the postal authorities. Mail was flown at local and regional fairs and at national celebrations. Air races were staged to carry mail to a predetermined destination where it was postmarked and flown back to the point of origin.

These first mail flights were undertaken within eight years of Orville and Wilbur Wright’s heavier-than-air powered aircraft took off in the morning of December 17, 1903 at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina. (Fig.1).

The growing interest in the advancement of aviation encouraged authorities to ignore to some extent the transport of mail by horse, ship, and rail and, in their enthusiasm for planes, shifted mail to the airways. As a result, it was discovered that air mail would arrive regularly at destinations on time and, even though the reduction of time was not too significant for the slow speed of the first airplanes, it easily beat out surface mail every time.

The technical progress of “heavier-than-air” planes (Fig.2) that became available for carrying outgoing mail, vis-à-vis the “lighter-than-air” balloons (Fig.3), and the choice of the route, the destination and the duration of the trip, provided indispensable assurance for a reliable and regular postal service. Here are the first official aerial post experiments.

IN INDIA

The absolute first Aerial Post belongs to India. French pilot Henri Pequet, with a Sommer Biplane, took off on 18 February 1911 from the grounds where the local Industrial and Agriculture Exhibition was being held at Allahabad in Northern India. He flew a few miles up to the suburb of Naini where he dropped the dispatch and returned to the place of departure within 12 minutes.

The local Postmaster made sure that all the postal rules were followed and the correspondence was delivered by surface to their indicated destinations. Each piece of mail received a large special pictorial, magenta cancellation. (Fig.4)
IN GREAT BRITAIN

To celebrate the coronation of King George V, which took place on June 22, 1911, Britain’s first official airmail flight was repeated a few times between September 9 and 16, 1911. A series of special flights was organized to carry airmail between London’s Hendon Aerodrome and Windsor. (Fig.5)

Only letters and postcards, sold for charity, were accepted for the flight. The first plane which took off on September 9 was a Farman Biplane carrying a bag weighing 10 kilograms and 645 grams of mail. The pilot was Gustav Hamel.

IN ITALY

Two experiments took place in Italy. The first was the result of an oversight by the manufacturer of the monoplane Deperdussin which the pilot, Dal Mistro, received disassembled by rail from France. The pilot began to assemble the craft on the grounds of Bologna’s Field Aviation (Zappoli Hippodrome), but soon discovered that a propeller component was missing. He quickly requested the piece by telegraph but received it only on Tuesday, September 19, 1911. By then his colleagues, four French civilians and five Italian military pilots had left on the previous Sunday for the Grande Raid Franco-Italian for the Bologna-Venezia-Rimini-Bologna circuit.

The delay favoured the initiative taken by the Director of Post, Raffaele Boscarini, who without asking for permission from the Ministry decided to entrust a mail dispatch to the aviator for Venice.

The pilot accepted it on the same day, September 19, and carried the pouch to the Lido of Venice, where he landed on the beach of the Hotel Excelsior. Today, the so-called “Dal Mistro” is the first Italian aerogramme. Only 10 pieces are known to exist (Fig. 6).
The second Italian experiment took place the following month with the personal approval of Teobaldo Calissano, Minister of Post and Telegraph. The official route was between Milan and Turin and back, using airplanes registered under the National Air Raid of the Aviation School of Milan. The outgoing flight took place on Sunday, October 28, and the return flight on October 31, both on Blériot Monoplanes. The time spent on the 140 kilometre flight was 1 hour and 45 minutes from Milan to Turin and 1 hour and 30 minutes on the return flight.

IN USA

Nor was the opportunity to initiate an air mail service in the USA missed. The International Aviation event would take place at Long Island, N.Y. Garden City Aerodrome.

The Postmaster General authorized pilot Earle L. Ovington to carry the mail. The letters and postcards, picked up from different mail boxes, received the “Aeroplane Station No.1” postmark (Fig.7) and on September 25 were loaded on the aviator’s Blériot nicknamed “Dragonfly”.

As the airplane was only a single seater, the pilot had to place the postal dispatch (640 letters and 1280 postcards) on his lap. After the three-mile flight to Mineola, the pilot dropped the dispatch, which burst on impact with the ground. Part of the contents scattered in all directions but then was quickly picked up by employees in attendance.

The first “Stamp with wings” also made its appearance in the USA. The vignette included the name of an alcoholic beverage of the company that sponsored the venture. Calbraith Perry Rodgers was the first pilot to complete, in October 1911, a “coast to coast” crossing. For the flight Rodgers also carried correspondence on which a label was applied representing his aircraft, the “Vin Fiz” (Fig.8).
Over the years, lighthouses have become essential in warning seafarers of the dangerous coastline near the source of the light and the whole world now has lighthouses placed at perilous parts of its coastline. Here are the ones depicted on Canadian stamps. Some Canadian stamps, including the issues of the independent lands before becoming provinces of Canada, have repeated the image of certain lighthouses but only one example of each lighthouse has been included.

To make the journey more logical the tour will start on the Pacific coastline and work eastwards to the Atlantic Ocean, where the majority of Canadian stamps depict the lighthouses of this area.

**Fisgard Light (Figure 1).** This is the oldest lighthouse on the west coast of Canada and is situated at the entrance to Esquimalt Harbour, Victoria, British Columbia. It is a white conical brick tower with a red brick two-storey keeper’s house. This is the original tower built in 1860 and automated in 1929. The original optics consisted of a fourth-order Frensel lens. Currently it is still an active aid to navigation and an historic site with a museum. According to the records it has only had seven keepers until it became automated in 1929. They are George N. Davies (1860-66); Rosina Davies and William Bevis (? -1879); Mrs. Bevis (1879-?); Joseph Dare (1884-1898); William Cormack (1898), and Josiah Gosse (?-1929). It is recorded that Joseph Dare was drowned while on duty and William Cormack was the emergency replacement until a permanent keeper could be found.

**Sisters Islets Light (Figure 2),** is also known as Sisters Light. This is situated at Qualicum Beach, Vancouver Island on the inside passage of Georgia Strait. Originally built in 1898, it consists of a square brick tower attached to a keeper’s house built out of brick. The current tower was built in 1967. Since 1898 this light has had

### THE DETAILS OF THE STAMPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

**Figures 1, 4, 5 & 8:**
Perf. 12 ½; issued on September 21, 1984; illustrating Louisbourg, Fisgard, Ile Verte, and Gibraltar Point lighthouses; designed by Dennis Noble & Ken Rodmell, and litho printed by Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto.

**Figures 2, 3, 6 & 9:**
Perf. 13 ½; issued on October 3, 1985; illustrating Sisters Islets, Pelee Passage, Haut-Fond, and Rose Blanche lighthouses; designed by Louis-Andre Rivard, and litho printed by Ashton-Potter Limited, Toronto.

**Figure 7:**
Perf. 12 ½ x 13; issued on May 31, 1997; illustrating Cape Jourimain lighthouse; designed by Charles Burke & Jim Hudson, and litho printed by the Canadian Banknote Company.

**Figure 10:**
Perf. 14-13 ½; issued on May 12, 1937; illustrating Cape Race lighthouse; recess printed by Perkins-Bacon Limited, London.
13 keepers, namely: Ronald Mc-Niell (1898-1901); Alfred Jeffries (1901-02); Benjamin Blanchard (1902-04); W.C. Ferneyhough (1904); Benjamin Blanchard (1904-1910); Walter Buss (1910-?); Charles Clark (?-1924); Joseph Pettingell (1924-27); Jonathan Fleming (circa 1932); S. Greenwell (1944); Charles Lundgren (circa 1944); Art Tolpitt (1945-47); and R.B. Roberts (circa 1959).

**Point Pelee (Figure 3).** It is situated at the west end of Pelee Passage in Lake Erie, Ontario. Because of the large amounts of ice in the winter, this light is only operated seasonally. The original tower was a white cylindrical concrete tower with a green lantern attached to the concrete and iron caisson. The one depicted in Figure 3 was built in 1975. The light is still operational but is not open to the public.

