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FEATURE ARTICLES /
ARTICLES DE FOND

Philatelic Mentoring
By Kathleen Ralph.................................136

The German Panzer Ship
Admiral Graf Spee
By Ken Lewis........................................141

Registered Parcel Post
By George B. Arfken, FRPSC
& Horace W. Harrison ..............................148

The Germany Philatelic Society
By George Pepall....................................150

Kasimir Bileski
By John Jamieson, FRPSC .........................156

Pictorial Snapshot
Of A New Postal Facility
By Tony Shaman, FRPSC ............................163

Yves Baril
By/par Pascal LeBlond..............................164

Transportation
By Joseph Monteiro..................................168

Transcribing Sounds
By Michael Madesker, RDP, FRPSC .............172

Varieties
By "Napoleon" .........................................175
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May - June / Mai - Juin 2005
133
HA Harmers Auctions SA will auction the renowned Allan L. Steinhart Collection of Prestamp and Stampless Covers To, From and Through British North America, 1685-1865. This exhibit won an International Large Gold award, numerous national gold and grand awards and was often exhibited by invitation in the Court of Honour. Allan L. Steinhart was a prolific writer, researcher and Canada’s leading postal history authority. His stampless cover collection, assembled over a 30 year period, consists of mail to, through, and from Canada, includes important destinations such as Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States, as well as unique destinations such as Norway, Russia, Hong Kong, Australia, etc.

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The future of any group of collectors is in having a constant infusion of new collectors; the challenge of philately in this world of cell phones, instant messaging and e-mail is in attracting a technologically savvy youth to something as old fashioned as “snail mail.” Although there is no magic spell that we can cast to enchant a new enthusiast, there are some simple strategies we can employ to peak their curiosity.

If you have an interest in attracting young people to your hobby you don’t need to look too far beyond your family and friends. The greatest impact you can have is on your children, grandchildren, nieces and nephews. There isn’t much in the way of instant gratification and it will take a great deal of generosity on your part. You will have to be generous with your time, your experience and perhaps even with some of the stamps from your own collection. However, being a mentor to a young collector not only gives a young person a chance to develop a new interest it will also give you a valuable opportunity to connect in a new way with a family member or young friend.
PART ONE: GET THEM WHILE THEY ARE YOUNG

You can start getting your children or grandchildren interested in stamps long before they are ready for a collection of their own.

In our house, my three-year-old already has a fascination with stamps most likely because I do. I don’t hide my collection when she is around. She knows the rules:

1) She cannot touch any stamps without my permission.

2) She must wash her hands before touching anyone’s stamps.

3) She is not allowed to “play” with my stamps unless I am there.

So far we have had no problems and she respects the rules. She will sit beside me and tell me “made up” stories about the pictures she sees on the stamps. It is a great time for us to be together and an opportunity for her to learn.

She also gets to choose her own stamps for mailing “letters” across the country to her Nan in Newfoundland or across the neighbourhood to her other Grandma. When Canada Post’s Details magazine arrives at our house she will sit down with me and choose the stamps she wants for her own mail. Recently her interest has been with flowers and she loves the new floral definitive stamps. She has her own envelope of unused stamps to use on her letters. Nan is also her pen pal and always makes sure to put an attractive commemorative stamp on the letters she sends. Because it was addressed to her, my daughter is allowed to do whatever she wants with the stamp and the envelope. (Even if it nearly kills me sometimes.)

This is also a good way to intrigue children who don’t live with you. Send them a letter. Kids love getting their own mail! Use a topical stamp of something that interests them. For instance if your nephew loves science fiction and space travel use a stamp from the recent Canadian Astronaut series. Then, in your letter, mention the stamp and that you chose it because of his interest. He will be happy that you thought of him and he will probably take a closer look. I am surprised at how many children don’t realize that there are many other stamp designs beyond the typical flag that their parents use to mail the bills.

My stamp dealer is very kid friendly. He encourages parents to bring the kids. And the kids like poking around the shelves and looking at the stamps that he shows them while Mom or Dad are looking for their own. This is a very subtle way of reinforcing an interest. There are many surprises waiting inside some of the boxes of stamps at my dealer’s shop.

Getting young children interested in stamps is the first step in getting them interested in collecting.

Briefly, here are some tips for getting youngsters interested in stamps:

• Let them watch you while you work with your own collection.

• Encourage them to pick out stamps that they like for mailing letters.

• Help them find topical stamps that they will find interesting.

• If your local stamp dealer is kid friendly, take them along next time you go.

• Don’t be pushy. Not all kids will be interested right away. Give them time.

• Avoid technical talk. Kids will mostly be interested in the pretty pictures.

Next Issue: Part Two:

BATTLING THE GEEK FACTOR:
Getting pre-teens and teens interested in your hobby.
Travelling Post Office Postmarks of Newfoundland & Labrador

By Brian Stalker. (ISBN: 0-919854-52-4) Spiral Bound, 115 pages, 8.5 X 11 inches. Published by the British North America Philatelic Society (BNAPS). $34.95 plus shipping. For payment by cheque or money order add 10% in Canada, 15% to the US, 20% overseas. Credit card orders (Visa, Mastercard) will be billed for exact amount of postage plus $2 per order. GST is payable for Canadian orders. BNAPS members receive a 40% discount from retail prices. Available from Ian Kimmerly Stamps, 112 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5B6, Canada; Phone: (613) 235-9119. Internet orders can be placed via www.iankimmerly.com/books/.

