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Philately, to state the obvious, would not exist as a hobby today had the written word, made possible by alphabets, not been invented throughout the world at different times. Hieroglyphics, the oldest known form of written communication dates back 6,000 years. The Rosetta Stone provided the key that allowed us to decipher this ancient form of writing.

Sans l'alphabet, depuis ses débuts jusqu'à nos jours, le monde n’aurait pas connu l’écriture et il serait évidemment impossible de s’adonner à un passe-temps comme la philatélie. Les hiéroglyphes, la plus ancienne forme de communication écrite connue, remontent à 6 000 ans. C’est grâce à la clé que fut la pierre de Rosette qu’on a pu les déchiffrer.

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).
CONGRATULATIONS!

Inducted into the Order of the Beaver at the British North America Philatelic Convention held in London, Ontario, in 2003 were John Arn and Hank Narbonne. Recipients of the Order of the Beaver Lifetime Achievement Award plaque were Lionel Gillam, David Session, and Harry Sutherland. Congratulations to all.

By Steve Thompson

New Country Honours Its “Small” Residents

The newly independent island of Abracadabra in the South Pacific is honouring its smallest inhabitants in a big way. The new country’s post office is launching its philatelic career by issuing stamps that pay tribute to its famous carpenter ants. One thousand stamps, each featuring a different ant, will be issued on the first anniversary of the country’s independence.

“We wanted something native,” said postmaster Orluck Dunghem. “We don’t want to be like those countries who issue stamps about Rock Stars, Walt Disney, and politicians with whom they have nothing in common.”

Asked why so many stamps were being issued all at once, he said: “Well, we wanted to catch up to all the issues those other countries have put out in one shot. And you know collectors. Once they start collecting an issue, they want all of it. We’ve got to make money somehow. And we wanted to make sure every famous ant got honoured. Take the one on the first stamp. Two years ago, it ate the right pillar on my porch so that the roof collapsed. What’s left of it is still in front of the house as a tourist attraction. People gawk at it all the time. I’ve made lots of money thanks to the ruins. That’s pretty amazing for a little ant.”

So, for you thematic collectors who save insects on stamps, get ready. You’ve got a special event coming next year.

TEAMWORK AT ITS BEST!

Canada’s oldest stamp club, the Ottawa Philatelic Society, has, for the past three years cooperated with Ian Kimmerly Stamps and Canada Post to promote stamp collecting. Ian Kimmerly has donated space in one of the windows in his Sparks Street Mall store; Canada Post has supplied large coloured blow-ups of recently issued Canadian stamps. The Ottawa Philatelic Society has taken the responsibility of dressing the windows.

Richard Logan, Vice President of the OPS, who initiated the project, did so to promote the enjoyment and study of philately and postal history in all aspects and to cultivate friendship and fraternity among philatelists, postal authorities, and stamp dealers.

Pictured here is Richard Logan, Vice-President of the Ottawa Philatelic Society presenting a Certificate of Appreciation from the club to Elia Anoia, Manager, Stamp Marketing, Canada Post. A similar presentation was made to Ian Kimmerly.
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– Since 1962 –
They approached William Randolph Hearst, the newspaper magnate but he was not too enthusiastic and rejected their proposal. When they again approached him with a modified proposal he became very enthusiastic. Sir Hubert Wilkins, a member of the association and a renowned polar explorer, came up with the modified proposal that was to take a submarine under the ice to the North Pole, break through the ice and meet up with an airship. When the submarine had broken through the ice, passengers and mail would be transferred from the submarine to the airship. Once the transfer had taken place the expedition could start surveying and mapping the designated areas. It had been agreed with Dr. Eckener, the director of the Zeppelin Company, that the airship would be the *Graf Zeppelin*. To this new proposal Hearst offered the following contract:

He [Hearst] was prepared to pay $150,000 for reporting rights on board the airship; $100,000 if the airship and submarine merely succeeded in meeting at the North Pole; if the submarine and the airship met elsewhere in the Arctic, and not at the North Pole, he would only pay $50,000.

With the newspapers of the Hearst Corporation promoting this new venture, it created immense public interest. Yet, the greater interest came from philatelists who were very enthusiastic for the stamps from this expedition. Such was the demand from philatelists that the expedition was mostly financed by the sale of stamps.

Planning began in earnest now that the expedition finances had been secured, courtesy of the world’s philatelists. Mr. Wilkins acquired an obsolete submarine from the U.S. Navy, which was transferred to Trondheim, Norway for refitting and repairs to make it seaworthy to go under the ice. Once it had been examined, it was found to be in poor condition for its intended purpose. Because the repairs would take longer than anticipated Hugo Eckener was forced to proceed with the expedition without the submarine.

Luckily the Russians were just planning a scientific expedition to Franz Josef Land using the icebreaker *Malygin*. To this end, Eckener contacted the Russian authorities with his proposal which was readily accepted and it would speed up the Russian expedition. The *Zeppelin* would take its needed supplies from Russia and meet up with the icebreaker and transfer the supplies and mail. In so doing, the return mail would be accepted for delivery into the postal system when they returned. Now that all the planning had been completed, the expedition was ready to proceed.

The Flight

The *Graf Zeppelin*, LZ 127, took off from Friedrichshafen at 9:55 a.m. on July 24, 1931. It landed at Berlin-Staaken at 6:02 p.m. to collect passengers and equipment and took off at 4:40 a.m. the next day heading for Leningrad. At the Russian frontier, Soviet aircraft met the airship and escorted her to Leningrad where she landed at 6:40 p.m.,
refuelled and took on the Russian equipment to be delivered to Franz Josef Land. This equipment included caviar, hams, and survival equipment (just in case it was needed). It left Leningrad at 8:05 a.m. on July 26, 1931 for its survey flight.

The leader of the expedition was professor R. L. Somoilovich, a Russian Arctic expert, accompanied by 14 additional expedition members made up of Germans, Swedes, two Americans, and Russians. The 15-man team comprised of very experienced meteorologists, physicists, biologists, geographers, and aerial surveyors. One of the Americans was Lincoln Ellsworth, a wealthy explorer, who had accompanied Amundsen and Nobile on the flight of the Norge.

Once Franz Josef Land had been reached, the icebreaker Malygin was spotted in the bay of Hooker Island and the Graf Zeppelin landed at 6:30 p.m. the next day, July 27, in the water nearby among the ice floes. The Zeppelin dropped its sea anchor and when secured was ready for the transfer of mail and personnel. A boat set out from the icebreaker with the mail and other personnel. When the boat neared the airship General Nobile was noticed among the people gathered on the deck of the icebreaker. General Nobile was the commander of the ill-fated Italian airship Italia which was wrecked in the previous year while on an arctic expedition. Alas, the meeting never took place because once the mails had been exchanged the weather conditions altered and the Zeppelin began to drift very close to the ice thereby endangering the airship. As a result, it was decided to take off immediately to avert any danger to the airship. The ballast was dumped and the Zeppelin took off at 6:45 p.m. without further delay.

As the Russian passengers and supplies for Franz Josef Land had been transferred at the same time as the mail exchange (650 pounds delivered and 270 pounds of mail was accepted from the icebreaker) the International expedition could continue on its main objective to survey the Polar Region. The unchartered areas of Franz Josef Land, Taymyr Peninsula, and Novaya Zemlya were
photographed and mapped. *Graf Zeppelin* landed back at Berlin-Tempelhoff at 5:37 p.m. on July 30, after a brief stop at Leningrad to let off the Russians with their equipment and mail. It then took off for Friedrichshafen at 7:50 p.m. and landed at 9:02 a.m. on the July 31. Her total journey lasted exactly one week and covered 8,142 miles since leaving Friedrichshafen.

Hugo Eckener was criticised by the press for leaving General Nobile and others behind aboard the *Malygin*. The visitors on the Soviet icebreaker were expecting afternoon tea aboard the *Zeppelin* but due to the adverse weather conditions the visit never materialized.

**The Aeroarctic Survey**

All expeditions that were surveying the arctic regions from the air had a new word coined for them – Aeroarctic. It was Dr. Med Khol-Larson who arranged for sufficient supplies to enable them to survive for up to 18 months should anything happen and had to make a forced landing on the ice.

The photographic survey would be done using electrically controlled and automatically loading cameras. These cameras were built into the *Zeppelin* and spaced 300 feet (91 metres) apart. Other experiments to be conducted on this expedition were to include measuring the Earth’s magnetic fields, air pressure, temperature and humidity. From the results of this survey it was possible to form a complete profile of the atmosphere above the North Pole and the arctic regions.

The expedition began when the *Zeppelin* took off from Leningrad on the 26th July by flying north over Archangel and out towards the Arctic Ocean. It was during the night that the *Zeppelin* flew over the Kola Peninsula towards Franz Josef Land. The main complaint by the scientists was that only black and white film was available which could not show the beauty of the Arctic that was observed by the expedition. During the travels of the airship, it passed over the ‘Island of Solitude’ where Professor Wiese, was working. A great deal of mail that was exchanged with the icebreaker *Malygin* was addressed to him and would be delivered in due course.

**Cover details**

As we see, this Aeroarctic expedition was very successful and was mostly paid for, as were other *Zeppelin* journeys, by philatelists. The covers and cards that travelled on this flight are not that common. The Russian stamps issued on this flight-cover are known both imperforate and perforated 12 and 12 ½ gauge. The perforated Russian issue is the rarer of the two. In addition to the regular cancellations is the handstamp of the icebreaker *Malygin* on this cover. This extra mark indicates that the cover was transferred to the icebreaker and not dropped to the various settlements, as was usual for *Zeppelins* on their travels. The cachet for this special Polar Flight by the *Graf Zeppelin* (in red) is at the top left corner of the cover was applied onboard the airship. Both the registration cachet and the Airmail etiquette were applied by the Russian post office.

Because of the great interest shown in the *Zeppelin* flights, the covers and cards from these are held in high regard. But the covers and cards with the special stamps and postmarks are even more sought after as they tell the story of these individual historic flights.

A number of these flight covers are known with the stamps of different countries affixed but the ones normally seen are from Russia, USA, and Germany.

It is hoped that this story will show how the events evolved to make this philatelic event a reality after the number of setbacks caused by the poor condition of the submarine.

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On August 1, 1878, Canada adhered to the Universal Postal Union rates and regulations. Postal rates dropped to five cents per half ounce and registry fees dropped to five cents for letters to most UPU members [1]. On April 1, 1879, registry fees became five cents for letters to all UPU members. Payment by the five cent Registered Letter Stamp was required.

Table 39 of Canada’s Registered Mail [2] lists 124 five cent RLS covers to the rest of the world (excluding Canada, the U.S. and the U.K.). As might be expected from Canada’s population at this time, over half of these covers were addressed to Germany or to France, 48 to Germany and 22 to France. With this as an introduction, we proceed to show four of these five-cent RLS covers to the rest of the world.

Figure 1 shows an 1879 cover to France. In London, the cover was stamped with a red Crown over a curved Registered and a red London Registered oval. The red double circle is a French marking.

Figure 2. A double rate registered cover from Halifax, JA 23 86, to South Bulgaria. The ten cent Small Queen and the five cent RLS were cancelled with black Crown and curved Registered at Halifax. Courtesy of R. Maresch and Son Auctions.

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Figure 3 shows a registered cover to the British colony of Natal. This is the only five-cent RLS cover to Natal. Nineteenth century covers to Natal are rare. Indeed, we know of only one other Canadian cover to Natal in this period, an unregistered cover shown in Firby’s sale of the Arfken collection. This five-cent RLS cover went from Halifax to London. Weekly service was provided from Britain to South Africa and beyond to Natal by alternate sailings of the ships of the Union Steamship Line and of the Castle Line.

Our fourth cover is the only five-cent RLS cover (paying a five-cent registry fee) to New Zealand. New Zealand and Australia joined the UPU October 1, 1891. Canadian mail for these destinations had not waited for the UPU postal rates and registry fees. Approximately 100 Canadian covers to New Zealand and Australia during the pre-UPU period have been recorded.

For all of these covers it was a long journey, long in distance and long in time. Backstamps on this cover show that from Ontario it went west via Rat Portage (Kenora), Vermilion Bay, Victoria and south to San Francisco. There a U.S. San Francisco registration label was applied. Canadian covers with U.S. R labels are scarce. Canada’s large R in oval went on the cover when it was mailed. The cover went by ship diagonally across the Pacific stopping at Hawaii and probably at Fiji before finally reaching New Zealand.

The relaxation of the requirement of a Registered Letter Stamp on domestic mail started with the January 1889 Official Postal Guide. The requirement of a five-cent RLS on registered overseas letters was not relaxed at this time but was repeated annually in the January Official Postal Guides through January 1893. Then, on January 1894 the Official Postal Guide announced that the Registered Letter Stamps were being withdrawn. They were still valid for paying registry fees (never postage) but were no longer required. Table 39 in Canada’s Registered Mail shows only five registered covers with five-cent RLS after December 1893.