**Gibraltar Point (Figure 4).** It is to be found at Hanlan’s Point, Toronto Harbour on Lake Ontario. The hexagonal tower was constructed from Queenstown stone in 1808. In 1932 the structure was heightened by almost 12 feet using Kingston stone. The first light was a fixed sperm oil lamp; a coal oil lamp was installed after it was heightened. It was not until 1878 that a revolving light was installed using a mechanical (gravity operated) mechanism to turn the rotating platform. In the winter of 1916-17 a flashing electric white light replaced the previous lights. This light was upgraded in 1945 when a green light was used to distinguish it from the mass of white lights coming from the island and the city. This is the oldest of the surviving lighthouses on the Great Lakes, and the oldest of Toronto’s landmarks. The first keeper, J.P. Radan Muller (1809-15), died under mysterious circumstances and legend has it that his ghost still haunts the lighthouse. The lighthouse was decommissioned in 1958 and transferred to Metropolitan Toronto’s Parks Department. Only the grounds are open to the public. The keepers were: J.P. Radan Muller (1809-15); William Halloway (1816-1831); James Durnan (1832-53); George Durnan (1853-1908); Captain P.J. McSherry (1908-12); B. Matthews (1912-17); G. F. Eaton (1917-18); F.C. Allan (1918-44); Mrs. Ladder (1944-55), and Mrs. Dodds (1955-58).

**Ile Verte (Figure 5),** is also known as the Green Island Lighthouse. It is situated on the St. Lawrence River opposite the mouth of the Saguenay River at Riviere du Loup, Quebec. This is reputed to be the third oldest lighthouse in Canada. As with most of the other lights, this is the original tower, built in 1809, and is still operational today. Even though it is a working light it is open to the public and has an historical display in the fog signal building. The tower is cylindrical and constructed out of stone with a red lantern which is visible for 19 nautical miles. The first keeper was Charles Hambelton (1809-1827). The Lindsay family took over as keepers from Hambelton. Their tenure lasted for 137 years starting with Robert Noel Lindsay (1827-?) and Gilbert Lindsay (1866).

**Haut-Fond (Figure 6).** This light lies opposite the Ile Verte on the St. Lawrence River just off the mouth of the Saguenay River at Tadoussac, Quebec. This light replaced the Prince Shoal lightship, which had been operating since 1902 with a flashing white light...
that has a range of 18 nautical miles. Becoming operational in 1964, this light is still an active navigation aid but is not open to the public.

Cape Jourimain (Figure 7) is near Cape Tormentine at the New Brunswick end of the Confederation Bridge that crosses the Northumberland Strait to Prince Edward Island. When this bridge was opened in 1997 the light was decommissioned. The tower is an octagonal wooden structure with a red polygonal lantern built in 1878 to replace the one built in 1870 that burned down. Even though this light is now part of the Cape Jourimain Nature Centre it is not open to the public.

Louisbourg Light (Figure 8) is located on the north side of the entrance to Louisbourg Harbour, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. This octagonal white concrete tower with its red lantern has the honour of being the first Canadian, and the second North American, established lighthouse. Two previous lights have existed in this location: the first was a stone cylindrical tower built in 1734 and destroyed in 1758; the second light, a 2 1/2 storey building, was built in 1842 and destroyed by fire in 1922. The current tower was built in 1923, now automated, is still an active aid to navigation.

Rose Blanche Lighthouse (Figure 9) is located on the southwest corner of Newfoundland at Rose Blanche. This light was originally built in 1873 (rebuilt between the years 1996-9) and has a granite tower with an integral dwelling for the keeper. It is the last remaining lighthouse of its type in Canada. It was decommissioned between 1941 and 1999 but now remains operational as a private aid to navigation and is open to the public. Originally, it had a fourth-order lens but this has been replaced with a newer sixth-order Frensel lens.

Cape Race (Figure 10). Cape Race can be found on the Avalon Peninsula in the south east of Newfoundland near Trespassey. It is a white cylindrical concrete tower with a light range of 24 nautical miles. The original tower was built in 1856 and has been moved to the Museum of Science and Technology in Ottawa. The present tower, built in 1907, is still in operation. It has a hyper radial lens which is still in use today. Apparently maintained by the Myrick family from its opening until it was automated in 1957: the keepers were Paddy Myrick (who died in service); John Myrick (until 1928); and ‘Big Paddy’ Myrick (1928-57). It is not open to the public.

From these brief descriptions, we see that there is an extensive history behind these lighthouses that have saved countless sailors from being shipwrecked over the years. For the most part, unfortunately, the lighthouse keeper’s job is a thankless one.

This article has been written as a tribute to all the lighthouse keepers throughout the world who have kept the lights burning in all types of weather and to those who had the foresight to build these lighthouses out of consideration for the safety of others.

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This brings to mind the classic joke (allegedly a true radio transmission):

Canadians: Please divert your course 15 degrees to the south to avoid a collision.

Americans: Recommend you divert your course 15 degrees to the north to avoid a collision.

Canadians: Negative. You will have to divert your course 15 degrees to the south to avoid a collision.

Americans: This is the captain of a U.S. navy ship. I say again, divert your course.

Canadians: No. I say again, you divert your course.

Americans: This is the aircraft carrier USS Lincoln, the second largest ship in the United States Atlantic fleet. We are accompanied by three destroyers, three cruisers and numerous support vessels. I demand that you change your course 15 degrees north, I say again, that’s one five degrees north, or counter-measures will be undertaken to ensure the safety of this ship.

Canadians: This is a lighthouse. Your call.
If anyone had any reservations about low attendance at Royal *2003* Royale because it was held in a small town, they need not have worried. As the weekend unfolded it became quickly apparent that Hanover was quite able to hold its own against Royal Convention venues of previous years in some of Canada’s largest cities.

Organizers actually had an inkling of the convention’s probable success when hotel rooms in the town of some 7,000 people, were being snapped up like mid-week specials at the supermarket. Exhibit entries, expected to top out at about 200 frames, finally had to be cut off at 364 including the Court of Honour that included some outstanding essays, proofs, colour trials, trade samples, and similar scarce items from the Brigham collection.

Overall, the exhibited material was of an extremely high calibre. Thirty-one of the 82 exhibitors earned a Vermeil or higher award to qualify their entries for international level competition.

The Youth Grand Award, donated by Michael Madesker, went to Kristen Ollies for her exhibit entitled Love Through My Eyes. R. Timothy Bartshe took the Reserve Grand Award for his Orange Free State Republican Postage Issues 1868-1900 exhibit, and the Grand Award went to Warren S. Wilkinson for his exhibit of British Columbia & Vancouver Island Postal History 1858-1871.

It was obvious throughout the weekend that officials of The Royal were pleased with the efforts that members of the Saugeen Stamp Club put into the show’s organization. What follows are the observations of Peter Kritz, co-chair of Royal *2003* Royale and Ken Magee. Rather than paraphrase their comments, I will let them speak for themselves.

Peter writes: “My wife and I went through all the ballot responses last night and there was nary a woeful comment. Ninety per cent of the approximate 100 returned ballots gave the show a rating of 8, 9, or 10 out of a possible 10. As much as I personally know that I’d like to do some things differently, obviously the overall impressions were very positive. I don’t know if you (Peter refers to your editor) had a chance to get to the Stamp Camp. The graduation exercises on Sunday afternoon were extremely enthusiastic and the kids all reflected on having had a great time. My own two children
wouldn’t go to bed Sunday evening until they had a chance to show Dad all the loot they got at the Camp and at the Camp auction. I knew Stamp Camp was going well when on Friday evening I heard two children on the way out say, ‘That was fun. I’m coming back tomorrow.’ As a personal reflection one day after the show, I feel very good about having accomplished some key objectives for the show:

1. To run a stamp program for kids with substance and value that would be well attended and enjoyed. Result: mission exceeded. We had to turn some kids away as the room was full.