Brian Stalker’s Travelling Post Office Post Marks of Newfoundland & Labrador may not be the definitive work on the topic but it comes close. It is the most comprehensive study that has yet been published on this subject. The author has consulted numerous authoritative sources and the leading collections to give readers the most up-to-date information on the railway post office markings on mail carried by Newfoundland and Labrador railroads. A comparison of previously published information on these handstamps leads this reviewer to believe that there surely cannot be many more Newfoundland and Labrador railway post office (RPO) postmarks not included in this study.

The author illustrates in excess of 500 postmarks on 102 pages to tell the story of Newfoundland’s and Labrador’s railway post office markings. But his comprehensive study goes much beyond merely illustrating these handstamps. Each pictured strike is accompanied, where known, by the hammer’s proof date, earliest and latest known dates of use and any indicia such as, for example, time marks and directional markings. Where applicable, hammer idiosyncrasies or unusual data and other relevant information about hammer use are annotated for each strike.

Beyond the hammer analysis for RPO and TPO postmarks, the author delves into registered RPO postmarks, ticket stamps, steamer postmarks, unlisted steamer marks, emergency postmarks, centennial train markings, unlisted ‘Only Proof Known’ postmarks, freight and fiscal hand-stamps, plus a section on ‘The Newfoundland Post Office Mail Assorting Office for North Sydney, Nova Scotia. Anything not fitting into the above categories is covered in a section entitled ‘Loose Ends’.

Information covered in the Loose Ends section deals with a Labrador 1882 cover that may well be the earliest known TPO postmark for Newfoundland & Labrador. Then there is the enigmatic intaglio letter N that previous authors who have written about Newfoundland and Labrador RPO strikes ascribed to the Northern TPO. Stalker questions that conclusion. The author raises intriguing questions about several more strikes with ostensible connections to mail carried on RPO mail cars. These “loose ends” suggest that there is indeed room for further research on a topic that Stalker has gone a long way in addressing in this outstanding study.

Four appendices complement this catalogue that, if not the definitive work on TPO hammers, comes very close. No serious collectors of Canadian RPO strikes will want to be without a copy of Travelling Post Office Post Marks of Newfoundland & Labrador on their desks.

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See you there!
The German Panzer Ship
Admiral Graf Spee

By Ken Lewis

Contained in this article are examples of three covers posted by the crew of the German Panzer Ship (pocket battleship) Admiral Graf Spee. Figure 1 shows Admiral Graf Spee leaving Kiel on her voyage into the North Sea. The history of the ship and its fight will not be elaborated upon but the bare bones of the conflict will be related together with what really happened when she was scuttled in the River Plate. To make everything consistent the ship’s name has been shortened from Admiral Graf Spee to Graf Spee throughout this article to save confusion with the person after whom this ship was named.

Since its commissioning, the Graf Spee took part in many patrols and, in fact, her 7th sea voyage (May 14 - 22) was to take part in the Spithead Review near Portsmouth, England, in 1937, the year of King George VI’s coronation. It was not until August 21, 1939 when she left Wilhelmshaven for duties in the South Atlantic that her normal ship post handstamp (see Figure 2b) was withdrawn and replaced with one with the word ‘Krieg’ (war) placed before the word ‘Marine’ and the usual Field Post handstamp bearing the number M 19290. On September 29, 1939 (some 26 days after the start of the Second World War) her captain received orders to attack allied merchant shipping. The first ship to be sunk was SS Clement off Brazil on September 30, followed by Newton Beach on October 5, Ashlea on October 7, Huntsman on October 10,

**SHIP DETAILS (DEUTSCHLAND CLASS)**

- **Displacement (full load):** 15,900 tons (16,154 tonnes)
- **Length:** 610 feet 3 inches (186 metres)
- **Beam (width):** 71 feet 3 inches (21.7 metres)
- **Draft (Mean):** 19 feet (5.8 metres)
- **Crew:** 1,000 to 1,150
- **Armament:**
  - 11 inch (28 cm) guns: 6
  - 6 inch (15 cm) guns: 8
  - 4 inch (8.8 cm) guns: 6
  - Other smaller guns: 12
  - Torpedo tubes: 8
- **Top speed:** 28.5 knots (32 mph)
- **Duration:** 18,650 nautical miles at 15 knots (17 mph)
- **Launched:** June 30, 1934
- **Commissioned:** Jan. 6 1936
- **Scuttled:** December 17, 1939
- **Cost:** 82,000,000 Reichmarks (CDN$19,533,671)

**Captains (Kapitan zur See) of the Graf Spee**

- **Konrad Patzig**
  - Jan. 1936 to Oct. 1937
- **Walter Warzecha**
  - Oct. 1937 to Oct. 1938
- **Hans Langsdorff**
  - Oct. 1938 to Dec. 17 1939
Trevannion on October 22, Africa Shell on November 15, Doric Star on December 2, Tairora on December 3, and the Streonhall on December 7, a total of just over 50,000 tons of shipping. As both the film and book by Captain Dove indicate, Langsdorff was of the ‘old school’ where he carried out his orders with minimal loss of life to all the ships he sank.

On the December 13, the Graf Spee was spotted and her battle with HMS Ajax, HMNZS Achilles, and HMS Exeter began (see Figures 5 & 6 for illustrations of the ships and their respective captains, and the heading ‘The Stamps’ for the stamp details). After a fierce battle at sea the Graf Spee headed to the neutral port of Montevideo, Uruguay, with 36 dead and 60 wounded sailors for emergency repairs. Under the terms of The Hague Convention she had to leave port within 72 hours without making any repairs or improvements to improve her fighting capability.