REFERENCES


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Price/Prix: $39.95 (paperback / broché)
Gerald E. Wellburn (1900 - 1992) is perhaps best remembered today for his superb specialized collection of Vancouver Island and British Columbia stamps and postal history. Gerry’s enthusiasm for collecting stamps and especially postal history remains alive in stamp clubs in Victoria, British Columbia. Many members often remark about Gerry’s displays of his collections. Of the many times he spoke with knowledge and affection about “the old days” of Victoria and Vancouver Island which he knew so well as a boy.

I am one of those fortunate enthusiasts who enjoyed Gerry’s polished presentations. More than 20 years ago he also encouraged me to pursue my own philatelic interests and to specialize (in the Gold Coast). I consider Gerry to be my philatelic role model!

Recently, I came across a cover that Gerry prepared for friends to celebrate Christmas in 1941 (Figure 1). This greeting and the sentiment behind it led me to review and reflect on Gerry’s principles and achievements. Few collectors today would aspire to cover his range and depth.

Gerry joined stamp clubs locally, nationally, and internationally and his interest in people demonstrated his ongoing support for the social aspects of the hobby. Recognition came to Gerry from philatelic organizations around the world including many awards of Fellowships and Honorary Life Memberships. He became a...
signatory of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1951, only the third Canadian to be so honoured.

Gerry also enjoyed sharing his collections and knowledge. As a philatelic ambassador for British Columbia, Gerry exhibited over a 50-year span that began in New York in 1936. He exhibited seven frames of rarities of Canada and British Columbia at the 1950 London International Stamp Exhibition and achieved the highest international awards in Toronto CAPEX (1951, 1987) and Basel (Prix d’Honneur, 1974). He also participated in exhibition juries and assisted at many international exhibitions.

Gerry’s exhibiting style established new standards of presentation, perhaps anticipating the current interest in Display Class exhibits. He artistically drafted his album pages (mostly hand-made in oblong format) so as to achieve perfect balance. They maintain the principle that philatelic material should dominate but Gerry enhanced many of his pages with vignettes, sketches, and even social commentary. These pages and especially his hand-drafted additions are delightful and are appreciated by collectors and non-collectors alike. Distinctive “Ex Wellburn” pages are sought-after items and remain as interesting now as they were years ago when Gerry displayed them at service clubs and stamp meetings.

His collections grew from boyhood and his zeal and capacity for acquiring material are well known. Gerry’s early efforts and his diligent searches probably saved many exciting and rare early British Columbia covers from destruction. One story tells of covers that Gerry owned with missing stamps that had been removed as cut squares. He traded to get these missing squares back and reunited them with their covers.

Gerry avidly researched his finds, no doubt helped by connections he made while he was president of British Columbia Museums and Historical Associations. Background material on stamp design, production methods, themes that were illustrated on stamps and their history – all were investigated.

Figure 1. G. E. Wellburn prepared this “stamped” envelope to convey Greetings at Xmas 1941 while he was president of the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society. The recipient was a well-known architect and also a VIPS Past President. Gerry wrote on the reverse:

“To remember the “V for Victory” design of the B.C. stamps 75 years ago.”
A scholar of British Columbia history, Gerry was keenly interested in and wrote extensively about early Canadian stamps, postal history and express companies of British Columbia. Morin (1979) lists 24 published articles written by Gerald Wellburn, spanning 1937 to 1967. Some were reprinted in several journals. This provides a remarkable amount of research literature and is an underestimated legacy.

I recall Gerry showing thematic material on the origins of mail, and parts of his New Brunswick collections. His great collections of Canada and colonies of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were dispersed, mainly by auction. The catalogues hint at their scope and rarity.

The 1976 Robson Lowe auction sale of the Wellburn Great Britain collection comprised 937 lots. The catalogue described this as “A survey of the postal history and philately with particular stress on the humanity connected with the usage of the stamp and the contents of the letter”. Indeed, to me, this sums up the collector.

It is notable that Gerry arranged and probably supplied the 14th to 17th century letters in the First Frame of the Postal History Society’s Exhibit at the 1950 London International Stamp Exhibition. Highlights were the earliest express letter, first letter with a postal charge and probably the first letters to cross the Atlantic Ocean!

We are fortunate that the National Archives of Canada retains photocopies of eleven Wellburn collections, comprising over 1,200 pages of Canadian stamps and covers from 1851 to 1942, some reproduced in colour. Eaton and Wallace (1987) illustrate much of his remarkable British Columbia collection and is the most accessible published record.

In 1992, the Gerald E. Wellburn Philatelic Foundation was established from capital funds donated by Gerry to promote stamp collecting on Southern Vancouver Island. Through the Executive and Directors of the Foundation, funds are being raised to supplement the capital and promote the ideals demonstrated by Gerry Wellburn. Activities that meet the objectives of the Foundation include funding philatelic exhibitions in Victoria, developing school programs to introduce children to the joys of stamp collecting and assisting them to enjoy the hobby. In 2002-2003, nine school programs were supported, led by Don Shorting and Andrew Blanchard. Over the years, 17 schools have established stamp clubs many of which remain active. The Foundation also supports the local Junior Stamp Club.

Perhaps this is the greatest of philatelic legacy from Gerry Wellburn. I am honoured to be the President of his Foundation, 2002-2004.

Acknowledgements:
Jack Wallace, Gray Scrimgeour and Don Shorting contributed to and improved this article. Cimon Morin, National Archives of Canada, also kindly assisted and provided file information and the Archives database proved invaluable.

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Peter Newroth is a Life Member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (#8256). He is a Past President of the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, and is the current Archivist and RPSC representative for the Society.

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Philately - The Quiet Excitement!
Magical Powers
of signs & symbols

By Michael Madesker, R.D.P.

George Bernard Shaw, the Irish wit, philosopher and dramatist, is credited with the observation that youth is wasted on the young. Taking this hyperbole beyond its implied philosophical meaning we can apply it, in paraphrased form, to our hobby by stating that stamp collecting is wasted on philatelists.

Stamp collecting should not be restricted to study and research only, something that the author of this article has been guilty of himself, but should also include the sheer pleasure derived from abstract thought and artistic endeavours. The accompanying illustrations can be “free standing” not unlike our “Open Class” exhibits or subscribe to postal history or traditional precepts and will, of course, often lean on thematics.

The content of this article is based on one of our basic characteristics that allows us to call ourselves human: the ability to communicate and, in particular, language. The series of sounds that comprise language can be transcribed by using agreed-upon signs and symbols called alphabet, syllabary, or some other appropriate term. These written messages can be preserved for posterity thus providing successive generations with an historical record. A prime example is the Rosetta Stone which takes us back thousands of years in history and the development of the written word. I wish to apologize at this point for departing from the rules of philatelic conventions which will be followed throughout this piece.

The importance of the written word has also been captured by the scientific community by adopting signs and symbols that we call letters and numbers to create its own method of communication and conveyance of thoughts. That will lead us to one of the most talked about equations: E=mc² formulated by Albert Einstein on the streets of a Swiss town.

It may not be out of place to remind readers that our ancestors used gestures to communicate before they learned to speak. This art is still practiced today when we try to emphasize a point. We can best observe this phenomenon in a conductor directing his orchestra.

Gestural language is, of course, the only means that hard-of-hearing individuals have of communicating and several of these sign languages exist in the world. Blind people have the ability to speak but would never have been able to read had it not been for the invention of the Braille alphabet which depends on tactile facilities. The illustrated stamps on this topic all have their denominations imprinted in Braille.

Philately evolved thanks to the existence of postal services - one of the methods of communication in the world. The communications using postal services are transcribed sounds and words. These transmitted messages are a series of languages spoken in the world representing many cultures. In my view, the study of languages and cultures could be an entry to the world of collecting and learning. For instance, we can learn about history, geography, cultural practices, social attitudes, and become familiar with many other topics.

In handling postal materials we enter the world of philately itself which is represented by rates and routes, the changes necessitated by evolving political conditions, by methods of stamp production, the study of mail transmission from prior to the introduction of the adhesive stamp down to our own time, and the whole gamut of disciplines united under the single banner of philately.

This method provides hours of fun by engaging a person’s concentration. The author recommends that you try it.
Egyptian writing dates to, at least, the 4th Millennium BCE. The type of writing was called hieroglyphics from the Greek *hieros* – sacred and *glyphien* – to carve. This system employed pictures and images to convey ideas and sounds. The importance ancient Egyptians attached to learning can be best illustrated by the name they called their schools *per-ankh* – house of life.

Hieroglyphics were replaced over the years by more advanced systems and the ability to read them was eventually lost. Discovery of the Royal Edict at Rosetta in 1797 renewed the search to decipher the puzzle that the hieroglyphics presented. It fell to the French Egyptologist Jean-François Champollion, in 1822, by comparing the three languages on the stone, to correctly identify the names of Ptolemy and Cleopatra. This first step led to compilation of a dictionary of hieroglyphics, published in sections between 1836 and 1841, under the title *Grammaire égyptienne*.

The above stamp carries a portrait of Champollion and an inscription in hieroglyphics, demotic, Greek and French: *Your office is as durable as the heavens from the Royal Edict of Ptolemy V on the Rosetta Stone. A photograph of the Stone showing the three languages is below.*

The Cairo Museum reproduction, on a modern version of papyrus, illustrates an act of homage paid the King and his Queen. Of interest is the cat resting under the throne. Cats, according to Egyptian faith of the day, were credited with destruction of the enemies of the sun-god and were held in great esteem.

**Braille Alphabet**

The Braille alphabet reflects the English language in 63 possible combinations of the basic six raised points. In French we have only 62 combinations to reflect the lack of a “W” which is a borrowed letter with very few words while Hebrew recognizes 59 combinations to reflect its 22-word alphabet. Many other variations exist in the various languages of the world which have adopted this system.

Several countries issued postage stamps with raised dots to enable sightless people to read the values.
Transcribing Sounds - Gestural Language

The conductor’s art combines two linguistic precepts, the gestural origins of language and the societal convention in producing the spoken word. A conductor unifies, by signaling with his hands, the efforts of a number of musicians engaged in a performance. Simultaneously, each conductor uses, a specific to him and his musical community, body language which includes gestures as well as facial expressions. Combined “sounds of music” are a tribute to his/her skills. The specific conducting movements have not been tabulated or named due to their individuality.

Gunther Ramin conducts a chorus and orchestra

Eleazar de Carvalho signals to begin

Jon Leifs directs an orchestra section

Israel

Netherlands

Japan

France

Gunther Ramin conducts a chorus and orchestra

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Jon Leifs directs an orchestra section

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Alternate Languages – Signs & Symbols

Language is created by community convention. It expands as need arises to name new images or concepts as well as through alliances in forming larger groupings. Many terms have changed from the days when our ancestor gatherers created them and assumed new meanings. The above, while a generalization, reflects language usage by trade, professional and other special interest associations. Of interest is the fact that all use the conventional system of written communications known as alpha-numeric albeit speaking and using their own language, symbols and signs.

The first printed, by the Guttenberg method, arithmetic book was authored by Adam Riese (Ries). His name recognition is through the algebraic equation on the book’s title page. A modernized version is on the stamp on the right.

The word “atom” is derived from Greek word “undivisible”. The process of splitting an atom to produce heat is called fission It is this activity that became the symbol of atomic energy.

Werner Heisenberg is one of the giants of quantum mechanics. His formulation of uncertainty relations is expressed in a mathematical equation which became symbolic of this physicist In it, the symbol “delta p” is the uncertainty of the momentum in the “q” direction at the same time as the “q” measurement. “Delta q” is the uncertainty of imprecision of the position measurement. The “h” is a constant from the quantum theory known as Planck’s constant.

Signs & Symbols of Alternate Languages

The alphanumeric signs and symbols used in study and research of a subject are derived from the language peculiar to the given scientific field. The general public, while not always cognizant of the developments, associates some of the signs and symbols with the people credited with their introduction. No formula has received wider recognition than Albert Einstein’s definition of the theory of relativity: E=mc².

“It followed from the special theory of relativity that mass and energy are both but different manifestations of the same thing – somewhat unfamiliar conception for the average mind. Furthermore, the equation E is equal to mc-squared, in which energy is put equal to mass, multiplied by the square of the velocity of light, showed that very small amounts of mass may be converted into a very large amount of energy and vice versa. The mass and energy were in fact equivalent, according to formula mentioned before. This was demonstrated by Cockroft and Walton in 1932, experimentally.”

– Prof. Albert Einstein explaining the equivalence of energy and matter.

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NEWS FROM THE RPSC SLIDE LIBRARY

The RPSC Slide Library continues to attract new programmes and rentals from clubs across the country.

New programme #139: PERFORATIONS WITH PARTICULAR EMPHASIS ON CANADIAN STAMPS, by Richard A. Johnson of Winnipeg, Manitoba was listed in April 2003. It consists of 71 slides with accompanying script. It is a scholarly examination of perforations, varieties and types of perforation methods. Among the topics covered are the experimental coils of 1918 and the three cent Admiral of 1931. Johnson also deals with several worldwide varieties and emphasizes “the importance of perforations in stamp identification especially with the proliferation of fancy die cuts, roulettes and simulated perforations.” This programme will appeal to the serious collector and serve as valuable reference material.