2. To give away stamp collecting kits and supplies to kids who attended the show. Result: mission accomplished. We gave out 180 stamp guest kits, 115 bags of stamp, five pounds of loose stamps, 120 perforation gauges and tweezers, 20 collecting starter kits, 100 magnifying glasses with lights, and 50 packages of First-Day Cover sets. I estimate we had 400 children at the show over the three days. Canada Post was a wonderful support for this and I’m very pleased with their support and help.

3. To have a minimum of 250 frames of exhibits. Mission exceeded. We had 340 competitive entries plus the Court of Honour. The team of James Brett and Ken Magee were outstanding in their design of the exhibits. Not a single exhibit turned a corner or had part of an exhibit in the next aisle. Nor were there any empty frames. These guys know how to treat exhibitors. These were key objectives we set for the show. Some additional objectives that we set for numbers of dealer tables and attendance at banquets were also exceeded.

As much as I’m tempted to admit to all the things I personally did wrong, or did not meet my own expectations, I’m not going to. And at our club meetings I’m going to try and head off any negative talk about the show. There were just too many good comments to focus on the guffaws and temporary letdowns that we did experience.
On a continuing positive note, the stamp launch, the presentation of the Queen’s Jubilee Medals, and having a philatelic work of art brought to the show by a non-collector that will be on its way to the Canadian Postal Museum, are all thrilling and exciting honours that really made it feel like a 75th anniversary show. To top it all off, someone brought in a unique fold-over error that John Jamieson promptly added to his stock.

I have a feeling the chatter about Royal *2003* Royale will go on for a while. It will be interesting to see the stance of the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association which, as an organization, decided not to support the show: Albeit, individual CSDA members did.

I also wonder how members of The RPSC who had stamps in the Sales Circuit feel about the refusal to have the circuit at the show and have members miss out on a tremendous sales opportunity. Future shows will have to consider the viability of the circuit.”

Ken Magee, who was involved in the planning process, almost on a daily basis from day one, observed: “I’m physically tired but very pleased with our weekend. The long lead-up and the work we went through was rewarded from seeing the joy on the faces of the children in Stamp Camp and the high praise from the dealers. All who spoke to me said that their sales far exceeded their expectations. Dealer Jim Carde and his wife drove back to Brantford on Saturday evening to replenish their stock. Otherwise, they would have run out on Sunday. Many visitors commented on the suitability of the arena for such a function.

After we cleared out the last visitors by 4:20 p.m. the dealer move-out began in earnest. Then we began taking down the exhibits. The last exhibit was out of the frames by six minutes to six and the last frame came down at 6:02 p.m. – a lot faster than things went up.
Michael Madesker (left) being thanked by President Verge for his generosity in donating the gold medals awarded to 50-year members of our Society. In the background, Cimon Morin, head of the Canadian Postal Archives.

Richard M. Lamb, shown with Michael Madesker, after receiving his 50-year membership medal.

Andrew Chung proudly showing his Queen Elizabeth Golden Jubilee certificate.

Keen customers surrounding Frank Hoyles’ bourse table on opening day, Friday, May 30.

As Peter noted, there were a few things that we would probably do differently if we had to do it again. I’ve been making a few notes and I’m sure that Peter will as well to pass along to Halifax and London.” (Halifax will host The Royal in 2004 and London will follow in 2005 - editor).

“In the restaurant after the show, the waitress recognized four of us as visitors and asked us about the show. She said there had been many out-of-towners in their restaurant and that all she and the other staff had heard was praise from them for the town and for the show. Many said they would be back to visit the area again. She asked when we were going to do the next show!”

It is now apparent that Hanover was indeed, as the town’s slogan says, “The place to be in 2003.” 🍁

Grand Award prize, donated by Canada Post, was this beautiful blue, gold and white quilt especially created for Royal *2003* Royale.
“We’re from the Grand. Not Toronto the Grand, but the Grand River area.” - (Howie Mason)

“I’m going to swim with the sharks and see what happens.” - (First time BNAPS exhibitor)

“My father and I both thoroughly enjoyed the Exhibition as well as the venue & vendors. Admittedly I was in awe of the 12p black, Pence, and Large Queen displays... it has given me thirst to exhibit my own collection (on a little less of a grand scale).” Congrats to the Saugeen Stamp Club and the RPSC. - (Jon Platt)

“Mr. Mayor, I wouldn’t hesitate to move to Hanover. You folks have a budget surplus.”

“Harry (Sutherland) will answer any questions (posed) in French.”

“I don’t have anything to pontificate about, so if someone else would like to make some remarks...” - (RPSC President Ch. Verge)

“Please send me a letter with a stamp on it: you’ve made a convert of me.” - (Hanover Mayor Bob White)

“They cut our budget so much that I had to teach driver ed and sex ed in the same car.”

“I don’t know if you’ll know all the languages we’ll sing – we don’t.”

“This is the first time we’ve sung for a group we couldn’t spell or pronounce.”

“Contrary to what you may think, we are not a Home Hardware convention.” - (Mt. Forest barber shoppers in red shirts)

(A few ripe choices from the wisdom of Country Clem)

“Am I going too fast for you folks from the Saugeen?”

“Did you know Peter’s mother lifted weights? That’s why people call him a dumbbell.”

“How many would sooner be here than in the best hospital in Ontario?”

“Bad manners are like bad teeth: if you keep your mouth shut, nobody knows.”

“By the way, who’s the jerk who invented the brush behind the toilet? It hurts!”

“It’s rough going through life looking like your contents have settled during shipping.”

“When you get that bald, it’s not Head n’ Shoulders you need, it’s Mop n’ Glow.”

“A local tombstone placed recently by a widow reads, ‘Rest in peace – till we meet again.’”

“I’ve got plastic hips, plastic elbows, plastic arteries. Don’t bury me. Just throw me in the blue box.”

“I hate having to bathe the cat. It’s miserable having fur on your tongue.”

“Life’s not fair: if it were, Elvis would be alive and his impersonators would be dead.” 🦁
The Story of Pitcairn Island (#10)... continued...

Life on Pitcairn is not exactly a bed of roses and, like folks everywhere, they need a vacation now and then. But, where to go?

Oeno, that’s where! And where, you ask, might that be? Well, it’s the closest of Pitcairn’s neighbours, only 80.4 nautical miles away to the north-northwest.

As stated earlier, “Pitcairn Islands” is a group of four islands, of which only the main one – Pitcairn – itself is inhabited... by humans, that is.

Both Oeno & Henderson have a wide range of bird life. But Oeno seems to be a favourite haunt of the huge frigate, or man-o-war birds, which they share with lizards, rats and hermit crabs.

Once a year off go the islanders in their longboats to Oeno to enjoy some relaxation on its sandy beaches – something which their own island lacks. They take along large tarpaulins to protect themselves from the noonday sun and to provide shelter at night. This annual vacation usually lasts about a week.

The calm waters of the lagoon teem with brilliantly coloured reef fish.

Although coconut palms abound on Pitcairn, the islanders seem to find the coconuts grown on Oeno to be sweeter than their own.

But the visit to Oeno is not altogether play and feasting...

the atoll is also another source of the miro wood they use for their curio carvings, and a rich harvest of logs accompanies them on their return home. The pandanus palm, whose fronds they use in weaving their basketry work, also grows profusely on this atoll.
When they return to their homes on Pitcairn, the islanders “dig in”, so to speak, to tend to their garden plots.

From the time Fletcher Christian divided the arable land into nine equal plots (see Episode 4), they have been subdivided time and time again with each passing generation. Today there are well over 100 plots, with an area of one-third to one-fifth of an acre each.

A wide variety of vegetables are grown and these are basically the only ones needing to be tended. Water is a very scarce commodity on the island and the supply is from rainfall, which is carefully gathered from the houses’ corrugated tin roofs into cisterns. The yearly average rainfall is only 80 inches.