Both sides issued propaganda to the public to try and outwit the other side. Here are two examples, one humorous, that made the press:

1. The British were using Mustard Gas shells [against the Geneva Convention] and the Graf Spee had to put into Montevideo to get supplies of beef with which to mop up the mustard.
   - (From the German News Agency in Montevideo)

2. There were more warships steaming at full speed to reach the three ships already waiting for the Graf Spee to leave Montevideo.
   - (British Propaganda message sent in Montevideo)

**The Scuttling**

It has been reported that the last telephone conversation Captain Langsdorff had with Hitler was when he asked for final instructions. Hitler replied ‘The Commander of the ship and supreme master of the situation is yourself.’ In reply Captain Langsdorff said ‘Very well. Before surrendering I will blow up my ship.’

The Graf Spee left Montevideo harbour at 6:15 p.m. and sailed south towards the Recalada Pontoon, which is the channel for Buenos Aires in the River Plate. The SS Tacoma followed 15 minutes later with 300 marines on board.

It is here, near the Recalada Pontoon, that the Graf Spee was scuttled at 7:52 p.m. just out of sight of the onlookers in Montevideo, but constantly under the watchful eye of the British aircraft. Six launches left the ship and headed towards Buenos Aires, Argentina. Captain Langsdorff was the last person to leave the ship before it was scuttled. Figure 7 shows the Graf Spee just after her scuttling.

**The Internment**

The sailors left in Montevideo were interned in Uruguay for the duration of the war, but later transferred to Argentina, and those that left the
scuttled ship were interned on Garcia Martin Island just off the coast from Buenos Aires. There were 350 interned in Montevideo, of these 300 were German marines. One thousand officers and crew were taken from the scuttled ship to the SS Tacoma and later transferred to tugs and barges owned by a German-Argentine company to Buenos Aires to be interned in Argentina. Captain Langsdorff was under strict orders by the OKM not to let his ship or ship’s company be interned in Uruguay where the British influence and pressure was greater than in Argentina.

Captain Langsdorff eventually committed suicide and his body was found in his room at the Naval Arsenal, Buenos Aires wrapped in the ensign of his ship. He was buried beside the Monument to the Germans who fell in the Great War in the German Cemetery (Cementerio del Norte) at Buenos Aires.

The Covers

Figure 2a shows an example of the first cover posted when the ship had returned to Hamburg from her 12th non-intervention Patrol off the coast of Spain. It is addressed to Verlag H Beutress, Berlin S W 19, Wallstrasse 17 + 18. The postmark reads ‘BRUNSBUTTELKOOG’ (located at the sea entrance to Hamburg opposite Cuxhaven) and dated February 19, 1938. There are two cachets, in blue, on the front:

Top left: ‘Kommando Panzerschiff “Admiral Graf Spee”’

Bottom left: the Graf Spee’s own handstamp.

There are no markings on the back of the cover.

This is a fine example of the Graf Spee’s handstamp (bottom left), which is reputed to be scarce considering that the straight-line cachet in the top left is the more common.

The cover shown in Figure 2b is an example of a cover posted on board the Graf Spee while at Kiel being prepared for her 13th non-intervention patrol off Spain. The cover shows the special onboard cancel as used before the start of the Second World War. The cancel reads ‘DEUTSCHE MARINE/SCHIFFSPOST/Nr 26’ and is dated September 17, 1938. On the final Patrol, March 22-24, 1939 (Baltic Training Cruise), the wording was changed to ‘DEUTSCHE KREIGSMARINE/SCHIFFSPOST/Nr 26’. When war broke out the ship’s post office only used the field post handstamp numbered M 19290. The cachets as used on Figure 2a have been repeated on this cover with a variation of the ‘Kommando Panzerschiff “Admiral Graf Spee”’ cachet. Again this cover has no markings on the back.

Helmut Klemm while interned on Martin Garcia Island, just off Buenos Aires, sent this cover home.

The addressee was:

Herrn Richard Klemm
Hamburg 33
Prechtsweg 2a
Alemania [in red]

As can be seen, from the various cachets, it was sent via airmail from Argentina to Germany. It is postmarked at ‘ISLA MARTIN GARCIA ARGENTINA 101’ and dated April 29, 1941. There is a numbered boxed red cachet ‘4127’ at
the lower left corner of the cover. As with all military mail during war time, the internees’ letters were censored and 4127 is the censor number.

The sender’ address was:

An die deutsche botschaft
Embajada de Alemania
Buenos Aires
Alem 168
Argentinien
Internierungslager “Martin Garcia”

There is a date, in manuscript, when the letter was handed to the postmaster at the internment camp ’28 IV 41’ in red. Also on the back is the usual censor tape together with three handstamps of the German censor. Unfortunately there is no receiving mark and because the return address was the German Embassy in Buenos Aires it is considered that this letter was sent to Germany in one of the diplomatic bags.

It is a pity that the contents did not accompany the cover as this could have shown how Klemm spent his internment.

In addition to these covers, the Falkland Islands issued stamps to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of the Falkland Islands on the 50th Anniversary of the Battle of the River Plate. The details of the stamps shown in Figure 5 are as follows: The 29p stamp (SG 595) shows Commodore Harwood in front his ship HMS Ajax, and the 58p stamp (SG 596) has Captain Hans Langsdorff with the Admiral Graf Spee in the background. Both the above stamps were issued on December 8, 1989, perforated 13½, designed by C. Collins and litho printed by BDT International Security Printers Ltd., Dublin, Ireland. These two stamps were issued as a set of four; the other two stamps show Vice-Admiral Sturdee of HMS Invincible (10p - SG 593) and Vice-Admiral Graf von Spee together with his ship Scharnhorst (24p - SG 594). This information has no relevance to this article but has been mentioned for philatelic accuracy.