New programme #140: CHRISTMAS SEASON REFLECTED ON CANADIAN STAMPS, by Michael Peach, Bedford, Nova Scotia was listed in August 2003. This programme consists of 31 slides of stamps and covers and accompanying script. The Slide Library also lists Programme #111, Christmas Stamps 1898-1981 prepared by the Kirkland Lake Stamp Club. Peach’s new programme brings Christmas up to 1996 and will serve as a popular choice for special seasonal club meetings. He divides the presentation into different Christmas themes. This programme will bring enjoyment to all during the festive season and would also be appropriate when the club is entertaining non-collecting guests.

RPSC gratefully acknowledges the contributions of Richard Johnson and Michael Peach.

The Slide Librarian reminds clubs to make programme requests well in advance of the date of presentation. Rental fee remains at $10. Requesting clubs – please provide proper mailing address and telephone number. Catalogues are available by mail upon request from the Slide Librarian and are also available on the RPSC website administered by Robin Harris.

Rent now and rent often. An RPSC Slide Programme provides a focal point for your club meetings, a starting point for discussion, a stimulus for your collecting interests – but please, please, give the Librarian plenty of lead time – she is not always sitting by the phone! 🍁

Elizabeth Sodero
RPSC Slide Librarian

NOUVELLES DE LA DIAPOTHÈQUE DE LA SRPC

La diapothèque de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) continue de se voir offrir de nouveaux programmes et beaucoup de clubs, partout au pays, désirent les louer.


La SRPC remercie Richard Johnson et Michael Peach de leur collaboration.

La diapothécaire rappelle à tous les clubs de faire leurs demandes de programmes assez longtemps avant la date de leur présentation. Ils peuvent s’adresser à elle pour se procurer les catalogues par la poste, ou au site Web de la SRPC, lequel est administré par Robin Harris. Prière de fournir une adresse postale et un numéro de téléphone. Les frais de location demeureront de 10 $.

Réservez-les dès maintenant et souvent. Les programmes de la diapothèque constituent un centre d’intérêt aux réunions des clubs, un point de départ pour les discussions et stimulent l’intérêt pour la collection. Mais de grâce, accordez assez de temps à votre diapothécaire – elle a beaucoup de pain sur la planche. 🍁

La diapothécaire de la SRPC,
Elizabeth Sodero
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76th/76e Convention
Hosted by the/sous les auspices du Nova Scotia Stamp Club

National Philatelic Exhibition/Exposition philatélique nationale
The Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia.
28-30 May/mai 2004
Website/site web: www.nsstampclub.ca
ROYAL*2004*ROYALE, Box 2004, 10-118 Wyse Road, Dartmouth, NS, Canada, B3A 1N7
Information: (902) 832 1662, FAX (902) 832 3294

January - February / Janvier - Février 2004 27
1. Eligibility

This national level exhibition is open to all individual collectors if they meet the entry requirements contained in this Prospectus. The whole of the exhibit must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor. If purchased as a collection it must have been owned for at least two years, extensively revised, and have been prepared by the exhibitor. The submitting of an entry is deemed to be an implied declaration by the exhibitor to this effect.

2. Exhibit Classification Information

National Adult Exhibits (Judged by RPSC National Standards)

The National Adult Classes/Divisions are intended for exhibits that fulfill one of the following criteria:

a) The exhibit has been awarded at least a silver medal at a previous local or regional show, or
b) The exhibit is deemed by the Exhibition Committee to be sufficiently advanced to be entered in this Class/Division, or
c) The exhibit, though new, is submitted by an exhibitor with a proven track record in previous National shows, or
d) The exhibit is a dealer's entry.

Junior /Youth Classes (Judged by either FIP Youth Commission Regulations or RPSC Standards)

The Youth/ Junior Class is intended for exhibitors who have not reached their twenty-second (22nd) birthday on January 1, 2004. The age and birth date of each exhibitor must be stated as indicated on the official entry form, as age groupings will be established for this Class to aid in judging.

For an exhibit to be judged under national standards, it should have been awarded at least a silver-bronze medal at a previous local or regional show.

General: An exhibitor may enter more than one exhibit, but only one per division/ section, although the Exhibition Committee may restrict the number of exhibits, or number of frames to accommodate as many qualified exhibitors as possible.

3. Entry

I National Adult Classes and Divisions

Section 1 Traditional Philately - Canada, British North America
Section 2 Traditional Philately - British Commonwealth, U.S.A., Foreign
Section 3 Postal History - Canada and worldwide
Section 4 Aerophilately / Astrophilately - Canada and worldwide
Section 5 Special Studies
Section 6 Postal Stationery - Canada and worldwide
Section 7 Revenue Division - Canada and worldwide
Section 8 Thematic Division
Section 9 Illustrated Mail Division (including Maximaphily)
Section 10 Charity / Promotion / Cinderella Division
Section 11 Display Division
Section 12 One Frame Class exhibit - all categories

II Youth and Junior Classes

* Age to be considered as on January 1, 2004

Section 13 Collectors aged 19-21 years*
Section 14 Collectors aged 16-18 years*
Section 15 Collectors aged 13-15 years*
Section 16 Collectors aged up to 12 years*

• Each exhibit shall be entered in its correct Class/Division and section on the official entry form;
• The jury reserves the right to re-classify any exhibit;
• A title, introduction, plan and / or synopsis page(s) must be sent with each entry; these pages may be modified later if desired.
• No exhibit will be accepted unless the prescribed fee has been paid in full at the time of submission of the Entry Form (see Section 6). Please make check payable to NS Stamp Club.
• Entry forms must be received no later than April 15, 2004. All entries will be acknowledged. Early application is important because the Exhibition Committee may close entries without further notice when available frames are filled. Acknowledgement of the Entry form does not constitute acceptance for exhibition, unless so stated.
• The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to reject any exhibit, in part or in whole, without assigning any reason for such rejection.
• Where an exhibit is rejected or reduced in number of frames by the Exhibition Committee, the entry fee shall be refunded, or reduced appropriately
• Failure to exhibit an accepted exhibit forfeits the entry fee.
4. Exhibit Displays

- Exhibits will be displayed in frames holding sixteen (16) pages, not to exceed 23 x 29 cm (9 x 11.5 inches), in four rows of four (4 x 4) pages.
- Entries with larger and / or odd-sized pages may be accommodated but must be granted prior special approval from the Exhibition Committee.
- All exhibits must be mounted on white or light coloured pages.
- Pages must be in transparent page protectors, ideally closed on three sides, and numbered on the back in sequential order to aid in the correct mounting of the exhibit by the Exhibition Committee. Exhibits failing to comply with the above may not be displayed or judged.
- The name of exhibitor must not appear on the faces of the pages, unless on addressed exhibited covers.
- Forgeries must be so identified in the text; failure to do so may result in the exhibit being downgraded.
- Each national exhibit accepted for the exhibition shall be allotted not less than two (2) frames and not more than ten (10) frames.
- The exceptions are the exhibits entered in the One Frame Class, which will be judged by separate criteria. The Exhibition Committee reserves the right to reduce frame limits in order to accommodate a maximum number of qualified entries within the exhibition; also to place exhibits according to the committee’s own plan.
- Exhibits in the Youth / Junior Class will be displayed in similar frames as the Adult Exhibits. Each exhibit accepted for the exhibition will be allotted at least one (1) frame and usually not more than five (5) frames. All other rules shall be identical to those in the National Adult Exhibition.

5. Entry Fees

- National Adult Exhibits (two or more frames) $12.00 (Canadian) per frame.
- National Adult One Frame Class $20.00 (Canadian) an entry. Youth and Junior Classes - $3.00 (Canadian) per frame.

6. Delivery

- Exhibits must be forwarded prepaid to Royal*2004*Royale, c/o Nova Scotia Stamp Club and must be received by the Exhibition Committee no earlier than May 14 and no later than May 25, 2004, unless an exhibitor plans on bringing exhibit(s) to the show; please note this on the entry form.
- Hand delivered exhibits must be received between the hours of 7:00 and 9:30 p.m. Thursday, May 27 or between 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. on Friday, May 28 at the Lord Nelson Hotel. Exhibitors may be able to make other arrangements for delivery with the Exhibition Committee, if previously arranged. Any exhibit received after the 9:30 a.m. May 28 deadline may be placed in a non-competitive section, or the exhibitor may find the frames have been reallocated!

7. Return

- The Exhibition will close at 4:00 p.m. Sunday, May 30, 2004. For security reasons, no exhibit or part thereof may be dismounted before the close of the exhibition and until all visitors have cleared the exhibit area (travel plans should be made accordingly).
- Exhibitors or their authorized agents must present proper proof of identity to obtain their exhibits from the Exhibition Committee following the close of the exhibition.
- Exhibits not claimed in person will be returned at the expense of the owner as soon as possible after the close of the exhibition in the manner directed by the owner. Prepayment must be enclosed. An additional cost of $2.50 Canadian must be included for wrapping and handling. Please allow sufficient time for processing before making enquiries.

8. Insurance and Security

- Owners are advised that in their own interest, they should make arrangements for the insurance of their exhibits.
- Exhibits entered in the Exhibition will be received, held, exhibited, and returned at the risk of the owner. The Exhibition Committee will ensure that there is adequate security provided to protect the exhibits, but is not liable.

9. Liability

Although reasonable care and caution will be taken with the exhibits, no responsibility shall attach to The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Lord Nelson Hotel, the Nova Scotia Stamp Club, nor members of the Exhibition Committee, nor to its voluntary assistants or employees, for any loss or damage to an exhibit arising from any use or reason whatsoever.

10. Judging

The Jury, consisting of at least five accredited RPSC judges, will be selected by The RPSC. They will make decisions and deliberations and consultations among themselves, in keeping with The RPSC Regulations. Their decision will in all cases be final. Exhibits will be judged according to National level standards, with separate criteria for One Frame and Youth Classes, Display and certain other Divisions.

11. Awards

- RPSC National medals will be awarded in five levels: Gold, Vermeil, Silver, Silver-Bronze, and Bronze. All awards will be granted in accordance with the judged merits of the exhibit, without regard to Class, Division, or Section.
- No medal/ribbon award will be made if, in the opinion of the judges, the exhibits are of insufficient merit, but a Certificate of Participation will be given.
- A Grand Award and a Reserve Grand Award will be awarded.
- Available Society and other established Awards, including APS, ATA, AAPE, BNAPS, and PHSC, will be made at the discretion of the judges.
- Best Youth (18 years or younger) will qualify for the AAPE Youth Champion of Champions competition.

12. Ruling Authority

Any and all questions that may arise concerning the Exhibition, which are not provided for by the Prospectus Rules and Regulations, shall be decided by the Exhibition Committee.
PROSPECTUS OFFICIEL

ROYAL ROYALE 2004

Halifax, Nouvelle Écosse, le 28 mai au 30 mai

Site web: http://www.nsstampclub.ca

Courriel: zelen@ns.sympatico.ca

76ième exposition philatélique nationale de La Société Royale de Philatélie du Canada
organisée par le Nova Scotia Stamp Club à l'hôtel Lord Nelson, Halifax

RÈGLEMENTS POUR L'INSCRIPTION DES COLLECTIONS À COMPÉTITION

Prière d'envoyer toute correspondance au : Président du concours, Royal*2004*Royale
Boîte 2004, 10–118 Wyse Road
Dartmouth, NS, Canada B3A 1N7

1. Éligibilité
Cette exposition de niveau national est ouverte à tous les collectionneurs individuels, à condition qu'ils satisfassent les exigences d'admission contenues dans ce prospectus. Tout exposant doit être propriétaire de bonne foi de la totalité des pièces qu'il expose. Si ces pièces ont été achetées en tant de collection, celle-ci doit avoir été en la possession de l'exposant pendant au moins deux ans, avoir fait l'objet de révisions approfondies et avoir été préparée par l'exposant lui-même. En présentant sa demande d'inscription, l'exposant s'engage implicitement à respecter ces conditions d'admission.

2. Classification des collections
Classes/Divisions nationales adultes (évaluées selon les normes nationales de La SPRC)

Les classes/divisions nationales adultes concernent les collections répondant à l'un des critères suivants:

a) la collection a déjà reçu au moins une médaille d'argent lors d'une exposition locale ou régionale; ou
b) la collection a été déclarée d'un degré suffisamment avancé par le Comité d'exposition pour figurer parmi cette classe/division; ou
c) la collection, bien que nouvelle, est présentée par un exposant qui bénéficie d'une expérience prouvée dans des expositions nationales passées; ou.
d) la collection est présentée par un négociant.

Classes Junior/Jeunesse (évaluées selon le règlement de la Commission Jeunesse de la FIP ou selon les normes de La SPRC).

La classe Junior/Jeunesse s'adresse aux exposants âgés de moins de vingt-deux (22) ans au 1er janvier 2004. L'âge et l'anniversaire de chaque exposant doit être indiqué tel que spécifié sur le formulaire officiel d'inscription, puisque cette classe sera divisée par groupes d'âge afin de faciliter l'évaluation.

Pour que la collection puisse être évaluée selon les normes nationales, elle doit avoir reçu au moins une médaille de bronze-argent lors d'une exposition locale ou régionale.