There is also a wide range of fruit trees growing on the island, which do not require any husbandry...

Another crop is sugar cane. There is an old mill where they used to crush the cane by hand, but that is now a bit of a relic.

But then they, too, have their headaches with weeds. (I wonder if the Biblical Garden of Eden was infested with weeds? If so, whose job was it pull them up??)

Amongst the unwanted growth on the island is the tall lantaua weed and the fast-spreading and thorny nuisance known as the roseapple. They have to be kept in check constantly.

On the brighter side is the abundance of sweet scented flowers which grace the brush. Growing wild... but what a touch of beauty they add to the island scenery!

A glimpse at only a couple of the many species...

Morning Glory and Hibiscus

But all this flora has an added benefit: it attracts the bees. And what do the bees produce? That’s right: HONEY!

So, a new source of income for the islanders has sprung up from the apiary establishments which now sell their honey products around the world by mail. Only $5 a pot: postage included!
When the Mutineers arrived on Pitcairn the only fauna they found was the ubiquitous Polynesian rat (Rattus exulans)... a creature found throughout Polynesia. But they had brought with them a variety of barn yard animals. Many of them did not long survive. But the cats did a good job of keeping the rat population from exploding. The dogs had to be put down to prevent their barking attracting unwanted attention from Royal Navy vessels possibly getting too close for comfort.

The pigs and goats brought by the Mutineers thrived and in time they became wild. Years later, when the islanders embraced the Seventh Day Adventist faith, the entire pig population was destroyed as the Church tenets forbid the eating of porcine flesh (prior thereto the wild pigs had been hunted for food). The wild goats, inhabiting the mountainous region in the west end of the island, are still fair game for the pot.

Another “no-no” of their Church is the consumption of seafood without scales: so, huge, succulent crayfish which are abundant in their waters, are caught and cut up for bait to catch far less tasty fruits of the sea.

But when the sea is calm and the Pitcairners take to their longboats to go out to sea, their catch is likely to be huge wahoo! Now, that is a FISH! Maybe only a handful go out on such a fishing excursion, but the catch is shared equally amongst everyone. Such is the Pitcairn way of life.

But now I must tell you about the introduction of another most unusual form of wildlife to Pitcairn. It was in 1937 that the Government of Ecuador made a most generous gift to the people of Pitcairn... one of their famous Galápagos islands tortoises. That country’s offshore islands are named after the huge tortoises that inhabit them (the Spanish word for tortoise is Galápago).

Arriving on the sailing vessel “Yankee” the tortoise was quite a handful to off-load from the longboat. A life-span of 150 years is not unusual for these vegetarian creatures and they can easily tip the scales at 500 lbs.

The Pitcairners dubbed their new “pet” Mr. Turpen, and by an Order in Council he has been declared an endangered species.

Who knows, maybe he was meant to be a Christmas gift! But one thing is for sure, he was far too big and heavy to fit in Santa’s sack!

Pitcairn is a fair distance from the North Pole but Father Christmas manages to get there each year to the childrens’ delight.

The gift exchanging custom is to place the gaily wrapped presents in a basket which is hung on a line or tree limbs in the village square. Names are then called out for that person to approach and pick up his/her gifts. Nobody goes without a present. A boisterous community dinner follows which lasts into the wee hours of the morning

...to be continued...
This column reports the results of philatelic and literature awards in national exhibitions in Canada and the awards won by RPSC members, Canadian owned exhibits and exhibits of Canadian material in international exhibitions.

Cette chronique liste les résultats obtenus dans les expositions philatéliques et de littérature nationales ainsi que les résultats obtenus par les Canadiens ou les collections de matériel canadien dans les expositions internationales.

### GOLD / OR
- Ian McTaggart-Cowan - The Law Stamps of British Columbia
  - Grand Award
- David Piercey - Postal Issues of Newfoundland: 1865-1908
  - Reserve Grand Award
- Herb NeNaught - Canada: The 1908 Quebec Tercentenary Issue
- Ian McTaggart-Cowan - The Law Stamps of the Yukon
- Benny Cheung - Postal History of the British Post Office at Wei Hai Wei & Liu Kung Tau 1899-1930

### VERMEIL
- Bruce Field - The Large Queens of Canada
- Earle Covert - Canada “C” Series Tobacco Stamps
- Don Wilson - Travelling Post Offices of the Australian States
- Kevin O’Reilly - The 1929 MacKenzie River Air Mails
- Jim Brown - Air Mail Postage Created with Aircraft Overprints
- John Wilson - Cancellations on Hong Kong Adhesives 1862-1962
- Alan Meech - Japanese Occupation of Burma 1942-45
- John Powell - Postal Markings of Baghdad 1865-1932
- John Powell - Squared Circle Cancellations London Branch Offices

### SILVER / ARGENT
- Robert Lane - The Development of Manitoba R. P. O.’s (1882-1919)
- Leslie Clinton - Post Offices of the Alphabet Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway across Saskatchewan 1907 to 1923
- Stan Freestone - The Iron Horse - Private Railways of Great Britain
- Dave Russum - British Postal Rates (1660-1971)
- David Cooper - UK Transatlantic Mail 1939-1953
- David Brown - The Search for Gold: Airmail History in NW Ontario
- Koverlover - 1953 Coronation Covers
- Northern & Southern Rhodesia & Nyasaland

### SILVER-BRONZE / BRONZE ARGENTÉ
- Jon Johnson - Canadian Pacific Railway Perfins
- Ray Dixon - Channel Islands Instructional Markings

### ONE FRAME / UN CADRE

### SILVER / ARGENT
- Christopher Miller - A Classification of Life

### SILVER BRONZE / BRONZE ARGENTÉ
- Robert Smith - Universal Postal Union Conferences in Canada
- Donna Trathern - Horse Breeds of the World

### BRONZE
- Michael Peach - Triangular Cancellations of Great Britain
- Christopher Miller - The Mohammad-ali Shah Issues of Iran

### JUNIORS

### VERMEIL
- Kelly Liusz - Christmas in Canada

### SILVER / ARGENT
- Amber O’Reilly - Pigs on Postage
- James Barron - Milestones in the History of Aviation
- Orrin Esau - Track and Field

### SILVER-BRONZE / BRONZE ARGENTÉ
- Kelly Liusz - Bears, bears, bears

### BRONZE
- Kelly Liusz - Guys Never to Marry

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**RPSC news**

**Exchanges / 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. Nous vous signalons toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c’est pourquoi nous vous conseillons d’être prudent en répondant à ces demandes d’échange.

I will send German stamps (500g, surtax, special issues, ATMs, etc.) free for 4 IRCs or 6 Euros (postage), spec. for young collectors.

Yours sincerely,

Daniela-M. Fuerstenwerth
Muhliusstr. 70
D-24103 Kiel, Germany

...continued on next page
Dear Sirs:

My name is Enrique Feterman. I live in Costa Rica and I’m an enthusiastic collector of the topic Upaep. My collection is going to a bi-national exposition (Costa Rica-Spain) next month in Spain.

I’m very surprised that there is not a single Canadian stamp issue related to this topic. The “America” stamps were commonly issued since 1989 from a large number of countries members of Upaep, and their motives are related to our culture, nature, and other important matters.

I hope that, in the near future, we will see some Canadian Upaep stamps for the joy of the collectors of this theme that increase constantly.

In the meantime I will appreciate if any of your members have any cancellations, covers, or similar material related to Upaep especially from Canada for sale or to exchange.

My warm regards,
Enrique Feterman
enriquefeterman@amnet.co.cr
As President of The RPSC and a member of Canada Post’s Stamp Advisory Committee, some of the most frequent statements that come my way from members and collectors relate to the feeling they have that Canada Post is dictating their collecting habits. How so? Well, they feel that they must collect everything that Canada Post issues. Does that mean that to be a STAMP collector you must also collect posters, decks of cards and watches because they show a stamp or have a real stamp encased. The answer is NO. We should count ourselves lucky that Canada Post makes up these stamp products to sell to sportcard, plate and toy collectors. One day one of these people may start collecting stamps and postal history as well. The same logic applies to joint products with the Royal Mint.