The stamps in Figure 6 were issued as a total set of four stamps on December 13, 1974 to commemorate the 35th Anniversary of the Battle of the River Plate. They are shown as a block of four but were each printed in sheets of a single denomination. John Waddington Security Print Ltd, Leeds, designed each of these stamps and they were litho printed by Harrison & Sons Ltd., London. All four stamps were perforated 14.

2p - (SG 307) shows HMS Exeter
6p - (SG 308) has HMNZS Achilles
8p - (SG 309) displays Admiral Graf Spee
16p - (SG 310) illustrates HMS Ajax
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Figure 6.
This section has extracts from *The Times* newspaper as printed in London. Reports appeared in all the newspapers of the time but *The Times* seemed to have correspondents in all the countries concerned and, the reports are first hand. It is these extracts that add an extra depth to the overall story of what happened after the *Graf Spee* was scuttled on December 17, 1939.

*The Times* own correspondent in Buenos Aires on December 20, 1939 sent the following report, which was printed on Page 7 of the newspaper on Thursday, December 21, 1939:

“The cost of internment of the officers and crew of the ‘Admiral Graf Spee’ will be charged to the German Government. The officers will be interned in Buenos Aires City on parole; the crew will be sent to the interior and will be under the control of the local authorities.

It was unofficially stated that the Argentinean Government did not wish to subject the German sailors to strict confinement nor treat them as prisoners of war. To enable them to live comfortably and work, farmers will be allowed to take two or three sailors each subject to guarantees against their escape. The zones of internment are expected to be near the federal capital and preferably in the Buenos Aires provinces.”

Also included in the same report was the following:

“Lac Prensa considers that no homage to Captain Langsdorff and his men could be more magnanimous than by the loyal recognition by the British seamen, which was shown publicly and spontaneously in the Uruguayan capital.”

This article has been written to illustrate that items of mail do exist (albeit rarer than most) from the short life of the *Graf Spee* during the Second World War.

Figure 7 shows one of the rare picture postcards showing the ship during the last few moments of her scuttling. This picture shows how powerful and effective the British propaganda was in defeating the enemy. Obviously both sides used propaganda to great effect, some of it more effective, during the war.

Items of mail from this ship rarely come onto the market and to be able to get hold of a few covers sent by members of the ship’s company is very satisfying.

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**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

This article would not have been as deeply researched had it not been for the kind help and assistance of Joseph Gilbey (see Bibliography above) and John Rawlings of the German & Colonies Philatelic Society – Third Reich Study Group (for his kind loan of Figure 2b). Thanks also to Ray Ireson of Montreal for the kind loan of the stamps to illustrate this article and Kath Begley of The Bank of England for supplying the exchange rates for 1934.
Unitrade, a major player in the Canadian stamp catalogue publishing business, has released the 5th edition of *The Standard Canada Precancel Catalogue*. Printed in black and white, the 86-plus-page catalogue includes an updated and expanded listing of Canada’s precancelled stamps beginning with the Large Queen issue.

Listed retail prices in the catalogue are for stamps in sound condition with no additional markings beyond the precancel. Because precancelled stamps fall into the used category, listed prices are for stamps without gum; stamps with gum command a premium according to the pricing guide in the catalogue.

Measuring about 6 by 9 inches, the catalogue easily fits into a briefcase and can be conveniently carried on one’s person.

Besides providing an up-to-date listing of all known Canadian precancels, the slim catalogue also lists die varieties and combination types of precancels. A three-paragraph introduction provides readers with a brief overview of changes introduced in this latest edition along with an explanation of what the authors deem the correct definition of a “double overprint” as it relates to precancelled stamps. They explain that recent auction catalogues in particular frequently misinterpret the meaning of a “double” overprint.

The section of the catalogue containing the various types of precancels is divided into five parts. Part I lists bar cancels, Part II illustrates the towns and cities known to have used precancelled stamps, Part III consists of precancels with perforated initials, Part IV is a specialized study of the Die 1 and Die 2 Admiral issues on the 1-cent yellow and 3-cent carmine values and, finally, Part V identifies and lists constant precancel varieties.

Page numbers introducing each chapter and new sections throughout the catalogue are printed at the bottom of the page, whereas other page numbers are shown at the top of each page. This system may leave readers somewhat confused until they have become familiar with this practice. However, this minor distraction is a small price to pay for the valuable new information the authors have brought to this work.

For example, unverifiable precancels have been removed from this edition, making it a much improved and more reliable reference. Readers will also find the addition of never-before reported precancel examples invaluable as they will the newly reported varieties and the correction of errors in previous editions. These amendments alone are worth the price of the catalogue.

Based on the quality of the catalogue, priced at a reasonable $18.95, readers receive fair value for their money. Equally important, the release of this latest addition to Unitrade’s catalogue inventory will create a renewed collector awareness of a popular philatelic specialty. 🌟

*By Tony Shanan*
Figure 1. Registered parcel post, 15d postage paid by stamps as required, 3d registry fee paid in cash. The parcel was sealed with sealing wax.

Figure 2. A registered parcel post wrapping posted in Aylmer - Ottawa, April 29, 1865 and addressed to Montreal.

Figure 3. From Kingston, October 14, 1869 and addressed to London, Ont., 18¢ in Large Queens paid for up to a half pound of parcel post and 5¢ registration, an overpayment of ½¢.

Figure 4. From St. Francois Nord-Est, Que., June 4, 1889 to St. Joseph Beaue, Que. Photo courtesy of Robert A. Lee Auctions, from the Harry W. Lussey Collection.