Informations d'ordre général: Un exposant peut présenter plus d'une collection, mais uniquement une seule par division/section, bien que le Comité d'Exposition soit en mesure de restreindre le nombre de collections ou de cadres présentés de façon à pouvoir accommoder un nombre maximal d'exposants qualifiés.

3. Inscription

I Classes et divisions nationales adultes
Section 1 Philatélie traditionnelle - Canada, Amérique du Nord britannique
Section 2 Philatélie traditionnelle – Commonwealth britannique, États-Unis d'Amérique, autre pays
Section 3 Histoire postale - Canada et monde
Section 4 Aérophilatélie/Astrophilatélie – Canada et monde
Section 5 Études spéciales
Section 6 Entiers postaux - Canada et monde
Section 7 Division des timbres-taxes - Canada et monde
Section 8 Division thématique
Section 9 Division du courrier illustre (y compris la maximaphilie)
Section 10 Timbres de bienfaisance, de publicité et vignettes diverses
Section 11 Division des présentations
Section 12 Class cadre unique - toutes catégories

II Classes Jeunesse et Junior
*Âge au 1er janvier 2004
Section 13 Collectionneurs âgés de 19 à 21 ans*
Section 14 Collectionneurs âgés de 16 à 18 ans*
Section 15 Collectionneurs âgés de 13 à 15 ans*
Section 16 Collectionneurs de moins de 12 ans*

• Chaque collection est à inscrire correctement dans la Classe/Division et Section souhaitées sur le formulaire officiel; le jury se réserve le droit de reclasser toute collection.
• Chaque collection doit être accompagnée d'une page, d'une introduction, d'un plan ou d'une synthèse. Ces pages peuvent être modifiées ultérieurement si désiré.
• Aucune collection ne sera acceptée à moins du règlement total des droits forfaitaires au moment de la soumission du formulaire de demande d'inscription (voir la Section 6). Chèque à libellier à l'ordre de: Nova Scotia Stamp Club.
• Les formulaires d'inscription doivent nous être parvenus au plus tard le 15 avril 2004. Un accusé de réception sera envoyé pour chaque demande. Il est recommandé de s'inscrire longtemps à l'avance, étant donné que le Comité d'Exposition peut, à tout moment et sans préavis, avancer la date de clôture des inscriptions au cas où le nombre de cadres disponibles est atteint.
9. Responsabilité en cas de dommages

En dépit des précautions nécessaires prises pour protéger les collections, aucune responsabilité ne pourra être imputée à La Société Royale de Philatélie du Canada, à l’hôtel Lord Nelson, au Nova Scotia Stamp Club, aux membres du Comité d'Exposition ni à leurs assistants bénévoles ou à leurs employés.

10. Evaluation

Le jury, qui comptera au moins cinq juges accrédités par La SRPC, sera sélectionné par La SRPC. Il décrira et délibérera à huis clos, en accord avec les modalités du règlement de La SRPC. Ses décisions seront, dans tous les cas, sans appel. Les pièces d'exposition seront évaluées selon les normes nationales, avec certains critères à part pour les classes des Cadres uniques et Jeunesse.

11. Prix

Des médailles nationales de La SRPC seront décernées selon cinq niveaux : or, vermeil, argent, argent-bronze et bronze. Tout prix sera accordé en fonction des qualités de la collection jugée sur le fond, abstraction faite de la classe, de la division ou de la section.

Aucun prix (médaille ou ruban) ne sera décerné, si, de l'avis du jury, les collections sont de qualité insuffisante, mais un certificat de participation sera délivré.

Un Grand Prix et un Grand Prix de réserve seront décernés.

Des prix de sociétés particulières et d'autres prix d'organismes officiels parmi lesquels APS, ATA, AAPE, BNAPS et PHSC seront décernés à la discrétion du jury.

Des prix seront décernés pour les collections Junior et Jeunesse, parmi lesquels des prix JPA. Le meilleur exposant Junior (age au maximum de 18 ans) sera qualifié pour le concours Youth Champion of Champions.

12. Pouvoir de décision

Toute question concernant l'exposition et non traitée dans le règlement de ce prospectus sera soumise à la décision du Comité d'Exposition à sa discrétion absolue, abstraction faite des décisions du jury.
OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM FOR/FORMULAIRE OFFICIEL D’INSCRIPTION POUR

Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 28 - 30

Website: http://www.nsstampclub.ca

Email: zelen@ns.sympatico.ca

Exhibit Title/Titre:

Description: (Max. 25 words - for inclusion in the Exhibition Program/25 mots maximum, pour inclusion au programme de l’exposition)

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Please note: One clear copy of Title/Introduction/Plan page(s) and/or a Synopsis must accompany this form. If the entry is accepted, these will be submitted to the Jury for their advance preparation

N.B.: Un exemplaire bien lisible de la page Titre/de l'introduction/du plan ou de la synthèse doit accompagner ce formulaire. Si la demande est acceptée, ils seront soumis au jury vu de sa préparation anticipée.

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Number of frames required/Nombre de cadres requis: _____ for number of pages/pour le nombre de pages _____ to be entered in the following Division/Class/à inscrire dans la Division/Classe suivante:

Classification: Division/Section

1. ☐ Traditional - Canada, British North America / Philatélie traditionnelle - Canada, Amérique du Nord Britannique
2. ☐ Traditional - British Commonwealth, U.S.A., foreign
   Philatélie traditionnelle- Commonwealth Britannique, États-Unis d'Amérique, autre pays
3. ☐ Postal History - Canada and world / Histoire postale - Canada et monde
4. ☐ Aerophilately / Astrophilately - Canada and worldwide / Aérophilatélie/Astrophilatélie - Canada et monde
5. ☐ Special Studies / Études spéciales
6. ☐ Postal Stationery - Canada and worldwide / Entiers postaux - Canada et monde
7. ☐ Revenue Division - Canada and worldwide / Division des timbres-taxe - Canada et monde
8. ☐ Thematic Division / Division thématique
9. ☐ Illustrated Mail Division (including Maximaphily) / Division du courrier illustré (y compris la maximaphilie)
10. ☐ Charity / Promotion / Cinderella Division / Timbres de bienfaisance, de publicité et vignettes diverses
11. ☐ Display Division / Division des présentations
12. ☐ One Frame Class exhibit - all categories / Classe Cadre unique - toutes catégories
13. ☐ Youth Classes - Collector aged 19-21 years* Birthdate ( / / )
   Classes Jeunesse - Collectionneur de 19 à 21 ans* date de naissance ( / / )
14. ☐ Youth - Collector aged 16-18 years* Birthdate ( / / )
   Jeunesse - Collectionneur âgé de 16 à 18 ans* date de naissance ( / / )
15. ☐ Youth - Collector aged 13-15 years* Birthdate ( / / )
   Jeunesse - Collectionneur âgé de 13 à 15 ans* date de naissance ( / / )
16. ☐ Youth - Collector up to age 12 years* Birthdate ( / / )
   Jeunesse - Collectionneur de moins de 12 ans* date de naissance ( / / )

   * Age to be considered as on January 1, 2004/Âge au 1er janvier 2004

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January - February / Janvier - Février 2004
Awards / Prix
Awards previously won by this Exhibit: (Name of the Exhibition and award level)
Prix précédemment gagnés par cette collection (nom de l’exposition et niveau du prix)
1. 
2. 
3. 

Delivery of Exhibit / Livraison de la collection
☐ Personally / Personnellement ☐ By my agent / Par mon représentant
☐ Mail or other courier (please specify) / Par courrier ou service de messagerie (veuillez spécifier):

Pick-up of Exhibit / Retrait de la collection
☐ Personally / Personnellement ☐ By my agent / Par mon représentant

Shipping Instructions / Mode d’expédition
If exhibit is to be returned by mail/courier, please indicate service desired (self-addressed adhesive labels would be appreciated).
Si la collection est à retourner par courrier ou service de messagerie, veuillez indiquer le type de service souhaité (des étiquettes auto-adhésives à l’adresse de destination seraient appréciées).
☐ Priority Mail / Envoi prioritaire ☐ Insured Mail / Envoi assuré
☐ Registered Mail / Envoi recommandé ☐ Other / Autre

Note: Please do not send or expect return delivery of exhibits via UPS.
N.B. : Veuillez ne pas envoyer ni vous attendre à recevoir de livraison des collection par l’intermédiaire d’UPS.

Amount enclosed / Montant joint

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Frame / Type de cadre</th>
<th>Quantity / Quantité</th>
<th>Price / Prix</th>
<th>Total / Total</th>
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<tr>
<td>National frames / Cadres nationaux</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>$12.00 each</td>
<td>$_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National One Frame / Cadre unique national</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>$20.00 / entry</td>
<td>$_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Youth/junior frames / Cadres jeunesse/junior</td>
<td>__________</td>
<td>$3.00 each</td>
<td>$_________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return shipping charge (if applicable) / Frais d'expédition pour le retour (le cas échéant)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$_________</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return handling charge $2.50/ Frais de manutention pour le retour 2,50$</td>
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<td>$2.50</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please make cheque payable to / Cheque à libeller à l’ordre de: Nova Scotia Stamp Club

I understand that I will be responsible for insuring my exhibit; and I will not hold The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada; the Nova Scotia Stamp Club, the Lord Nelson Hotel, nor any of their volunteers, members, committees, officers, or employees of the above organizations liable for any loss or damage to this exhibit. I agree to the term of the prospectus, and confirm that this exhibit is my sole property.

Je comprends que je suis responsable d’assurer mes collections. En cas de perte ou de dommages survenus en raison de l’exposition, je ne tiendrai pour responsable ni La Société Royale de Philatélie du Canada, ni le Nova Scotia Stamp Club, ni l’hôtel Lord Nelson, ni aucun de leurs assistants bénévoles, membres, représentants ou employés. J’apprécie les modalités du prospectus et je confirme être le propriétaire unique de cette collection.

Date: ___________________ Signature: ___________________

Name/Nom: __________________________
Pseudonym (if so desired) / Pseudonyme (si désiré): _______________________________________

Address / Adresse: __________________________
City / Ville: __________________________ Province or State / Province ou État: __________ Country / Pays: __________
Postal or ZIP code / Code postal: ______________
Telephone / Téléphone (home / domicile): ______________ (business / travail): ______________
Fax / Télécopieur: __________________________ E-mail/ Courriel: __________________________

Member / Membre: ☐ RPSC/SRPC ☐ BNAPS ☐ PHSC ☐ AAPE ☐ APS ☐ ATA
☐ Others / Autres: __________________________
National Philatelic Exhibition

Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 28 - 30

Featuring the 76th Convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

Hosted by the Nova Scotia Stamp Club

Royal*2004*Royale
Box 2004, 10–118 Wyse Road
Dartmouth, NS, Canada B3A 1N7
http://www.nsstampclub.ca

GENERAL
The Nova Scotia Stamp Club is pleased to host the National Philatelic Exhibition designated Royal*2004*Royale and the 76th Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada from May 28 to 30, 2004.

The year 2004 marks the 250th anniversary of the first Post Office at Halifax, and the theme of the exhibition will be celebrating 250 years of the Post Office in Canada. Accordingly, we are looking forward to displaying a number of Post Office related exhibits.

We extend an invitation to all stamp collectors to visit the city of Halifax, join in the activities and enjoy Nova Scotian hospitality.

For further information, visit our Web site: www.nsstampclub.ca or www.rpsc.org

ROYAL*2004*ROYALE EXHIBITION and RPSC 76TH ANNUAL CONVENTION
The Exhibition and Meetings of the RPSC will be held at The Lord Nelson Hotel, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Associated societies wishing to convene meetings as part of the convention should advise the Exhibition Chairman in writing as soon as possible. Every effort will be made to accommodate your requirements.

HOTEL
A special rate of $139.00 per night, single or double, has been negotiated with the Lord Nelson Hotel, which is available until April 27, 2004. Each additional adult in the same room is an extra $20.00.

Address: The Lord Nelson Hotel
1515 South Park Street, Halifax, NS, B3J 2L2
Telephone (902) 423-6331(switchboard), 1-800-565-2020
Fax (902) 423-7148
E-mail reservations@lordnelson.ns.ca
Web Site www.lordnelsonhotel.com

When making your reservations please ensure to advise the hotel you will be attending Royal*2004*Royale.

HOW TO GET TO HALIFAX
Halifax is readily accessible by road, rail from Montréal, and air to the Halifax International Airport. There is a shuttle service from the airport to the Lord Nelson Hotel.

OPTIONAL ENTERTAINMENT (ACCOMPANYING MEMBERS PROGRAM)
The Lord Nelson Hotel is situated in the heart of Halifax and is within reach of various attractions such as the Citadel and Public Gardens, shopping and restaurants. The Historic Properties, the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic and Pier 21 are relatively near and there is a free trolley service around the downtown area. Special events will be arranged for Friday and Saturday afternoons, probably a trip to Peggy's Cove and a Harbour Cruise. Details will be available at the registration table together with a list of attractions, shopping and restaurants in the immediate area.

PLANNED SOCIAL EVENTS
Friday 28 May - President's Reception at the Cambridge Military Library.
Saturday 29 May - Cocktails and Awards Banquet at the University Club, Dalhousie University.