Art collectors don’t go out and buy every painting, print or etching an artist produces. They collect what they like. I believe that many of us in this hobby have forgotten this maxim. I was reminded of it recently when I bought some covers on e-Bay posted from the furthermost cardinal points in Canada in 1976. In the course of an e-mail exchange with the seller, I discovered that he was a member of The RPSC who enjoyed his collecting to the maximum and created, by extension, some interesting modern postal history.

I asked him why he had made up First Day Covers (FDC) from these obscure post offices. His answer was, “I had amassed a decent FDC collection and wanted to add FDC’s from each of these post offices. I believe the reason was due to an article I had read in the Philatelist about these extremely remote PO’s” (The Canadian Philatelist, Vol. 26, No. 1, January-February 1975). He goes on to say, “I was a lot younger then and had very little money to spend on stamps, so I attempted many inexpensive philatelic ‘projects’ such as:”

En tant que Président de La SRPC et membre du Comité consultatif sur les timbres-poste de Postes Canada j’entends fréquemment le commentaire suivant de nos membres et des collectionneurs en général. « Postes Canada dicte la façon que nous collectionnons ». Pourquoi? Ces personnes croient qu’ils/elles se doivent de collectionner tout ce qui est émis par Postes Canada. Est-ce que cela veut dire que comme collectionneur de TIMBRES-POSTE vous vous devez d’acheter toutes les affiches, les jeux de cartes ou les montres parce que le timbre-poste fait partie du design de ces produits? La réponse est NON. Nous devrions nous compter chanceux que Postes Canada fabrique ces produits pour vendre aux collectionneurs de cartes sportives, d’assiettes ou de jouets. Un jour, une de ces personnes se mettra peut-être à collectionner les timbres-poste ou l’histoire postale. La même logique s’applique aussi aux produits émis conjointement avec la Monnaie royale.


Je lui ai demandé pourquoi il avait préparé des Plis Premier Jour (PPJ) de ces bureaux de poste obscurs. Sa réponse fut : « J’avais déjà une bonne collection de PPJ et je voulais y ajouter des PPJ de chacun de ces bureaux de poste. Je crois que ma décision était basée sur un article que j’avais lu dans Le philatéliste sur le sujet de ces bureaux de poste très éloignés » (Le philatéliste canadien, Vol. 26, No. 1, Janvier-Février, 1975). Il continue en disant, « À l’époque j’étais beaucoup plus jeune et je n’avais pas beaucoup d’argent à dépenser sur les timbres-poste; alors, j’ai essayé plusieurs ‘projets’ philatéliques peu coûteux tels que: ».
(1) “Getting a Federal Government “free frank” envelope with the signature of each of the MPs and Senators sitting in 1976. It took him two years but he got a positive reply from almost all of them except five or six parliamentarians who ignored him completely.”

(2) “In 1974-75, I was fascinated by the use of ‘bisects’ in our early postal days, so I prepared some envelopes at the prevalent 8 cent rate – using a 5 cent stamp + 1/2 of a 6 cent stamp – they were mailed OK!!”

(3) “In 1974, I had an extra set of the bronze (Olympic Games) stamp replicas, so I decided to see if I could use them for postage. I filled the envelope with a heavy cardboard filler and cut out a snug ‘window’ into which I affixed the replicas as ‘postage’, which was held in place by a 1st Class sticker. The covers were cancelled and delivered to me, and I was charged the postage due because of the extra weight of the bronze stamps. Now I have a philatelic item that nobody else has.”

The collector, George West, of Penticton, British Columbia, finishes his e-mail by reminding us that our hobby can be most enjoyable if we put our mind to it. “Who says this hobby is boring, no imagination, and too staid. Hey, live on the edge! Stamp power is way better than flower power.” By the way, if you would like to see illustrations of the covers above, please contact Mr. West at westamps@shaw.ca

So, the next time you feel that you must buy everything, remind yourself that you are supposed to enjoy this hobby, not complain about it. 😊

(1) “Obtenir des plis du gouvernement fédéral ‘franc de port’ et contresignés par tous les députés et sénateurs en fonction en 1976. Cela a pris deux ans mais à la fin il a reçu une réponse positive de presque tous les parlementaires sauf cinq ou six qui l’ont ignoré complètement.”

(2) « En 1974-75 j’étais fasciné par l’utilisation des timbres-poste coupés en deux des premières années de notre système postal; alors j’ai préparé quelques enveloppes au tarif courant de 8¢ en utilisant un timbre-poste de 5¢ et la moitié d’un timbre-poste de 6¢. Ils ont été acceptés par la poste sans problèmes ».

(3) « En 1974, j’avais un ensemble complet et supplémentaire des timbres-poste en bronze (des Jeux Olympiques) et j’ai décidé de voir si je pouvais les utiliser pour affranchir le courrier. J’ai rempli une enveloppe avec du carton épais dans lequel j’ai dé coupé une ‘fenêtre’ pour insérer un timbre-poste en bronze qui fut maintenu en place par une étiquette de Première Classe. Les plis furent cancellés et livrés, et on a perçu une taxe pour le poids supplémentaire du timbre-poste en bronze. J’ai maintenant un souvenir philatélique que personne d’autre n’a ».

Le collectionneur, George West, de Penticton en Colombie-Britannique, conclut son courriel en nous rappelant que notre hobby peut-être très intéressant si nous y mettons du nôtre. « Qui dit que le hobby est ennuyant, sans imagination, et trop archaïque. Al lons, vivez à la marge! Le pouvoir des timbres-poste est plus puissant que le pouvoir des fleurs ». Si vous êtes intéressé à examiner les illustrations des créa tions de monsieur West vous pouvez le rejoindre par courriel à westamps@shaw.ca

Alors, la prochaine fois que vous pensez que vous devez tout acheter, rappelez-vous que vous êtes supposé trouver agréable votre passe-temps et non de vous en plaindre. 😊

ADVERTISING DEADLINE
for the next issue of The Canadian Philatelist is July 2

LA DATE LIMITE
pour soumettre votre publicité pour Le Philatéliste canadien est le 2 juillet

Nancy Lemieux, 103 Lakeshore Rd., Suite 202, St. Catharines, ON L2N 2T6 (905) 646-7744 ext. 226 • fax (905) 646-0995 • nancyacc@trajan.ca

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MEETINGS

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAELI PHILATELY

Chapter 76, Jan Bart Judaica Study Group, meets on the 2nd Wed., except July and Aug., at the 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. at Dempssey 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 6:30 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-mail dorahreh@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, Vonneun “Buck” 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 Steeles and north of Lakeshore Road. Contact Bob Laker (905) 608-9794.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

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

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 12 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., except June to Aug., at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedareale 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 2F6. Keith Spencer (780) 437-1787 or e-mail ameche@telusplanet.net.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 154 meets on the 1st and 3rd Sundays of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December) at 7:30 p.m. at 1050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON, Contact: David L. Newman, President, at 1165 Wigele Ave, Windsor, ON, N9C 3M9. Tel.: (519) 977-5967. E-mail: lacumo@coxco.ca.

FELENSTAMP CLUB

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

FRASER VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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 Re- sent St. Contact Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 3X2, (506) 453-1792, or e-mail: rugbyron@nb.sympatico.ca.

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR’S SOCIETY

Meets the 1st Thurs., except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at the YMCA on Highfield St. Contact H.E. Terris at (506) 856-8513 or PO Box 302, Moncton, NB E1C 9L4.

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 Dunree, 928 Claremont Ave., Victoria, BC V8Y 1K3, (604) 658-8548.

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: stampa@hbcn.org or online at: www.hbcn.org/ipv429.

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 3rd Thu. 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.