Registered Parcel Post

By George B. Arfken, FRPSC and Horace W. Harrison

Post Office Department Circular No. 42 dated December 1, 1858 announced the start of domestic parcel post on January 1, 1859[1]. This was a Canadian innovation. Britain did not establish a post office parcel post system until 1883. The rate for Canada’s parcel post was 1/3 or 15 Canadian pence per pound with a limit of two pounds. This weight limit was quickly raised to three pounds. Parcel post wrappings from the pence era are rare. We have not seen any parcel post wrappings paid for more than one pound. An important provision in the circular was that parcel post packages could be sealed. Registration was authorized with a fee of 3d for each registered parcel. The changes over time of parcel post charges, weight limits and registry fees are shown in the table below.

Figure 1 shows a parcel post wrapping of old newspaper franked with five three penny Beavers to pay for one pound. The straightline REGISTERED stamps show that the parcel was registered with the 3d registry fee paid in cash. The parcel was mailed in Rochester, C.W., January 8, 1859, and addressed to Sandwich, C. W.

When the Post Office went to a decimal system on July 1, 1859, the 15d per pound became 25¢ per pound and the 3d registry fee became 5¢. Figure 2 shows a decimal era parcel post wrapping registered with a 5¢ Beaver and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Postage Required</th>
<th>Weight Limit</th>
<th>Registry Fee</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1, 1859</td>
<td>15d per lb.</td>
<td>2 lb.</td>
<td>3d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1, 1859</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 1, 1859</td>
<td>25¢ per lb.</td>
<td></td>
<td>5¢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1, 1868</td>
<td>12½¢ per 8 oz.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 1, 1868</td>
<td></td>
<td>4 lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1, 1877</td>
<td></td>
<td>5 lb.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apr. 1, 1879</td>
<td>6¢ per 4 oz.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 1899</td>
<td>1¢ per 1 oz.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Jan. 1900</td>
<td>2¢ per 2 oz.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jan. 1902</td>
<td>1¢ per 1 oz.</td>
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* These changes, 1899 - 1902 are discussed at the end of this article.
postage for one pound paid with a pair of green 12½¢ Decimals. These 12½¢ stamps were issued to pay the half ounce Allan packet rate for a letter to the UK. On each stamp the lettering in the oval around the Queen’s head reads “Canada Packet Postage” and “Six Pence Sterling.” A pair of these stamps worked very well for paying a 25¢ parcel post charge.

Parcel post was a real bargain compared to letter mail. One pound of letters would cost $1.60 compared to the 25¢ parcel post charge. Yes, the letter registry fee was only 2¢.

With the introduction of the Large Queens, the parcel post rate was changed to 12½¢ per 8 oz. on April 1, 1868. If you were mailing a half pound or less, this was a major reduction. For over a half pound up to one pound, the reduction was zero. The new blue 12½¢ Large Queen paid this rate. Often, however, people simply paid 13¢ for this new half-pound rate as a matter of convenience. Figure 3 shows an example of this payment.

Nine years later, on April 1, 1879, the parcel post rate became 6¢ per 4 oz., a reduction of 6½¢ for 4 oz. or less but only one cent if mailing a pound. An example of this new rate is shown in Figure 4. The two 6¢ Small Queens paid for half a pound. Registration was paid with a two cent Registered Letter Stamp and a three cent Small Queen. Effective May 8, 1889 combinations of the two cent RLS and Small Queens had been approved for paying five cent registry fees.

As shown in the table, there was a drastic change in rates on January 1899. Fourth class mail (sealed, 6¢ per 4 oz.) was abolished. The January 1899 Official Postal Guide wording was:

What has heretofore been called “Fifth Class Matter” will henceforth be known as “Fourth Class,” the former Fourth Class which embraced packets addressed to places in Canada and closed against inspection having been abolished. Matter closed against inspection can in the future only be sent at letter rates.

The existing fifth class mail (open, unsealed, 1¢ per 1 oz.) was renamed fourth class. 🚫

The authors are grateful to Tom Hillman for information on British parcel post and for checking on the Canadian fourth class rates Jan. 1899 and subsequently.

REFERENCES:
Imagine what it must have been like to come to Canada as a German emigrant shortly after the Second World War. Feelings of resentment and xenophobia ran high in a way that time has healed by now; but for a number of those new German-Canadians in the late ’40s and early ’50s, an aptly named Council of Friendship in Kitchener, Ontario, energized by a woman named Theresa Prust, was a source of hope and warmth in a land that otherwise must have seemed pretty cold. Through the wonderful bonding influence of stamps and philately, she helped newly arrived German-born emigrants to be made welcome by others of German origin who had been Canadians since the pre-war years. The friendships formed this way became very helpful in life, as club members offered one another advice on accommodation, employment, citizenship and job training. One original member, Frederic Schiller, tells of meeting his future wife as a result of a trip from London to Kitchener that brought out their common interest in stamps of Germany and Berlin.

Forty-five years ago this March this small group of friends in Kitchener decided to form a club to promote and formalize their common interest. Thus the 13th chapter of the international Germany Philatelic Society, Inc., (GPS) the first Canadian chapter, came into being. Collectors of German stamps who lived in Kitchener felt that their city, with its substantial German ethnic population, would be a natural place to start a club of philatelists to share their common interest. As it turned out, many who eventually joined the Kitchener Club had belonged to various stamp clubs in Germany. Nevertheless, English was spoken at meetings at all times.

There was then a society in the USA known as The Germany Philatelic Society, a number of whose members were also members of the Kitchener club. Soon after the Kitchener club was established it was decided to seek affiliation with the GPS in the United States. There was no connection with a club or group in Germany, however.

Their leader and founder was James E. Kraemer, now a longtime Fellow of The Royal and well-known personality in both the philatelic communities of Ottawa and Canada to this day. Jim was supported in his initiative primarily by Joe Braun, Joe Backes and William Erbach. Other long-serving executive and club members are Gerhard Lindenblatt, Fritz Seidel, Frederic Schiller, Alfred Steinke and Gerhard Siebenbrodt. (These last three, as well as Jim Kraemer, have been very helpful to me in putting together this article.)