REGISTRATION FORM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Total</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Full Registration</td>
<td>$75</td>
<td>$75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Reception</td>
<td>$35</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awards Banquet</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Registration for Royal*2004*Royale includes
Admission to all seminars
President's Reception on Friday evening
Awards Banquet on Saturday evening

Name __________________________________________

Address ____________________________ City __________ Province/ State __________

Postal or Zip Code ____________________ Telephone __________ E-Mail __________

Please make cheques payable to Nova Scotia Stamp Club and forward to: Registration Coordinator, Royal* 2004*Royale, 28 Birch St., Halifax, NS, B3N 2V1
Exposition philatélique nationale

Halifax, Nouvelle Écosse, le 28 au 30 mai

A l'affiche la 76e Convention de La Société Royale de Philatélie du Canada sous les auspices du Nova Scotia Stamp Club.

Royal*2004*Royale
Boîte 2004, 10–118 Wyse Road
Dartmouth, NS, Canada B3A 1N7
http://www.nsstampclub.ca

GÉNÉRAL


L’année 2004 se trouve la 250e anniversaire du premier bureau de poste à Halifax. Le thème de l’exposition sera le 250e anniversaire du service postale au Canada et il y aura plusieurs expositions au sujet des bureaux de poste. Nous invitons tous les collectionneurs à visiter la ville de Halifax, à se joindre à nos activités et à venir apprécier l’hospitalité de la Nouvelle Écosse.

Pour tout renseignement complémentaire, consultez notre site Web: www.nsstampclub.ca ou www.rpsc.org

EXPOSITION ROYAL*2004*ROYALE
76e CONVENTION ANNUELLE DE LA SRPC

Les réunions de La SRPC auront lieu à l’hôtel Lord Nelson, Halifax, Nouvelle Écosse.

Les sociétés qui désirent se réunir dans le cadre de la convention de La Royale doivent prévenir par écrit le Coordinateur des réunions le plus tôt possible. Nous ferons tout notre possible pour vous satisfaire.

HÔTEL


FORMULE D'INSCRIPTION

L’inscription à Royal*2004*Royale comprend :
Entrée à toutes les conférences et sessions
Réception du Président le vendredi soir
Banquet du palmarès le samedi soir

Nom __________________________________________
Adresse ________________________________________
Code Postal ________ Téléphone __________ Courriel __________

Coût Nomb. Total
Registration complète $75 ______ $_______
Réception de président $35 ______ $_______
Banquet du palmarès $50 ______ $_______

Total $_______

Libeller votre chèque à Nova Scotia Stamp Club et l’envoyer au Coordonnateur des inscriptions. Royal*2004*Royale 28 Birch Street, Halifax, NS, B3N 2V1

January - February / Janvier - Février 2004 35
In the first article of “Philatelic Trends” appearing in the May-June 2003 issue of TCP, the new Divisions breakdown was put in perspective and discussed. In this article I will pass on to you what some well-known philatelists think about these changes.

One-Frame and Display Division

The new approaches to exhibiting are now well developed and well entrenched in the stamp exhibiting world. These Divisions are still “works in progress” and, therefore, require occasional fine-tuning. As a result, new and revised scoring sheets, one for general and one for thematic, have now been developed for the One-Frame exhibits. The revised criteria for the Display Division will make it easier for exhibitors and judges to understand the intent, complexity, and approach of these types of exhibits. However, there seems to be some misunderstanding stemming from these developments.

The Confusion

Philately today is encountering a mild state of confusion. It seems that the hobby is becoming more liberal especially when we deal with exhibiting. Some of the confusion revolves around such misunderstanding as topical or thematic, philatelic or non-philatelic, what is acceptable and what is not, is it a Display / Social / or Open Class? As mature philatelists and accredited judges we should know what the philatelic rules are and not change them at the whim of some groups trying to introduce other collectibles such as, for example, charity, promotional, Cinderella, and illustrated mail into organized philately.

We know that philately is going through a “Renaissance” seeking ways and means of attracting new collectors, new exhibitors, while also attracting a greater segment of the public. But let us not get sidetracked nor lose the line of sight of what philately is all about.

What is Philatelic?

In light of the recent decisions made for the new Class and Divisions, one of the veterans in philately, offered the following reflection: “Having collected for 60 years now, I readily concede I am of ‘the old school’. Exhibiting, after all is a competition and as such one does not take a tennis racket to a softball game, enter a cat in a kennel show, or put a cow in a horse show.”

“Ordinarily it is like-to-like so that fair comparisons can be made – the old apples vs. oranges game. So, in my ‘old school’ book stamps were considered to be instruments used to carry the mails and packages after the pre-adhesive era – the conception, design, production, distribution to when the item performed the mission for which it was created. Thus, stamps should compete with stamps, seals with seals, revenues with revenues, labels with labels, trading stamps with trading stamps, and so on.”


Divisions un cadre et expression libre

Les nouvelles approches dans le domaine des expositions sont maintenant bien établies et bien intégrées. Elles sont cependant toujours « en perfectionnement » et requièrent des mises au point occasionnelles. Ainsi, pour les collections d’un cadre, de nouvelles feuilles de pointage ont été conçues : une pour les générales et une pour les thématiques. Les critères révisés pour la division d’expression libre aideront les juges autant que les exposants à comprendre le but, la complexité, et l’approche à adopter dans ce genre d’exposition. Cela semble toutefois donner lieu à des malentendus.

Confusion

De nos jours, la philatélie souffre d’un léger état de confusion. Un vent de liberté semble se lever, surtout aux expositions. Cette confusion gravite en partie autour de notions mal comprises telles : par sujet ou thématique, philatélique ou non-philatélique? Qu’est-ce qui est acceptable, qu’est-ce qui ne l’est pas? De quelle classe s’agit-il : expression libre, philatélie sociale ou classe ouverte? En tant que philatélistes expérimentés et juges accrédités, nous devrions connaître les règlements et ne pas les modifier selon le bon vouloir de groupes qui essaient d’introduire en philatélie toutes sortes d’autres choses comme des articles de bienfaisance, de promotion, de paraphilatélie ou du courrier illustré.

Nous savons que la philatélie vit une « Renaissance » et qu’elle cherche des moyens d’attirer de nouveaux collectionneurs et de nouveaux exposants tout en s’efforçant d’atteindre un public élargi. Il ne faut pas pour autant se laisser égarer ni perdre de vue ce qu’est la philatélie.

Philatélique?

À la lumière des décisions récentes prises au sujet des nouvelles classes et divisions, voici les propos d’un vétéran : « Comme j’ai soixante ans de philatélie à mon actif, j’admet que volontiers être de « la vieille école ». Les expositions ne sont rien d’autre que des concours. Ainsi, personne n’utilisera une raquette de tennis dans un tournoi de balle molle, ni ne présenterait un chat à une exposition canine ou une vache à une exposition équestre.

« Pour qu’une comparaison soit juste, elle doit être faite entre des éléments de même nature : pommes avec pommes, oranges avec oranges. Alors selon ma vieille école, le timbre est un outil utilisé pour le transport postal, et ce, depuis l’avènement du préencollé – de la conception, au modèle, à la production et à la distribution jusqu’à ce que son but soit atteint. Dès lors, comparons un timbre à un timbre, un cachet à un autre cachet, des timbres fiscaux entre eux et faisons de même pour les timbres-primes et tout le reste. »
The Postal / Non-postal Dilemma

There are also different points of view regarding the introduction of Cinderella Division competing on the same plane with traditional philatelic exhibits.

“I have big problems with the non-acceptable items exhibits at national level exhibitions. There is no appropriate philatelic material by any stretch of the imagination with seals. The covers in the exhibit would have travelled through the postal system without the seals on them. On the other hand, registration labels are listed in that division and they are acceptable for a postal exhibit because they are produced by and for postal use.

“We have now the Display Division to accommodate these ‘other collectible’ items in postal exhibits thus forming a marriage but up to a certain amount (up to 30% in North America and up to 50% elsewhere) which is currently being accepted by FIP on international experiment”.

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Frank Alusio, a lifelong philatelist, is a national and international exhibitor and an accredited national and international juror specializing in thematic philately. He is a regular contributor to a variety of publications and his manuscript ‘ThemaPhil’, published in TCP, was awarded the 1992 Geldert Medal for authorship. As the Canadian delegate to FIP he is currently serving on the Thematic Commission and is committed to keep TCP readership current on new developments in philately.

Frank Alusio, philatéliste depuis toujours et exposant de niveau national et international, est aussi juge accrédité à ces deux niveaux. Spécialiste des collections thématiques, il écrit régulièrement dans différentes publications. L’article « Thema Phil », paru dans Le philatéliste canadien lui a valu, à titre d’auteur, la médaille Geldert 1992. En tant que délégué canadien de la FIP, il est membre de la Commission thématique et se fait un devoir de renseigner nos lecteurs sur les nouvelles tendances en philatélie.
Simon Solomon: Newfoundland Postmaster

In 1958, in his Daily News Wayfarer Column, A.B. Perlin lamented the loss, through fire and indifference, of the human history of Newfoundland. “There are many stories yet to be told, and many biographies to be written,” Perlin continued, noting that the Solomon family had disappeared entirely from Newfoundland history.

While Perlin was making a general observation about history, it is not surprising that he chose the Solomon family as an example of lost heritage. As a young journalist Perlin had made a habit of loitering at the General Post Office in St. John’s when the important men of the town came to pick up their mail, thereby gaining access to their offguard gossip and opinions. In the process, his boyhood hobby of stamp collecting turned into a lifelong interest in postage stamps and the postal system. Author of numerous articles on Newfoundland stamps, and the original designer of three air mail stamps issued beginning in 1931, A.B. Perlin was well aware of the importance of the Solomon family.

Simon Solomon was the first postmaster in the colony of Newfoundland, long before a formal affiliation with the British Postal Service made it official. Simon’s son William was the first Postmaster General, his daughter Bliza was the first postal assistant, and eventually the first woman postal worker to collect a pension from the government for her services, and there is every probability that the rest of Simon Solomon’s family served as unpaid postal workers in the early days of the St John’s post office. As Perlin pointed out, despite all this, “the Solomon family is recalled today only by the attachment of their name to a lane adjoining the Evening Telegram building on Water Street”

While Perlin was correct in suggesting that Simon Solomon was not a prominent figure in Newfoundland history, his disappearance is not quite as complete as Perlin believed. The faint traces Simon Solomon has left in the newsprint and oral tradition of the island suggest Soloman was a true entrepreneur, interested in trying new things, anxious to set up systems, involved in all that was going on around him, and willing to let his successors take over when things were up and running. He was held in

**Simon Solomon**

Newfoundland Postmaster

By Robin McGrath

Simon Solomon used his skills as a jeweller to fashion a hand stamp to show that letters had passed through his post office in St. John’s. The “Solomon Seal” is now a coveted collectors’ item.

The First Handstamp, 1810 (top), and the Second Handstamp, 1827-33, (bottom). These Handstamps were used to denote postage was paid.

Editor’s note: all illustrated postal markings are not to original size.

“SHIP LETTER – ST. JOHNS N” between two ovals with a crown and date in the centre (1815).

This type was issued during the same year to St. Johns, Liverpool and Port Glasgow, later Greenock. The growth in trade between Newfoundland and these ports over the northern route increased during the Napoleonic Wars. As a result it is presumed that the British G.P.O. set up a ship letter office in St. Johns.

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great respect in the colony, as was evident from an incident that happened many years after his death, when his son William was challenged over a case of overcharged postage. William wrote a letter urging the official in question not to allow “the respect entertained by you for my father to prevent you from taking such action in the matter as you deem advisable.”

The elder Solomon came to Newfoundland around 1792, at the age of 25, to set up business as a watchmaker and jeweler. It has been assumed by philatelists such as Brian C. Damien that he came from England, and folk tradition asserts that he came from Devon, but there is no absolute proof that this was the case. Solomon was listed as a Protestant in the Newfoundland census of 1794-5, and he was certainly a Christian by the time he became a member of the Meeting House of the Dissenting Church of Christ at St John’s, but he is thought to have descended from one of several Solomon families that belonged to the Jewish congregations of Devon, England.

Simon Solomon was married on February 12, 1798, to Sarah Thomas in the Church of England Cathedral in St John’s. As well as the children William and Liza, known to historians because they both later worked for the post office, Solomon had at least two more daughters: Ann, who married John Westcott, also a watchmaker, in 1828, and her older sister Amelia, who married William Tong, the first president of the Benevolent Irish Society in Newfoundland, in 1836.

Within a few years of having landed, Simon Solomon was established in a shop on Water Street, and involved in the life of the town. Around 1804, he joined the Freemasons, and was accepted as a full member. Most of the records of Saint John’s Lodge No. 186 were lost to fire, but it was the direct predecessor of the Saint John’s Lodge of today. That same year, the merchants of St. John’s persuaded Governor Erasmus Gower to request the General Post Office authorities in London to extend its facilities to their community and Solomon came forward and offered to act in the capacity of postmaster. The task probably didn’t involve very much work, and Gower was pleased to make the appointment.