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - CANADIAN BRANCH

Chapter 82 meets on the 3rd Thursday of the month (except July, August and December) at 5:30 p.m. in the Negus Room, British Columbia Law Society, 320 Bay Street (southwest corner of Bay St and Adelaide St.), 13th floor, Toronto, ON, M5H 4A6. These are the premises of Canaccord Capital Corporation. Contact: Herb Kucera, Secretary of the I&BFPSGB/CH, tel. (416) 494-1428 or e-mail: herbkucera@rogers.com.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58 meets on the 2nd Thurs. except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at Reverence Mansion, 1155 Water St. N., Peterborough, ON. Contact Marie Olive at (705) 745-4993.

KELOWNA - DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 7 meets 4th Wed. except July. Aug. and Dec. in the library of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Coccile, 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 Angli- can Church on Russell 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: jocortan@huronel.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 Bob Chadwick, 31 Abbey Dawn Drive, Bath, ON K0H 1G0. Tel: (613) 352-1052.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert Mc- Cormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: Betty J. Mar- tin, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square PO, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9, (519) 578-7782.
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REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

July 12, 2003: The Kincardine Stamp Club invites you and your family to the Stamp Show and Bourse, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., just up from the beach at the Royal Canadian Legion at 219 Lambton Street, Kincardine, ON. Free parking, admission, and Youth Stamp Hunt. Nine dealers, plus the author of Canadian Patriotic Post Cards will sign this new book. Info: Reg. Powell, tel. (519) 395-3954.

Aug. 9, 2003: FENPEX 19. The Fenelon Stamp Club’s stamp show, FENPEX 19, will be held on Saturday, Aug. 9, 2003, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Fenelon Falls Senior Citizen Building. New location: 105 Lindsay Street, Fenelon Falls, Ontario. Dealers, exhibits, prizes, and free admission. Contact: Marg Allen, tel. (705) 887-5386.

Aug. 23, 2003: MUSPEX 2003 will be held at the Muskoka Riverside Inn, Ecclestone Drive, Bracebridge, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Dealers in attendance. Display of material on theme of War and Peace. Free Parking.

Oct. 4-5, 2003: VICPEX 2003, sponsored by the Greater Victoria and Vancouver Island Philatelic Societies, will be held at the Holiday Inn of Victoria, 3020 Blanshard Street, Victoria, British Columbia. 16 page frames. Adults $5.00 per frame. Juniors $1.00 per frame. Admission by donation. 16 dealer bourse. Hours: Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; Sunday 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. with awards presentation at 3:30 p.m. For further information please contact Don Shorting, Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, BC, V8R 6N4. Tel. (250) 721-940.

Oct. 25-26, 2003: AMPHILEX 2003. The Aamicale des philatélistes de l’Outaouais AMPHILEX 2003 Exhibition will be held at the Tétreau Community Centre, 71 Brunet Street, Hull, Quebec. Free parking and admission. Canada Post counter, many dealers, show cover and commemorative postmark. Hours: Saturday 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; Sunday 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. / Exposition AMPHILEX 2003 de l’Aamicale des philatélistes de l’Outaouais se tiendra du 25 au 26 octobre 2003 au Centre communautaire Tétreau, 71, rue Brunet, Hull, Québec. Entrée et stationnement gratuits. Société des postes, négociants, pli souvenier et oblitération commémorative. Horaire: samedi de 10:00 à 18:00 h; dimanche de 10:00 à 16:00 h. Information: Alain Bossard, 5 - 1160 Shillington, Ottawa, ON, K1Z 7Z4; tel.:tél.: (613) 722-7279; e-mail/courriel: isabelle.alain@sympatico.ca.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

August 7-10, 2003: STAMPSHOW 2003. The American Philatelic Society (APS) will be holding its STAMPSHOW 2003 in Hall D of the Greater Columbus Convention Center, 400 N. High Street, in Columbus, Ohio. Public hours for the bourse, exhibits and post office will be from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday. For more information on driving directions, parking, accommodations, dealers, first days, exhibits, attractions and events, please e-mail stampshow@stamps.org of visit the STAMPSHOW Web site at www.stamps.org/stampshow.

Aug. 29-31, 2003: PIPEX 2003. The Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs’ show will be held in Eugene, Oregon. Contact breanier@worldnet.att.net or call (541) 687-1925.

Sept. 25-27, 2003: BNAPEX 2003, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society, will be held at the London Hilton in London, Ontario, Canada. Seminars, member exhibits, dealers’ bourse, area tours, awards banquet. For more information, visit the BNAPEX Web site at www.bnapex.org or go directly to the BNAPEX 2003 page at www.bnapex.org/2003.htm. Information may also be obtained from Peter McCarthy, 573 Griffith Street, London, ON, N6K 2S5, Canada. Tel.: (519) 473-6019. E-mail: petdmc@aol.com.

Oct. 31 - Nov. 2, 2003: VANPEX 2003. The British Columbia Philatelic Society is pleased to announce that it will be hosting VanpeX 2003 between Friday, Oct. 31 and Sunday, Nov. 2, 2003, with set-up on Thursday even Oct. 30 in the Minoru Grand Ballroom of the Best Western Richmond Hotel & Convention Centre, 7551 Westminster Highway, Richmond, BC, V6X 1A3. This will be a National Level Exhibition with a planned 175 frame exhibit and 30 bourse tables. A block of guest rooms has been reserved at the special rate of Can. $102.00 plus tax for single or double rooms. These can be reserved early by calling the Richmond Hotel toll free at 1-800-663-0299. For further information call Pete Jacobi (Chairman) at 604-272-5090 or e-mail beaver@telus.net, Maurice Guibord at 604-253-9311 or e-mail at mguibord@direct.ca, or Roger Packer at 604-421-4984.

Nov. 7-9, 2003: WELPEX 2003 STAMPSHOW will be held in Wellington, New Zealand. The exhibition will include all FIP competitive classes except literature, and there will be one-frame and open competitive classes according to New Zealand national regulations. Social philately will not be a separate class.

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

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


June 10-12, 2004: PIPEX 2004. The Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs’ show will be held in Vernon, BC, Canada.

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


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


INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

Oct. 4-13, 2003: Bangkok 2003, FIP sponsored World Stamp Exhibition, Bangkok, Thailand. Canadian Commissioner: J.J. Danielski, 71 Gennarea Street, Scarborough, ON, M1B 5M7, jj.danielski@sympatico.ca.

May 21-30, 2004: Barcelona 2004. F.I.P World Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Barcelona, Spain. The Canadian Commissioner from whom information may be obtained is: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788 Station “D”, Ottawa, ON K1P 5K1, Phone: (613) 738-2770, Fax: (613) 738-7863, E-mail: vergec@sympatico.ca.

Aug. 28-Sept. 01, 2004: Singapore 2004. This is the first World Stamp Championship held under the FIP auspices. The Canadian Commissioner is Mr. Sammy Chiu, who can be contacted at P.O. Box 1108, Station B, Willowdale, ON, M2K 3A2, tel. (416) 733-2988, fax (416) 733-8813, e-mail: chiusam@hotmail.com.
IN MEMORIAM

JOHN R. BOKER, RDP

John R. Boker, Jr., 90, world-renowned philatelist, key figure in World War II military intelligence history, and manufacturer of specialty cutlery, died April 12, 2003 at his home in Scarsdale, NY.

Recognized by the Collector’s Club as the foremost philatelist of the latter half of the 20th Century, specializing in the fields of German States, U.S. Locals, and U.S. Precancels, John Boker has earned many of the field’s highest awards, including the Smithsonian Institution’s Lifetime Achievement Award (2002), the Robson Lowe Memorial Medal (2000), the Philatelic Foundation’s “Meritorious Service” Medal, the Luff Award, the Berlin Philatelic Club’s Lindenberg Medal (1981), the Collector’s Club Medal (1970), the Lichtenstein Award (1967) and the Tillard Medal (1967). He was a member “Honoris Causa” of the International Jury at CAPEX (1978). Chairman of the Expert Committee of the Philatelic Foundation, Chairman of the special Amphilex Invitational Exhibition of Classic Stamps (1971), Signer of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists (1964), member of the International Juries since 1956, President of the Precancel Stamp Society, President of the New York Precancel Club, and Twenty-Five year member and former President and Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Collector’s Club of New York.