Before the official founding of the club, meetings took place in various members’ homes, with the wives providing German-style hospitality. The first formal meeting took place at Victoria Park Pavilion, still a popular spot for meetings, parties and performances. Meetings would be held on the third Tuesday of each month at 8:00 p.m. Member’s dues were initially set at $1.50 per annum. As was the tradition in Europe, much trading of stamps took place, but money did not change hands.

The first executive consisted of Jim Kraemer, president; Fritz Seidel, vice-president; Horst Otto Loeck, secretary; Alfred Steinke, treasurer; Joseph Braun, membership and publicity. Executive members were well rewarded for the extra time they put in to plan club activities because their German-born wives were fine cooks and produced many delicacies. One specialty was Steak Tatar: raw ground beef cut from the beef flank, mixed with onion, and with salt and pepper liberally sprinkled on top,

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**GPS founder James E. Kraemer, FRPSC.**

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spread on French bread. Alfred’s wife not only made Tatar, but she also made pillows with stamps designed into the covers as door prizes!

On September 1, 1961 Horst Otto Loeck published the first issue of the club’s bulletin: Germany Stamp News. The bulletin contained meeting minutes, a list of upcoming meetings, show news, and eventually philatelic articles written by members. Mr. Loeck was an insurance broker who had led a group of dancers and entertainers in Germany during the Second World War.

The club’s activities spread past the borders of Kitchener to London, Toronto, Brantford and Hamilton. Kathryn Lamb covered the club’s activities in the ’60s in a column in the Kitchener-Waterloo Record. Articles also appeared in German language newspapers in Winnipeg (Der Nordwestern) and Toronto (Zeitung). Chapter news could also be found in The Postal Specialist, the monthly journal of the German Philatelic Society. In May 1963 Jim Kraemer was elected a director of that society, which at the time had a membership of 1,200. He was the first director to be elected outside of the USA.

The club has a tradition dating from 1961 of issuing souvenir covers in four colours. Several from that earlier time period commemorated different aspects of the City of Berlin, predecessor of Kitchener. Five examples are reproduced in the history booklet written in 2002.

The social highlight of each year was the party and dance held at the Breslau Hotel which about 75 members and spouses attended. Schneider Electronics of Hamilton provided music to go with the dinner and a centrally located beer keg. No one went home empty-handed, thanks to prizes donated by local companies like J.M. Schneiders Meats, Goudies Department Store, Forsyth Shirts, et al.

The chapter offered to its members stamp sales booklets for disposal of duplicates, which usually had more buyers than sellers. As well, a library was made available to all. A black light was one of its non-

A recent photo of three GPS originals: (l-r) Fritz Seidel, Gerhard Siebenbrodt, Alfred Steinke.
paper assets. Members were encouraged to exhibit at any exhibition in Canada; in doing so, they became eligible for special club awards in addition to any won at the show. Trips to conventions and shows across the border in Detroit were not unusual. On these occasions someone was liable to lead the carload of passengers in rousing versions of folk songs from the old country, as happened after a jolly Christmas dinner and dance as guests of the Brantford Club.

The first membership list of March 1962 showed 38 members in good standing, a number that grew in a few years to surpass the Germany Club of Chicago, Chapter 5. In 1965 the Germany Philatelic Society, Chapter 13, became Chapter 75 of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, a status which gave their members access to the Royal’s sales circuit books and The Canadian Philatelist.

At the February 1978 meeting the club decided to sever relations with the Grand River Philatelic Association because of the distances required to travel to other clubs from London. However, a joint meeting was held on April 17, 1978 with Chapter 22 from Toronto at the Schwaben Club in Kitchener with 18 members present from all three cities.

In April 1979 members participated in the London Philatelic Society Exhibition with 30 frames of German philatelic material. Members also supported the annual ethnic cultural festival Kavalkade from 1981 to 1993.

In 1985 souvenir covers were produced to recognize the 25th anniversary of the Germany Philatelic Society, Chapter 13. One notable cover linked the town of Baden near Kitchener and the German town of Baden-Baden with a stamp of each of the respective countries, locally postmarked.

In the GPS’s last years in Kitchener, meetings took place in the Breithaupt Centre where a window looks down from the meeting room onto a swimming pool. Apparently one night the speaker had great trouble holding the attention of the listeners, who were more interested in gawking at the ladies in bikinis than at stamps of Germany!

The formation in Toronto of a new chapter reduced the numbers in the Kitchener Club. With resignations of some key leaders it became necessary to stop meeting in Kitchener, but it was decided to resume at the German-Canadian Club in London, Ontario. The move was in part a result of a carload of club members struggling along the 401 highway from London to Kitchener through wintry conditions, only to find that the weather had kept all but a couple of Kitchener members home.

The first regular meeting in London took place on October 17, 1976. The following year the roles showed 16 members, then a year later 26. The club continued to offer its members the services they had known in Kitchener, but added a new issue service for the stamps of Germany directly through subscription to the German post office. In 2002 the club moved its regular meetings to the Masonville Public Library in London. Norbert Hoffman is the current president, and can be contacted for copies of the GPS history that he authored at norberth@sprint.ca for a cost of $10 each plus postage.