Gower’s request to London, while received sympathetically, was considered premature, but as he had already appointed a postmaster, the London

William Solomon succeeded his father in 1839. The post office was incorporated into the Imperial system in 1840. All circular handstamps and postal cancellations after 1840 were supplied from London, England to William Solomon. A few examples are found below.
Authorities agreed “to provide for a bag being made up at London for letters addressed to the colony, and sent to Halifax, NS, by regular mail packet, from whence it would be forwarded by the first available sailing vessel to St. John’s.” Solomon’s initial post office was a very *ad hoc* affair. He paid a penny for every letter brought to him, and charged two pennies for every letter he delivered into the hands of the addressee, while continuing the daily business of mending watches and selling jewelry. This system continued until 1839 when a proper postal system was inaugurated and William Leamon Solomon applied for and eventually received his appointment as Newfoundland’s first Postmaster General.

While most published references to Simon Solomon relate to his role as postmaster, he does occasionally appear in other roles. On June 17, 1805, at around the same time Simon Solomon was making room in his shop for the handful of letters and parcels that came his way, the Royal Newfoundland Fencibles, veterans of the recently disbanded Royal Newfoundland Regiment, embarked aboard five vessels in St. John’s Harbour, destined for Halifax where they were to remain for the next seven years. Britain was at that time engaged in its second war with France within ten years and it was of some concern to the townspeople that the replacement garrison was not only 140 men smaller, but also unfamiliar with the complex geography and defenses of the region Captain William Halley proposed that “a small volunteer force of riflemen should be raised in St. John’s for its defense.” On October 17, 1806, Simon Solomon signed on as a Lieutenant with the Volunteers.

Little is known of Solomon’s brief military career. He was “elected by popular vote within the Corps and with the approval of the Governor” and was “equal in rank to regular officers of the Garrison.” He was issued a uniform with a green jacket, “in every respect like one of the battalions of the 60th regiment,” plus sword, belt plate, sash, and other accoutrements. Captain Parker hired a Sergeant and two drummers to assist in a regular routine of drills and before long the Volunteers were being commended by the Governor for their smart appearance. Unfortunately, Parker resigned after a year due to age and ill-health and the Volunteers were taken over by James Macbraire, a St. John’s merchant. Macbraire, an Irish veteran of the British Army, was thought by his fellow officers to be “overbearing and pompous,” and many resigned, including some of the Lieutenants. It is not known if Solomon was one of those who left, but when the Loyal Volunteers were reorganized in 1812, he did not appear on the rolls, and the Volunteers were soon disbanded.

If Solomon couldn’t make much of a claim as a soldier, he still considered himself one of the movers and shakers of St John’s. At the time the Volunteers were first formed, St John’s had a population of about 6,000 people, but it had no newspaper. John Ryan, a United Empire Loyalist and former King’s Printer in New Brunswick, applied to Governor Gower to found a paper for the city. Ryan’s application was accompanied by the signatures of 200 of St. John’s leading citizens, and once restrictions were established and approval granted, *The Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser* was in business. Simon Solomon’s name appears twice in the initial subscription list.

Simon Solomon had a variety of business interests. On September 15th, 1814, he placed an advertisement in the *Gazette*, offering for sale a large assortment of drugs and medicines, noting that “Masters of Vessels may have their medicine chests renewed on the most reasonable terms.” He also sold “Paint and Paint oil, Spirits of Turpentine, &c., &c,” wholesale or retail. In addition, Solomon administered estates, and in 1816 he was collecting the rent for the late Bishop O’Donel’s sister in Ireland. The rent was £9 a year, for property on Patrick Street, and was later sold as the site for St. Patrick’s church and convent. A notice for May, 1817, sees him acting as agent for the owner of Bishop’s Farm, “A commodious HOUSE, having six fire-places in it, with a Garden, Out-houses, &c. situated at River-head.” He also appears as the agent for the estate of John Dominee of Dorsetshire, England, late of Kelligrew.”

Not a great deal is known about Simon Solomon as a watchmaker and jeweler. When he first established himself in St. John’s, he was one of only two watchmakers listed in the census of 1796-7. Solomon, who was still single at the time, lived in premises rented from William Pendergrass. In 1813, one William Pumroy, a native of Bristol, was one of half a dozen men who deserted from *H.M.S. Hperion* in St John’s Harbour, Pumroy having been “lately in the employ of Mr. S. Solomon.” In later years he took on at least one indentured apprentice.
In 1816, Robert Harrison, a native of Wigan, England, ran off and carried away with him a spyglass and two watches, one marked with the name “S. Solomon, St John’s, Newfoundland, No. 3152.” Harrison was later apprehended in Halifax, with the watches in his possession. The year before he died, Solomon took on a partner, W. Westcott, but his closest colleague in both the watchmaking and postal businesses was his son William Leamon Solomon.

Solomon’s watchmaking and jewelry shop was on Water Street, just east of the alley currently known as Solomon’s Lane, and by 1815, Governor Keating was complaining to his superiors that “Mr. Solomon’s only office is a part of his small shop which appears totally inadequate for the increased and important business he has to transact” On November 7, 1817, disaster struck and Solomon’s combined shop and post office was destroyed by fire. In a widely reprinted advertisement, Solomon informed the public he had “had the misfortune of being burnt out” and “has lost the fruit of his industry since his first coming here.” He went on to explain that he had taken the shop previously occupied by Thomas Phipard and would be continuing both the post office and his clock and watchmaking business there. Nevertheless, the following summer Solomon was forced to declare bankruptcy. He was described in the insolvency notice as a “Dealer and Chapman.” A chapman was a peddler.

In 1820, Simon Soloman again started up his business, this time advertising that he was occupying the Freemasons Tavern. John E.E. Warren believes this was Phipard’s shop on Garrison Hill, approximately where the John Howard Society is now, and that Solomon built
on to the existing building. The extension was just downhill on the corner of Garrison Hill and Queen’s Road. This is where he provided Army Navy lists, as well as “board and lodging to persons from the outports.”

The double appearance of Solomon’s name as a subscriber to *The Royal Gazette* in 1807 may simply have been so that Solomon could provide access to newspapers as part of his business. Copies of the 1820s *Gazette* did not survive but secondary sources tell us that “in the year 1820 Simon Solomon, proprietor of the Freemasons’ Tavern, had placed therein boxes where newspapers were kept for the perusal of his customers.” Furthermore, an apartment in Solomon’s house was taken over for a public reading room, and by 1822 Dr. William Carson was presiding over library meetings there. This makes Simon Solomon not only Newfoundland’s first postmaster, but also its first librarian. After the fire of 1832, the Freemasons Tavern moved down onto Duckworth Street, just below the location of the present Masonic Temple. The combined job of postmaster and watchmaker continued until 1826 when, according to Winthrop Boggs, Solomon “gave up his dual role, devoting his entire time to the duties of Postmaster”.

Whether Solomon really gave up his watchmaking or merely allowed the governing bodies in England to believe he did is debatable. In 1838, shortly before his death, Simon Solomon placed an advertisement in *The Newfoundland*, announcing that he was “taking Mr. W. Westcott into co-partnership, as watch and clockmakers (40 years in same business).” W. Westcott was probably a brother or nephew of Solomon’s watchmaking son-in-law John Westcott, John and Ann apparently not having had children of their own.

Simon Solomon may have reduced his activities as a watchmaker in 1826, but he almost certainly kept his tools in good order, for until the postal service was brought into the British system, Solomon was forced to make his own handstamps. The first, engraved by him in 1810, is the famous “Solomon’s Seal,” impressed in white on a black background with the words “Post office Newfoundland” around the outer edge of the circle. In 1821, he made a ship letter stamp saying “St. John’s” which was put on all letters, “whether paid or unpaid” and in 1827 he made a second version of the Solomon’s Seal, in black on white. William later made his own ship letter stamps also.

It has been a subject of some puzzlement to stamp enthusiasts that Newfoundland was able to maintain an unofficial post office for almost 40 years. However, William Smith, in his *History of the Post Office in British North America*, points out that “There were few communities that could dispense with the benefits of a post office more easily than St. John’s.” The merchants were strung out along Water Street (then called the Lower Path) and could easily see all ships as they arrived or prepared to leave. It was, in most cases, more convenient and cheaper simply to deliver the letter or package directly to the ship, and it was certainly easier for anxious recipients to collect their mail as soon as the ship docked rather than wait for it to be sorted, written up and posted in Solomon’s window. All things considered, Simon Solomon showed considerable foresight in establishing and maintaining a system that eventually was greatly needed. It must have been very easy for William to take over when the time came to do so.

Simon Solomon died at his home on Water Street in 1839 at the age of 72, his death being “deeply
regretted by his family and friends.” His son William had been effectively running the post office for some years. It was after Simon’s death that William was finally appointed Postmaster General and the Newfoundland postal service was brought into line with the British system. William brought the same energy and innovation to the internal Newfoundland mail that his father had brought to the overseas service, and by the time he died in 1860 there were post offices all over the island. William’s sister Eliza continued the assistant clerk of the post office until 1874 when she finally retired.

Today, little is left of Simon Solomon’s life except the postal system. No portraits survived, and none of their descendents remained in Newfoundland. The Westcotts seem to have disappeared and the Tongs apparently went to Nova Scotia. Solomon’s granddaughters, Bessie and Winnie Tong of Boston, sent money regularly to their Aunt Eliza in her old age, and inherited it all back when she died. The Solomon clock owned by the late Joseph R. Smallwood disappeared after his death, so the pocket watch clock in the Newfoundland Museum is the only sample of Solomon’s craft known to have survived into modern times. Letters featuring the Solomon’s Seal are cherished by a few stamp collectors.

The most lasting monument to Simon Solomon’s memory is in the name of a back alley that runs between Duckworth Street and Water Street. Home of the Ship Inn for the last 25 years, Solomon’s lane has been immortalized by Newfoundland’s poets, painters and photographers throughout the 20th century. The nomenclature may be a small honour paid to the founder of Newfoundland’s postal service, but it is likely to be a lasting one, a fitting memorial that Simon Solomon greatly deserves.

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United Nations’ Commitment to Preservation of Endangered Species Part II

Part I may be found in the Nov/Dec 2003 issue of The Canadian Philatelist

By Joseph Monteiro

Sixth Issue, March 13, 1998

Lesser galapo (32 cents): The lesser galapo is a small arboreal and nocturnal primate. This animal has silvery-grey to brown dense fur and can be found from Senegal to Somalia and Tanzania.

Hawaiian goose (32 cents): The Hawaiian or nene goose has a colour of mottled grey and parts of its body are black. This bird is native to Hawaii and the population is about 800.

Golden birdwing (32 cents): The golden birdwing are sexually dimorphic with the males having a yellow coloured, banded abdomens. These butterflies are found in Nepal, Bhutan, and south-east Asia.

Sun bear (32 cents): The sun bear is the world’s smallest bear. This bear does not hibernate and is black in colour with a whitish-orange breast mark. The sun bear is found in India, Viet Nam, and Borneo.

Short-tailed Tibetan macaque (F.s. 0, 80): The short-tailed Tibetan macaque has long and dense grey brown fur. This macaque is found in eastern Tibet and Sichuan province of China.

Caribbean flamingo (F.s. 0, 80): The Caribbean flamingo is the brightest of the flamingo species. This bird is found in the Bahamas, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Mexico and Colombia.

Queen Alexandra’s birdwing (F.s. 0, 80): The Queen Alexandra’s birdwing is the world’s largest butterfly. The colour of the butterfly is black with iridescent yellow, pale blue, and green and is found in the territory of Papua and New Guinea.

Persian fallow deer (F.s. 0, 80): The Persian or Mesopotamia fallow deer is considered to be one of the rarest and least known of all deer. This deer is brown with white on its mouth and underbelly.

Green turtle (S7): The green turtle is the largest of the hard shell marine turtles. Their colour varies through various phases of its life. Green turtles are heavily exploited by man.

Burrowing owl (S7): The burrowing owl is one of the smallest owls and is active mostly during the day. This owl has a dusty brown colour with white spots. The owl’s habitat is the Americas.

Rajah Brooke’s birdwing (S7): The Rajah Brooke’s birdwing is a large attractive butterfly and is recognized as Malaysia’s national butterfly. This butterfly is found in Malaysia, Brunei, and Indonesia.

Lesser panda (S7): The lesser panda is medium sized panda with a round head, short snout...
and pointed ears. The colour is brown with white patches on the face. This panda is found in Nepal, Bhutan and China.

**Seventh Issue, April 24, 1999**

**Tiger (33 cents):** The tiger is the largest of the cat family. Eight species of the tiger are known to exist. The tiger lives only in Asia. Ninety-five percent of the tiger population has disappeared.

**Secretary bird (33 cents):** The Secretary bird is a long-legged raptor. It is a large gray and black terrestrial bird with very long legs. This bird is found in Africa, south of the Sahara.

**Green tree python (33 cents):** The green tree python is a vivid green colour with broken vertebral stripes of white or dull yellow. It is found in east Indonesia, Papua and New Guinea, and Australia.

**Asiatic wild ass (F.s. 0, 90):** The Asiatic wild ass has a colour that is red-brown with white underparts. It has a muzzle and short mane. This ass is found in semi-arid areas of Eastern Europe and Asia.