Boker traces his involvement in precancels back to age 10 when he came into possession of a box of stamps that were primarily New York and New Jersey precancels. Being unable to afford collecting both states at the time, he opted to concentrate on New York and so began what was ultimately to become the finest accumulation of precancels ever put together in one album. John Boker, a U.S. infantry Major and recipient of the Bronze Star, played a significant role working with the American and British Intelligence Service during and particularly at the close of World War II.

John Boker was born in 1913 in New York City and graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Yale University in 1933.

He is predeceased by his wife of 52 years, Polly Lupie Boker, and is survived by his two daughters, Pamela Boker and Joan Shisler, and six grandchildren.

Sincere sympathies are extended to the Boker family members.

HARRY WHITTAKER LUSSEY, FRPSC

Harry Whittaker Lussey of Atlantis, Florida and until recently Waynesboro, North Carolina passed away in April 2003 after a lengthy illness. He was 96.

Born in Everett, Massachusetts on July 18, 1906 he grew up in Canada and was educated in St. Lamberts, Quebec. A banker by profession, his career spanned 56 years from 1924 until his retirement in 1980. He served in Montreal with the Royal Bank of Canada, in New York City with the Manufacturers Trust Company, and was a Senior Vice-President and Economist for the Wm. E. Pollock Company.

He was a lifelong philatelist who specialized in the stamps and postal history of British North America. His collections earned him numerous national and international awards. He served on the Board of Governors of the British North American Philatelic Society (BNAPS) and was a past president of that Society. Mr. Lussey was a regular contributor to philatelic publications and co-authored Canada’s Registered Mail 1802-1909: From Money Letters Through Insurance for a Fee (2002) published in French and English. In 1974 he was inducted as a Fellow in the Order of the Beaver of BNAPS and in 1975 he was the recipient of the Dube award presented by the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada for the best article published that year. He was a life member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and maintained memberships in numerous other philatelic Societies.

Our heartfelt condolences go to his wife of 35 years, Helen Shane Lussey and the Lussey family members.

Donations to Hospice of Palm Beach County, 5200 East Avenue, West Palm Beach, FL 33407 in his memory will be appreciated.
Dr. Léon Pütz, Past President, Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) passed away on February 16, 2003 at the age of 94. He was born in Ettelbrück, Luxemburg on May 24, 1908. He studied at the Universities of Fryeburg, Switzerland and Munich, Germany where he received a doctorate in Political Science and Economics. He was the co-owner and director of the family hardware and construction firm founded by his grandfather in 1875. He was a member of Rotary since 1961 and a member and officer of the Chamber of Commerce of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg from 1949 to 1974.

His main claim to fame in philately was that of being a super organizer. He became President of the Fédération des Sociétés Philatéliques du Grand-Duché du Luxembourg (FSPL) in 1954 when there were 13 member clubs. By the time he left the presidency to become President of the FIP in 1971, the FSPL had 36 member clubs. His main claim to fame as President of the FIP was his determination to ensure that the international body was able to communicate with its members and philatelists. In 1974, he created Information FIP which was later (1977) renamed FIP Flash, a name the publication still bears today.

In 1982, several years after leaving the presidency of the FIP because of growing deafness, Dr. Pütz was invited to research and write the history of the international body. The final product, published in 1984 blended the history of the FIP with Dr. Pütz’ s own memoirs particularly in the last 40 pages of the book. We offer our condolences to his wife and children.


En 1982, plusieurs années après avoir quitté la présidence de la FIP à cause de surdité croissante, le Docteur Pütz fut invité à faire la recherche sur l’histoire de cette organisation internationale et de publier ses résultats. Le livre qui en résulte fut publié en 1984 et intégra dans l’histoire de la FIP les mémoires du Docteur Pütz particulièrement dans les 40 dernières pages du livre. Nous offrons nos sympathies à son épouse et ses enfants qui lui survivent ainsi qu’à la FSPL et à la FIP.
COLUMBUS STAMPSHOW ATTRACTION RECORD NUMBER OF DEALERS

America’s largest annual event for postage stamp collectors will be larger than ever when it visits the Greater Columbus Convention Center in Columbus, Ohio from August 7-10, 2003. More than 175 firms have requested approximately 200 booths for APS STAMPSHOW. This includes 165 firms with regular dealer booths; 14 firms with special $1 booths; five government and new issue agencies representing a host of countries whose stamps will be available at face value; two auctioneers planning five auction sessions expected to exceed $1 million in sales; and a number of special booths offering services to collectors including insurance, credit cards, and expertization of stamps. There will also be 20 Society booths.

In addition to the stamp dealers, 13 of whom are from abroad, there will be a cachetmakers bourse and meetings of at least 50 national philatelic organizations. Beginning collectors won’t be forgotten with a large youth area, a beginner booth just inside the entrance to the hall, two special adult beginner training sessions, special family activities on Sunday, and one special booth where anyone may pick through thousands of stamps and take as many as they can fit in a bucket for only $5.00 ($1 for youth age 15 and under).

Special displays include America’s rarest stamp, the One-Cent Z Grill, and the most famous United States stamp error, the Inverted Jenny. Grand award-winning exhibits from the largest U.S. stamp shows from the past year will compete for the national championship in stamp exhibiting, the winner to be crowned the 2003 “Champion of Champions.” In honor of Ohio’s bicentennial there will also be more than 10 exhibits devoted to telling the story of the development of postal services in Ohio and the individuals and events connected to the state that have been honored on postage stamps. Seminars on exhibiting and tours of the exhibits will be offered each day of the show.

On Thursday, August 7, the U.S. Postal Service will issue four new stamps featuring paintings of Mary Cassatt. Three additional first day ceremonies including one from the Marshall Islands are expected on the first day of the show. And on Friday, August 8 the first 1,000 attendees of the cachetmaker bourse will receive a free unofficial first day cover of the new Legendary Football Heroes stamps.

APS STAMPSHOW is expected to be the largest philatelic event in the United States until the international philatelic exhibition scheduled for Washington, DC in 2006. Hours are 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Sunday. Admission is free.

Full details on the show including lists of the participating dealers and the complete schedule of more than 100 events are available at www.stamps.org/stampshow/intro.htm. STAMPSHOW is sponsored by the American Philatelic Society, a 50,000 member organization that has been serving stamp collectors since 1886. The United States Postal Service and American Stamp Dealers Association are co-sponsors.

ORDER OF THE BEAVER OF BNAPS PRESENTS...

It was recently announced that the Order of the Beaver of the British North America Philatelic Society will be making a rare “Lifetime Achievement” award to Mr. Lionel F. Gillam, F.C.P.S., in England this June.

Mr. Gillam, a schoolmaster by profession and a railroad enthusiast, has devoted a large portion of his life to understanding and documenting the development of the Canadian railway systems and the railroad post offices that are such a large part of the history and development of Canada.

Mr. Gillam had edited Maple Leaves, the journal of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain, from 1962 until 1984, when he moved to the position of Assistant editor so that he could continue to help in its release.

Mr. Gillam has also been published many times in various philatelic journals, and it is this dedication to the hobby and his true pioneer postal history leadership that has led to this award.

The members of the “Order of the Beaver” are an Honorary Fellowship of the British North America Philatelic Society and take great pleasure in awarding their “Lifetime Achievement” award to Lionel Gillam.
The only surviving printing press used to print the Penny Black stamps has gone on permanent display at the British Library in London.

Dating from 1819, the press was one of several used to print the Penny Black and Two Pence Blue - the first ever postage stamps to be issued - in May 1840. It was used to print British stamps until 1870 and remained at the works of printers Perkins, Bacon and Petch until it was presented to the Library in 1963.