**REFERENCES:**

*A Brief History of the Germany Philatelic Society, Inc.*

Postage stamps at one time served as more than a means of prepaying postage. The position of the stamp on a cover had a message that people of the day understood. This colourful card illustrates in a delightful way the “secret” language of stamps. Courtesy of the Cinderella Philatelist, published by the Cinderella Stamp Club.
Canadian Philatelic E.F.O’S
Errors, Freaks & Oddities, 3rd Edition


Collecting stamps with anomalies that differentiate them from normal printings has been an integral part of philately since the earliest days of the hobby. Typically, the earliest stamp varieties consisted of re-entries – necessitated by worn or broken printing plates, varied perforations for one particular issue, different dye shades, and paper varieties. The Canadian Philatelic E.F.O’S Errors, Freaks & Oddities, 3rd Edition catalogue takes collectors into varieties that earlier generations of collectors could not have imagined.

For starters, the 3rd edition expands the number of different anomaly categories from the previously listed 11 to 15 as follows: constant and inconstant (more about that later) varieties, shifts, multiple impressions, tagging errors, comparative varieties, colour, missing colour, smudges, creases, paper folds, misperforations, freaks, and imperforated stamps. Most of these terms are self-explanatory but the term “inconstant” may need explaining.

The definition of a constant variety in the catalogue is explained as “those which appear at the same position of each sheet of an entire issue. Inconstant varieties are “those which occur in a limited and/or irregular way, positioned in the same place but not appearing on all sheets. These explanations beg the question of just what is considered a sheet. Does a “sheet” consist of 100, 200, or 400 stamps as originally printed or can a “sheet” consist of a smaller number of stamps after a larger sheet has been separated into smaller sheets of 100?

Perhaps an example best illustrates the difficulty with the use of the term “inconstant” to define a particular print variety.

The well-known Weeping Princess 1-cent stamp, printed with 400 stamps to a sheet, is described in the catalogue as an inconsistent variety. Because the variety repeats consis-
catalogue Canadian Philatelic E.F.O’S Errors, Freaks & Oddities. Additionally, the 3rd edition has incorporated significant enhancements to make the catalogue even more valuable to collectors.

One of the most important new features is the provision of the position of where on a particular sheet the error is located. It saves collectors invaluable time and leaves no doubt where on the sheet the error is located. Prices have also been updated throughout the catalogue.

Because the illustrations are in full colour like the original issue, even a novice collector easily spots the print flaws or errors. From a physical standpoint as well, the catalogue is easy to use. Spiral bound, it lies flat on a desk or table and permits an easy comparison of the illustration with the corresponding stamp.

Each of the 15 sections in the catalogue is introduced with a definition of the varieties that follow. For instance, we learn that a shift variety is “the result of a misalignment more or less pronounced by one or many colours creating an off-register impression.” A further set of definitions relevant to the study of flaws and other printing errors is given at the end of the catalogue. Complementing the work is the Pantone Matching System, essentially a colour chart used in desktop publishing with the equivalent Pantone numbers. The publisher expects to expand the guide in future editions to include shades.

At $39.95 the Canadian Philatelic E.F.O’S Errors, Freaks & Oddities is a work that will repay itself with the first error that collectors spot, either in their own collections, in a dealer stock or in sales circuit books. No collector of Canadian varieties can afford to be without this valuable tool.

By Tony Shaman

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**QUEBEC WILDLIFE HABITAT CONSERVATION STAMP**

**“Snowshoe hare”**

**BY PIERRE LEDUC**

**Issued April 1st, 2005**

- Regular mint stamp: $10.00
- Souvenir sheet of 4 stamps: $40.00
- Artist proof, imperforate, signed and numbered, souvenir sheet (Quantity issued 325): $100.00
- First Day Cover, numbered (Quantity issued 350): $25.00
- WWF stamp surcharge: $12.50
- WWF stamp surcharge, imperforate: $35.00
- WWF First Day Cover, numbered (Quantity issued 400): $30.00
- Print, signed and numbered: $125.00

Taxes and postage extra.

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**WILDLIFE HABITAT CANADA CONSERVATION STAMP**

**“Harlequin Ducks”**

**BY ALLAN HANCOCK**

**Issued April 1st, 2005**

- Mint Stamp: $8.50
- Block of 4: $34.00
- First Day Cover (FDC) numbered (Quantity issued 425): $35.00
- Sheet of 16 stamps: $136.00
- Regular Edition print: Signed and numbered (Quantity issued 9,500): $195.00
- Medallion Edition print: Signed and numbered print with gold-plated medallion (Quantity issued 1,300): $400.00
- Executive Edition print: Signed and numbered print with gold-plated medallion and pencil remarque (Quantity issued 150): $800.00

Taxes and postage extra.

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May - June / Mai - Juin 2005
One of the greatest stamp dealers in Canadian philatelic history, Kasimir Bileski, passed away on January 19, 2005 at the age of 96. “K. Bileski” has been one of the best-known names in the stamp industry throughout North America for most of the 20th century. Few collectors will not have seen his entertaining advertisements in the philatelic press over the last 85 years. His first advertisement appeared in 1920, an amazing record for longevity in any business.

Kasimir Bileski (Kas) was born on his maternal grandparents’ farm homestead near Alvena, Saskatchewan in 1908. He was the eldest of 10 children. His parents, Nicholas Bileski and Caroline Chryk, arrived in Canada from the Ukraine as children with their parents in 1896. Kas’s grandparents, Kasimir and Lucy Bileski, were given land near Meacham, SK, and the Chryk’s settled in Alvena, SK. Kas lived with his mother, Caroline, on his paternal grandparents’ farm, while his father sought work in lumber camps and on the railroad. During this time his grandfather, an avid reader, subscribed to both Polish and Ukrainian newspapers. With his mother’s help Kas was reading both these papers with ease at a very early age. English came when he began school at age five. It was about this time that the family moved to Saskatoon looking for work and better schooling for the children.