**Hyacinth macaw (F.s. 0, 90):** The hyacinth macaw is the largest parrot. This bird is a cobalt blue with a deeper shade on the wings. This macaw is found in the rain forests of South America.

**Jamaican boa (F.s. 0, 90):** The Jamaican boa has a colour of deep tan or pale red brown or olive with many black scales. The loss of its habitat has resulted in it becoming endangered.

**Bennett’s tree-kangaroo (F.s. 0, 90):** The Bennett’s tree-kangaroo is mainly a nocturnal tree-kangaroo and one of two species in Australia. They are blackish-brown in colour and their number has fallen.

**Orangutan (S7):** The orangutan is the only Asian Great Ape. The colour varies from bright orange to dark red brown. The orangutan is found in the islands of Borneo and Sumatra.

**Dalmatian pelican (S7):** The Dalmatian pelican is a huge water bird. The bird is greyish-white with black tipped wings and a yellow throat pouch. The population is estimated to be 3,200 to 4,300.

**Yellow anaconda (S7):** The yellow anaconda belongs to the family of boas. This boa is bright yellow in colour and is found in Paraguay, Argentina, southeastern Bolivia and southern Bolivia.

**Caracal (S7):** The caracal is sometimes referred to as the African or desert lynx. The colour of this animal varies from yellowish brown to dark brown and its survival is threatened by illegal hunting and harassment.

**Eighth Issue, April 6, 2000**

**Brown Bear (33 cents):** The brown bear is omnivorous and the most ferocious and dangerous animal in north America. The colour of the fur varies from black to reddish or greyish brown to silver grey.

**Black-bellied bustard (33 cents):** The black-bellied bustard is a member of the cranes. These birds have a black head with buff blotches and can be found in the Savannah’s of Africa.

**Chinese Crocodile Lizard (33 cents):** The Chinese crocodile lizards are very sleepy reptiles. They are found in a small area of Guangxi in the Autonomous Region in China on mountain slopes.

**Pygmy Chimpanzee (33 cents):** The pygmy chimpanzees spend most of their time on the ground. Their lips are pink or a red colour. They are threatened mainly because of habitat destruction.

**Hippopotamus (F.s. 0, 90):** The hippopotamus are extremely large amphibian mammals. Their canine teeth are large and their colour is greyish brown. They are found in sub-Saharan Africa.

**Coscoroba Swan (F.s. 0, 90):** The Coscoroba swan belongs to the Cygninae sub-family. This swan’s head is white and its bill is pink. These swans are found in South America.

**Emerald Monitor (F.s. 0, 90):** The emerald monitor is one of the smaller species of monitors. The colour of this monitor is green and brown. They are found in Papua and New Guinea, and Indonesia.
Sea Otter (F.s. 0, 90): The sea otter is a small to medium sized aquatic carnivore. Otters are brown in colour and are found in the Aleutian and Kurile Islands and along the North American coast.

Leopard (S 7/0, 51 e): Leopards are specialized felines with a round head and a small number of teeth. Their yellowish fur is marked with black spots. Leopards are found mainly in Africa and Asia.

White Spoonbill (S 7/0, 51 e): The white spoonbill has a spoon-shaped bill. The bird is white in colour with a black bill and black legs. The breeding areas are the Danube, in Yugoslavia and Albania.

Killer Whale (S 7/0, 51 e): The killer whale is found in fresh and salt ocean water. The whale has a black back with a white underbelly and patch near its eye. This mammal has a wide dorsal fin.

Huemal (S 7/0, 51 e): The Huemal is a stoutly built deer with large ears and a thick coat. Huemals are found from Mendoza in Argentina to the Strait of Magellan in Chile. Fewer than 2,000 exist.

Ninth Issue, February 1, 2001

Spotted Cuscus (34 cents): The spotted cuscus is a nocturnal marsupial. The animal has a short head, pointed muzzle and rounded ears. It dwells in trees in Indonesia, Papua and Guinea, and Australia.

Resplendent Quetzal (34 cents): The resplendent quetzal, a green and red bird, is the national symbol of Guatemala. This bird basically can be found in the forests of northern South America.

Gila Monster (34 cents): The Gila monster is a poisonous lizard. This lizard is black in colour with red spots and lives in the dry deserts of the southern United States and northern Mexico.

Abyssinian Black-and-White Colobus (34 cents): The Abyssinian colobus is a monkey with black fur and a cloak of long white hair. They are found in Cameroon, Congo, Tanzania, Kenya, and Ethiopia.

Lynx (F.s. 0, 90): The Lynx are nocturnal animals that can be found in thick forests. They are brown in colour with black strikes on the forehead and face. The Canadian lynx is relatively small.

Fourth Issue, April 4, 2002

San Esteban Island Chuckwalla (34 cents): The San Esteban Island Chuckwalla is a long lizard measuring 50-60 cm. It is found only on San Esteban Island in the Gulf of California.

Cheetah (34 cents): The cheetah is a large slender cat with long thin legs. It stands 60 cm to 80 cm at shoulder length, measures 120 cm to 150 cm with an average weight of 40 kg-60 kg. The sub-
Saharan African population is estimated to be between 9,000 and 25,000.

Bighorn Sheep (34 cents): The bighorn sheep have muscular bodies with very thick necks and short dark-brown hair. This species is mainly found in the Rocky Mountains.

Hoffmann’s Two-toed sloth (34 cents): The Hoffmann’s two-toed sloth is unique in that it spends most of its life upside down in trees. It is found in South America.

Bosc’s Monitor (F.s. 0, 90): The Bosc’s Monitor or African Savannah monitor is a thick, stocky lizard that can weigh 1 kg to 2 kg and can measure 1.5 metres. They are grey-brown in colour with yellow spots.

Manul (F.s. 0, 90): The Manul or Pallas’ cat is a long-haired Persian breed of domestic cat. Its colour varies from light grey to russet-brown with tips. Its habitat is Central Asia, chiefly Mongolia.

White Uakari (F.s. 0, 90): The white uakari is a medium sized monkey with a short tail. The fur is silver grey to white and its forehead is pink and bold. This uakari is found in the upper Amazon region.

Honey Badger (F.s. 0, 90): The honey badger is a nocturnal animal measuring 60 cms to 75 cms. Its fur is jet-black with a white or grey mantle. Its habitat is the semi-deserts of sub-Saharan Africa.

Siamang (e 0, 90): The siamang is the largest of the gibbons. It has a thick black fur and a short-muzzled and hairless face. Siamangs live in the tropical lowlands of Malaysia and Sumatra.

Jackass Penguin (e 0, 51): The jackass penguin is a flightless seabird with its back, face, flippers and top of its head black in colour. The rest is white. This penguin lives off the coast of South Africa and Namibia. There are an estimated 180,000 birds left.

Banded Linsang (e 0, 90): The banded linsang has a long slim body and tail and very short legs. Its fur is grey to brownish grey in colour and it is found in southern Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia.

Scarlet ibis (37 cents): The scarlet ibis can easily be distinguished by its scarlet colour and black tip at its wings. This ibis can be found from Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guiana, Brazil, and along the Amazon River. The decrease in numbers resulted from an increase in trade in the colourful feathers of the bird.

Knob-billed goose (37 cents): The Knob-billed goose can be distinguished by its black back and white underbelly. The South American subspecies is less common. There are only a few reasonable sized populations, about 250, still in existence.

White-faced whistling duck (37 cents): The white-faced whistling duck has a white face, a head that is black behind and a predominantly brown body. This duck can be found in Africa and South America.

Red-breasted goose (F.s. 0, 90): The red-breasted goose has a red breast and black head. This goose’s habitat is the Russian Arctic. The flock size of these birds is estimated to be 100,000.

Baid ibis (F.s. 0, 90): The baid ibis can be recognized by its orange-red long beak, its black body, and white head and front neck. This bird is found in the Transvaal, Lesotho, and Swaziland. It numbers around 5,000 to 8,000.

Fulvous whistling duck (F.s. 0, 90): The fulvous whistling duck is brownish-orange in colour with black-grey wings. This duck can be found in southern U.S., Northern South America, Africa and Asia.

Channel-billed toucan (F.s. 0, 90): The channel-billed toucans are distinguished by their large black beak, white breast and
black body. These birds live in the rain forests of Venezuela, Guyana, and Brazil.

Baikal teal (e 0, 51): The baikal teals have a white breast and underbelly and a yellow face. These birds can be found in Siberia, Korea, Japan, Mongolia, and eastern China. Their flock size is about 40,000.

Hadada ibis (e 0, 51): The hadada ibis is a greyish coloured bird with a long beak. Its habitat is the sub-Saharan Africa.

Toco toucan (e 0, 51): The Toco toucan can be distinguished by its large yellow beak, white neck, and black body. The Toco toucan is found in the tropical forests throughout Eastern South America.

Egyptian Goose (e 0, 51): The Egyptian Goose has a yellowish back and black tipped wings. Its habitat includes the area south of the Sahara and the Nile valley.

IV. Concluding Remarks

Our planet is home to about 2,500 animal species and 35,000 plant species. As many as 500 animal species and 150 plant species are listed as endangered. This is not surprising given the appalling traffic in animal trade. Examples are quite shocking as 40,000 monkeys, 3 million live birds, 350 tropical fish, 10 million reptile skins and 1 million orchids are exchanged in trade. One reason for this deplorable practice is the record prices for which animals, birds, and plants are sold. Examples of record prices have been documented. For example, $200,000 for a trained falcon, $50,000 for a kilo of granulated musk, $40,000 for a South American parrot and $5,000 for the Asian bonytongue, an aquarium fish.

A second reason for the extinction of animals, birds, and plants is the destruction of their habitat due to the clearing of forests at an alarming rate. The destruction of natural habitat has led to a steady decline in flora and fauna which is constantly threatening the delicate ecological balance in the world in which we live.

A third reason for the decline in flora and fauna has been man’s carelessness resulting in an increase in pollution and disposal of toxic waste and poisons. Every oil spill in the ocean is a nightmare for environmentalists as many species are often seriously affected. Every careless disposal of toxic waste into lakes and streams is a tragedy to society as it can cause genetic mutations to fish and amphibians often leading to their destruction.

It is man’s responsibility to preserve the delicate balance of nature not only for future generations but also because man’s survival is linked to the plant and animal kingdom in some intricate and inexplicable manner. The beautiful world that we inhabit can only be preserved for future generations if we take positive action today.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

JOURNAL TAKES VERMEIL AWARD

Readers will be happy to learn that our journal, The Canadian Philatelist, earned a Vermeil award at BANGKOK 2003. At PHILAKOREA in 2002, it took a Silver Medal.

On behalf of the executive and directors of our Society, I would like to extend sincere thanks to the many contributors, too numerous to mention individually, who have helped to make this significant award possible.

WORLD'S LARGEST POSTMARK MUSEUM INAUGURATED IN OHIO

A new museum housing America's largest collection of postal cancellations – more than one million of them – was opened with a special dedication ceremony in the small town of Bellevue in northern Ohio, on October 23.

The facility represents a years-long dream by the Post Mark Collectors Club (PMCC), a national organization dedicated to preserving postmarks as part of postal history. It is officially known as the Margie Pfund Postmark Museum, after the woman who began the museum in a room in her home in 1956.

Located at Historic Lyme Village, a complex of buildings reflecting life in late 19th century rural Ohio, the museum is about a two-hour drive from Windsor, Ontario. It is open during special events at the historic village or by appointment.

In addition to more than a million postal cancellations, most from post offices that might otherwise be long forgotten, the new museum features thousands of post office photographs and an extensive library of postal reference books.

The dedication ceremony for the new museum featured speakers Meg Ausman, historian of the U.S. Postal Service, Janet Klug, president of the American Philatelic Society, and Dave Proulx, curator of the museum. Ausman called the museum a "treasure trove" of postal material and noted that it "houses a history that cannot be found anywhere else." Several area postmasters were special guests.

The museum has had numerous homes in its 47-year history, outgrowing each of them. Among those homes was a former school bus – the museum was at one time a mobile one – and a small building that once housed an Ohio post office.

A special Dedication Day souvenir cacheted envelope features a drawing of the new museum and is franked with an Ohio Bicentennial stamp. The postmark on the envelope outlines an Ohio map showing where Bellevue and the museum are located. The souvenir envelope is $1, and collectors should send a check for that amount plus a self-addressed stamped No. 10 envelope to Post Mark Collectors Club, care of Steve Bahnsen, 2921 S. Michigan Ave., #404, Chicago, IL 60616-3255.

The Post Mark Collectors Club, founded in 1946, is dedicated to the preservation of postmarks as a reflection of postal history and of the identities of thousands of cities and towns in North America and around the world. The club's website is www.postmarks.org.