Invented by an expatriate American from Boston called Joseph Perkins, the press is correctly called a Perkins D cylinder. It was developed for intaglio, recess or line engraved printing and was patented in 1819. The machine allowed the printing process to be done at speed and produced 240 stamps to a sheet.

The press was also used for printing many of the early stamps for British Colonial territories ordered by the Crown Agents from 1853. These includes stamps for the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Trinidad, Western Australia, Ceylon and St Helena, and by direct contract for New Brunswick, New South Wales, Victoria, New Zealand, Ionian Islands and the British South Africa Company.

Examples of stamps printed on the press, including the Penny Black, can be freely viewed in the Library’s Philatelic Exhibition cases, at the Library’s St Pancras building in London.

David Beech, Head of Philatelic Collections at the British Library, said, “In 1840 Britain’s postal service led the world. Reforms of the Post Office brought about an inexpensive service and the introduction of the first postage stamp, the One Penny Black – an idea since copied throughout the world. The British Library is delighted to be exhibiting the only remaining printing press used in its production.”

For further details and images contact Ben Sanderson at The British Library Press Office, Boston Spa, Wetherby, West Yorkshire LS23 7BQ. Telephone 01937 546 126, fax 01937 5465 71, email ben.sanderson@bl.uk
An Introduction to Youth Philately
A 55 page monograph in colour teaches the fundamentals of philately for young collectors.

Originally written for FIP’s Commission for Youth Philately by the Federation of Swiss Philatelic Societies in German/French. Now English editions have been prepared by Michael Madesker and produced by the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation.

Excellent for teaching seminars at youth stamp clubs and as a reference manual for young collectors. Regular price is $15 to cover publication and mailing costs. A special price of $8 applies for young collectors (21 and under), or teachers and others running youth stamp clubs.

Purchase a copy from the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation

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255 Cortleigh Blvd.
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Public Relations / Relations publiques
Michael Nowlan, 514 Gardiner St., Oromocto, NB E2V 1G3
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Special Advisor to the President / Conseillère spéciale auprès du Président
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P.O. Box/C.P. 929, Station/Succ Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1
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Advertising: Nancy Lemieux (905) 646-7744 ext. 226
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By the time you read this editorial, our 75th Annual Convention, ROYAL *2003* ROYALE, will be history. Just how successful convention organizers were in meeting your expectations as a visitor to the show billed as “The place to be in 2003” only you can answer.

For many, attending a Royal convention is a major undertaking in terms of time, effort, money, and opportunity cost. In exchange for those not-insignificant costs, what can you expect from participating in the events staged at a ROYAL show and bourse? In other words, is it worth your while to dedicate several days each year to attend these annual conventions? In the final analysis, only you can answer that question, but for those who have never attended one of our conventions, here are some of the benefits you can look forward to.

You will be sure to meet as gregarious a group of collectors as you will find anywhere. They are as keen about philately as you are. You may even find someone sharing your own interests despite the almost limitless number of sub-specialties and niches that collectors pursue. Many long-time collectors attend a Royal convention to meet old friends. But if you are new to the Society you can expect to make new friendships that may last a lifetime.

If, like many of us, you have questions about stamp collecting but didn’t know whom to ask, you will have come to the right place. At the very least, fellow collectors can point you in the right direction. The exhibits alone are worth the proverbial “price of admission.” Entries vie with the best anywhere and you will be sure to learn something new about showing off your collection to its best advantage. The judges and dealers will be only too happy to answer your questions. Remember, there is no such thing as a dumb question.

Lorsque vous lirez ces lignes, notre soixante-quinzième congrès annuel, ROYAL *2003* ROYALE, sera déjà passé à l’histoire. Vous seuls serez en mesure de juger à quel point les organisateurs auront réussi à combler vos attentes lors de l’événement surnommé : « La place idéale en 2003 ».

Pour beaucoup, assister à un congrès de la Royale s’avère toute une entreprise en fait de temps, d’efforts, d’argent et de manque à gagner. En contrepartie, quels bénéfices peuvent-ils retirer des divers éléments qui le composent et de ses bourses aux timbres? Autrement dit, cela mérite-t-il qu’on y consacre quelques jours chaque année? En bout de ligne, la réponse appartient à chacun. Mais, à l’intention de ceux qui n’ont jamais assisté à l’un de nos congrès, en voici les avantages.

On y trouve la même atmosphère conviviale que dans n’importe quel autre groupe de collectionneurs. Tous sont tout aussi passionnés de philatélie que vous. Bien que les sous-spécialités et les différents créneaux se déclinent en nombres quasi illimités, vous y rencontrerez sans doute des gens qui partagent vos intérêts. De nombreux collectionneurs vétérans viennent y revoir leurs vieux amis. Quant aux néophytes, ils peuvent s’attendre à y nouer des amitiés, de toute une vie.

Si, comme certains d’entre nous, vous ne savez pas à qui poser vos questions, voilà le bon endroit où trouver des réponses, ou tous au moins une piste vers laquelle vous dirigera un autre philatéliste. Les expositions à elles seules valent bien leur proverbial « prix d’entrée ». La qualité de la participation se compare avantageusement à celle des meilleurs salons du genre. Vous y apprendrez certainement du nouveau sur la manière de présenter votre collection de la façon la plus avantageuse qui soit. De plus, les juges et les négociants se feront un plaisir de répondre à vos questions. Petit rappel : il n’y a pas de questions stupides.
In this issue Ken Lewis takes us on a maritime trip to look at some of Canada’s lighthouses and their role in saving the lives of countless sailors. From a much earlier era, but still related to water travel, is George Arfken’s piece on Transatlantic mail in the 1850s.

Of course, not all mail is, or was, carried on ships. Eric Grove’s piece looks at covers flown in aircraft. Hailing from Hamilton, it is not surprising that Eric would have an interest in his hometown’s Canadian Warplane Heritage Museum, which houses the planes that have carried the covers available from the museum.

A relative newcomer to our journal, Fred Stubens, looks at 18th century postal regulations and their exceptions.

Balancing our “newcomer” is veteran contributor Frank Alusio, FRPSC. Frank’s article looks at commercially flown covers from the experimental airmail era that in a few short years will be celebrating its centenary. Aerophilatelists are undoubtedly already thinking ahead about some exciting ways to commemorate that upcoming historic occasion.

With the first powered flight marking its centennial this year, we will take a closer look at airmail in upcoming issues. Stay tuned.

Dans le présent numéro, Ken Lewis nous mène dans un périple maritime où nous découvrirons quelques phares du Canada et où nous apprendrons le rôle qu’ils ont joué dans le sauvetage de nombreux marins. De la même veine, mais traitant d’une époque beaucoup plus reculée, George Arfken nous parle de la poste transatlantique des années 1850.

Bien sûr, toute la poste n’était, et n’est toujours pas, transportée par voie maritime. Ainsi, l’article d’Eric Grove nous renseigne sur les plis aériens. Comme c’est d’Hamilton qu’il nous fait signe, on ne s’étonnera guère qu’Eric s’intéresse au Musée canadien d’aéronef de guerre, où se trouvent les avions qui transportaient les plis qu’on peut se procurer à ce même musée.

Fred Stubens, auteur relativement nouveau au bulletin, nous revient avec un article sur les règlements postaux du XVIIIe siècle et leurs exceptions.

Pour faire le contrepoids, Frank Alusio, FRPSC, un de nos chroniqueurs chevronnés, examine les plis commerciaux de l’époque de la poste aérienne expérimentale qui, d’ici quelques années, fêtera son centenaire. Nul doute que les aérophilatélistes s’apprêtent déjà à commémorer l’événement historique de façon remarquable.

Comme cette année marquera le centenaire du premier vol propulsé, les prochains numéros porteront une attention particulière à la poste aérienne. Soyez aux aguets!

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