Correction

The announcement on page 355 in the November-December issue failed to mention that the Ritch Toop Memorial Award, earned by Dave Hanes for his exhibit shown at ORAPEX 2003, is offered by the Postal History Society of Canada. It is presented each year to the best military postal history exhibit at the Edmonton and Ottawa national-level shows achieving the level of a silver medal or better. Our apologies for this oversight. – ed.
Diplomats have serious responsibilities representing our country abroad. Sometimes they also have fun. Dr. Andrew McAlister, Canada’s envoy to Thailand joined Alain Guilbert, Vice-President, Communications at Canada Post and representatives from Thai Post to unveil the joint Canada-Thailand stamp issue in Bangkok on October 4. After the unveiling, Dr. McAlister, who speaks fluent Thai, decided to push his representational responsibilities further. He stayed around for the official unveiling of the show by HRH Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and planted himself on the red carpet as the King’s daughter passed by and presented her with a souvenir cover of the joint issue. It was a last-minute decision on his part which was not in the Princess’s schedule and caused some dismay amongst her security service. It should be noted that the Princess is an avid stamp collector. Other diplomats who have been very helpful over the years include David Berger, Ambassador to Israel during ISRAEL 98 and Brian Herman who was in Singapore in 1995 and helped us promote CAPEX 96. He was also Canadian Chargé d’Affaires in Denmark during Copenhagen 2001. Brian is a stamp collector and a member of The RPSC.

I am delighted that Canadians came in first and second at the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie’s (FIP) first ever One-Frame class competition at Bangkok 2003. Ron Brigham, FRPSC, was first with a spectacular...
display of 16 pages of the 12d. black from production to forgeries. He received a gold medal along with one of four special prizes offered to One-Frame exhibits. Montrealer John McEntyre’s highly specialized research exhibit on the 1908 1¢ Quebec Tercentenary stamp came in second. He received a gold medal with, in addition, Felicitations from the Jury for the outstanding original research displayed in the exhibit. He was the only one-frame exhibitor of the 125 in the show to receive the Felicitations accolade.

We also note with sadness that Ron’s wife, Lynne Roberts Brigham passed away on October 29. The Society offers him and his family our heartfelt condolences.

2004

My best wishes to all of you for a happy and prosperous New Year as well as many hours of enjoyable stamp collecting.

It is not too early to start making reservations for our 76th Convention to be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, May 28-30, 2004. We have not had a convention in Nova Scotia since 1965. You will find contact information for the show organizers elsewhere in the magazine.

This year also marks the beginning of multi-year celebrations for the 400th anniversary of the founding of New France. Canada Post will jointly issue a stamp with France on June 26 to mark the beginning of the festivities. It will commemorate the first French settlement at Ile Ste-Croix. The irony of this issue is that the United States Postal Service declined to be part of this joint issue as they have owned the island since 1797. The founding of New France would make an excellent thematic one-frame exhibit. Why don’t you try it? 🍁

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MEMBERSHIP Report  Rapports de MEMBRES

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

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

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

January - February / Janvier - Février 2004 53
Don’t hibernate this winter . . .

Order a circuit for you or your club

OR use your better stamps to make up some Circuit Books today.

We have lots of great books – from early Canada (mnh, h, or used), and modern Canada, booklets to modern mnh, h or u France, Great Britain, British Pacific, Germany & DDR. There is a good selection of modern used Japan, and a wide variety of British Commonwealth (mint & used).

We require books from many places – particularly Canada, the British Commonwealth and Scandinavia. Victorian and George VI era stamps are constantly in demand, as are nice cancels.

Be sure to offer high quality stamps to offset the cost of shipping books.

A big thanks to all of you who participate in the Circuits. Without you taking the time and trouble to put your stamps in the Circuit books, there would be nothing to buy for those members who like to shop from home! Chapters should all give a hearty thanks to the Club members who coordinate the Circuits for them, so they can look at stamps during their meetings.

Last, thanks to all for returning the books promptly, so others can look at them too! Merci beaucoup!!

I would like to specially thank Marge Hunt, the Calgary volunteer who works in the office, so I can get away occasionally.

I hope everyone has a healthy and happy 2004!!

Belgium China Denmark France German States Gibraltar Hong Kong Malaysia

TOPICS IN DEMAND Minerals, Birds, ships etc

We have a great selection of Brit. Pacific, Germany, New Zealand, Canada, GB and used modern Japan.

Tell us what you would like to see!!
**REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX**

**Jan. 10, 2004:** the BRANTFORD STAMP SHOW will be held at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey Street (at James Avenue), Brantford, Ontario. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. 15 dealers, sales circuit, lunchroom, draws, competitive stamp exhibits. For more information, contact George Speers, Show Director, at 25 - 229 Lynden Rd, Brantford, ON, N3T 5L8. E-mail: ia462@worldchat.com. Phone: 519-759-6594.

**February 7, 2004:** the Bramalea 2004 Annual Show and Bourse will be held at the Jim Archdekin Recreation Centre, Conestoga Drive (north-west of Kennedy Road and Bovaird), in Brampton, Ontario. Member’s exhibits, 10 dealers, free stamps for kids, prizes, free parking. The show is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. For more information, e-mail b62hkg@yahoo.ca or visit the following Web site: www.tht.net/~stevem

**February 14, 2004** - BURLPEX 2004 the 23rd annual exhibition and dealer bourse sponsored by the Burlington Stamp Club will be held at the Appleby Mall (Corner of Appleby Line & New Street, Burlington). Hours: 9:30 to 5:00. For further information, write Norm Macneall 2020 Coral Cz, Burlington, ON L7P 3K5

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

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

**April 17, 2004:** Stampfest. The Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society annual show and bourse will be held at the Community Christian Reformed Church, 1275 Blemms Road, at Fischer-Hallman Road, Kitchener, ON. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. An exciting dealer bourse, exhibits, free parking, free admission, hourly and special draws, stamp pull, and much more. For more information phone Jim Oliver at 519-893-4092 or e-mail: jimoliver10@hotmail.com

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

**NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES**

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

**May 1-2, 2004:** ORAPEX 2004. Ottawa’s National Stamp Exhibition, the 43rd Annual Stamp Club Exhibition and Bourse, will be held at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, in the Curling Rink. Times: Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission and parking are free. For dealers’ bourse data and exhibition entry information, contact Major Dick Malott, CD, Retd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, K2H 6R1. Tel.: (613) 829-0280; fax: (613) 829-7673; e-mail: malott@magma.ca. Admission and Parking are FREE!!

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

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

**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.


**July 2005:** New Zealand 2005 National Stamp Show - North Shore City, New Zealand.

**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.

**Nov. 2-5, 2006:** KIWIPEX 2006 - Christchurch, New Zealand.
OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 16 meets every Thurs. at 7:35 p.m. Sept. to May at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington St. W., Ottawa. Contact OPS Merrivale P.O. Box 65085, Nepean, ON K2G 3Y3.

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

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 65 meets 1st and 3rd Thurs. Sept. to May, at Knights of Columbus Hall, behind St. Rita’s Catholic Church (Dundas St. E.) Woodstock, ON. Trading and junior program at 7:30 p.m., regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. Speakers, mini auctions, prizes, contests, dealers. Contact: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 219, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB
Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sunday of each month, from Sept. to May, from 2-4 p.m. at the Penticton Library Audio/visual room. Contact: Dorothy Kellett, 203-22 Abbott Street, and BC V2A 4R2.

PERTH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 24 meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. Sept. to June, 7:30 p.m. in McMartin House, Gore Street, Contact: Gracie Trottrell (A.J.), 69 Harvey St., Perth, ON K7H 1X1.

R.A. STAMP CLUB – OTTAWA
Chapter 41 meets every Mon., except June to August, at 7:30 p.m. at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON K1H 7X7. Contact: 613-731-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 10 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., Sept. to May, 7-10 p.m. at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation St., Contact: Box 1981, Regina, SK S4P 1E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB
Chapter 104 meets on the 2nd Thurs. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. at the New Westminster Public Library, 716-6th Ave., New Westminster, BC. Contact: Box 143, Milner, BC V0X 1T0. (604) 534-1884.

S.A. STAMP CLUB, SARNIA
Chapter 24 meets the 1st, 3rd and 4th Wed., except July and Aug. at 7:30 p.m. at St. John’s, NF A1B 2S4. Contact: James Young, Sec.-Treas., 2278 Rothesay Rd., Saint John High School, Canterbury Street, Saint John, NB. E-mail: keeleya@sympatico.ca.

S.C. STAMP CLUB, SASKATOON
Chapter 4 meets the 4th Wed., except July and Aug., 7 p.m. at Trinity United Church, 1333 103 Ave., Saskatoon, SK. Contact: Doug Ewan, 1302 19th St., Saskatoon, SK. E-mail: deewan@sympatico.ca.

SAULT-REEF STAMP CLUB
Chapter 180 meets the last Mon., except Dec. at 7 p.m. at the Sault College, 245 Fraser St., Sault Ste. Marie, ON. Contact: John Butcher, 245 Fraser St., Sault Ste. Marie, ON. E-mail: sbm@sympatico.ca.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB
Chapter 3 meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tues. from September to June at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Delki Dozzi Playground Fieldhouse. Slides, presentations, auction. Contact: Edward O’Callaghan at P.O. Box 2211, Station A, Sudbury, Ontario, P3A 4S1.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTREAL
Chapter 83 meets on the 1st Monday of the month, except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. in a member’s house. New members or visitors are always welcome. For further information, call Joachim (Jake) Doehrer at 416-438-4862.

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets the 2nd Thurs. at 7:30 p.m. at the Sobeys community room, Prince St., for a general meeting followed by a program and auction. Fourth Thurs is trading night.

UNION DES PHILATELISTES DE MONTRÉAL
Le chapitre no. 3 de la Société se réunit à 19 h 00 tous les lundis de septembre à fin juin, à la Salle des Volontaires (1100, av. du Parc, Montréal, QC, H2X 1Z8). Les réunions ont lieu de 19h à 21h00. Centre culturel, 100 ouest, rue St-Laurent, Longueuil, QC. Secrétaire Bernard Dansereau.
Dear Editor,

In his otherwise interesting and informative article on ‘Early Philately in Nova Scotia’ Michael Peach once again points the finger at Henry Hechler as the producer “of a number of covers with vertical bisects of the 2c Small Queen.” There is not a shred of evidence that this was so, other than the fact that a) the gentleman lived in Halifax, b) he dealt in postage stamps, and c) as the late Robbie Lowe put it “He liked making postal history.”

An example of Hechler’s distinct handwriting is shown in the article, revealing his penchant for occasionally addressing correspondence somewhat eccentrically. The fact is that not only do none of the extant covers bear any resemblance to his normal hand but they differ from each other. In order for our Henry to be responsible for these bisects we have to suppose he went around to his friends telling them that if they had any local letters to post that he would stamp them for them and take them around to the post office and persuade the clerks there to accept them. Not a very likely scenario.

The interesting feature about the covers and the pieces is that whatever the year, most if not all, are postmarked late October or November. I am convinced the real culprit was the Postmaster himself, either because there was a pre-Christmas rush from commercial houses sending out sales flyers which required the One Cent and he wasn’t sure of getting replacement stocks soon enough. Or he liked playing games with the regulations. Drop Letters did not go anywhere; no official in another office would see them – only the addressees.

So that a comparison can be made with Hechler’s handwriting I am sending you a scan of the one that was shown in the May 2003 edition of Gibbons Stamp Monthly. As Mr. Peach cites David Sessions’ article on Henry Hechler in a previous issue, he may have seen this too.

Yours sincerely,
John Hillson

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In the next several issues we will learn quite a bit about this fascinating aspect of human ingenuity. We will go on a philatelic expedition that stretches back thousands of years to where it all began: in the cave drawings of prehistoric man. Despite the perception that our earliest direct ancestors, homo erectus, were long thought of as having a level of intelligence lower than that of modern man, we now know that it took quite a bit of skill and imagination, to say nothing of abstract thought, to produce the cave art depicted in colourful drawings that after 30,000 years has retained some of its original freshness. It is that cave art that inspired the later pictographs and eventually hieroglyphics that allowed mankind to communicate ideas other than by word of mouth.

From those early pictographs that reveal something about the culture of our distant ancestors, Michael Madesker takes us on a step-by-step journey, but with detours along the way, through the various stages of early picture writing to hi-
eroglyphics and the Rosetta Stone that for the first time allowed us to read the writings of ancient Egyptians.

From there it was a relatively short hop to the proliferation of symbols and signs that have served to record the world’s known languages and ideas. Michael will take us to northern Europe and the runic alphabet and introduce us to the alphabets that have served people throughout history. Along the way we will “see” how Braille helps the blind to read, how scientists communicate with one another, and how musical notations allow musicians to interpret what composers want to convey in their musical scores.

This edition concludes the two-part U.N. Endangered Species article by Joseph Monteiro introduced in the last issue. It also introduces, for the first time to the best of my recollection, a bit of humour associated with our hobby. A number of these humour pieces, penned by Steve Thompson, will continue appearing in coming months.

Ken Lewis, courtesy of the Graf Zeppelin crew, takes us on a 1930s expedition to the northern reaches of the Arctic; George Arfken’s registration article whisk us to some of the destinations that the 5-cent letter rate prepaid in the latter part of the 19th century.

I have the last word and it is to extend to each of you the warmest of Season’s Greetings and to wish everyone the best of health, happiness, and a prosperous 2004.
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