Kas was a studious boy and excelled in school. He was always at the top of his class. His mother had impressed upon him that because he was the oldest he must always look after his siblings. He always did.

In the eulogy for “Grandpa Kasimir” his granddaughter Allison said; “Kas was a kind soul who always helped those who asked, either with a job, food or money, or a roof over their head. The house was always full of visitors of all sorts. One of his best friends, Sol Kanee, would come over most Sunday mornings for coffee, cheese buns, freshly squeezed orange juice, and they would discuss their stamp collections and world affairs, and if the world had listened to these two old friends it would be a better place.”

Kas became aware of stamps at a very early age. In one of his mailings in 1997 Kas stated, “Something philatelic did impact itself on my mind at age four. Grandfather had a large Eddy match box with some 50 1¢ Admirals which I’d take out and arrange in various positions”. Hardly a traditional stamp collection but this was Kas’s first exposure to stamps. He went on to say: “By age nine I became aware that the corner Chinese laundry, acting like a sub-post office, had letters from China. The friendly Chinese saved their envelopes for me. Soon after, I discovered the local news agency got plenty of parcels of magazines and books. On the wrappers were Canadian and USA precancels.” Kas began buying and selling stamps to his school classmates. He said, “By age 12 I was aware that it was much easier to earn money by selling stamps”.

Kas gives credit to his Uncle Eugene for getting his business going. Eugene was an adventurous fellow who had been in the Austrian navy and had traveled the world. He jumped ship in Hawaii where he worked as a mail clerk on an inter-island ship, then followed the lure of gold and traveled to the Klondike. Kas said, “… by early 1897 (Eugene) cleaned out some $20,000 worth of gold from his mine … and departed south.”

So, when his Uncle Eugene moved with his family to Saskatoon, Kas was ready.
Eugene had been a collector for 20 years by this time. On his travels Uncle Eugene gathered up stamps from the countries he visited. When he finally settled in Saskatoon, Uncle Eugene introduced young Kas to history, geography, and the wonders of stamp collecting. In 1920, Kas began to advertise in Saskatchewan newspapers. It was the beginning of an amazing business. Kas stated, “By age 13, in 1921, I had a contract with Uncle Eugene. He financed me for small amounts. I’d write to different British Colonies, order one set of their current stamps to one pound (for his uncle’s collection) and I also ordered 10 or 20 sets to the one-shilling value. These I sold.” That was the start of Kas’s business.

One of Kas’s first display advertisements was in the Western Collector in January 1925. He actually began advertising in 1921 but those early offerings, as Kas said, were mostly classified ads “at the usual 1¢ a word in those days.” Kas said his first mail order customer was James Shrimpton of Wadena, Saskatchewan “and he stayed with me for the next 50 years or more until he had the misfortune to be hit by a car ... he was then 95.”

Kas graduated from Bedford Road Collegiate in Saskatoon, first in his class, in 1927. He immediately went to Normal School in Saskatoon to become a teacher. After graduation he went to the tiny community of Kamsack, Saskatchewan, to teach in the one-room school there. He had early ambitions to travel the world that he had been introduced to through the stamps and he really did not enjoy teaching. An entry in his diary on October 31, 1931 states, “Now I am a teacher, and have been at it for 4 years nearly, which is just about enough to last me 40 years.”

It was the beginning of the Depression, not a very prosperous time for most folks on the Canadian Prairies. The end of Kas’s teaching career came only a few months later when they cut his annual salary from $700 per year to $400. Kas had continued to buy and sell stamps during his teaching years and was continually learning and gaining a reputation as a knowledgeable stamp dealer. So, when his salary was cut he resigned his teaching position in December 1931, bought a motorcycle, and taking his most valuable stamps in one book, headed east to Montreal where he eventually sold the motorcycle and booked passage to London, England, beginning his world travels and philatelic adventures.

During his time teaching school, Kas met a young girl, Eugenie Negrych, from the neighbouring district of Verigin at a local dance. During his time in London, he corresponded with Eugenie and he eventually asked her to come to London to be married. She did and they were married on January 2, 1935. The couple worked together, in London, building the business together. Daughter Jeannette was born in June of 1936.
During his time in London Kas haunted the auction houses, rooting through mixed lots looking for hidden treasures. He dealt with Stanley Gibbons and was in an informal partnership with Mick Michaels. In her eulogy at Kas’s funeral, granddaughter Allison mentioned one of Kas’s favourite stories about his time there. “Stanley Gibbons’ office was upstairs in a building and Kas’s and Mick Michaels’ store was downstairs, down six stairs, but they were more successful than Gibbons because it was easier for customers to walk down the six stairs to their shop than up the stairs to Gibbons. Tired feet prefer to go down.”

In another of Kas’s mailings, at the time of Mick Michael’s death in 1988, Kas was reminiscing about his time in London. “I had arrived in London in late 1932 and began soaking up a very welcome education by attending stamp auctions almost daily. At one of these I met a young man a bit younger than myself. It was Mick Michael. Both of us were not exactly well off, especially in 1932, but by then I had a few hundred customers in Canada and in the U.S.A. and Mick, besides knowing inner London with its nooks and crannies where many stamp dealers operated, knew one of these very well. This was a fine old English gentleman, H.E. Wingfield. He had saved up some money so Mick and myself started up an informal partnership. We would borrow one hundred pounds now and then from Mr. Wingfield, scour the auction houses or dealers for bargains, I’d ship them off, mostly to the U.S.A. and life went on smoothly. Our partnership lasted about a year and then each of us went his way.”

In England, in 1935, Kas borrowed $75,000, a tremendous amount in the middle of the Depression (something like $7,500,000 today), and bought the incredible Lamborn collection. Kasimir wrote in 1984 about this incredible collection as follows: “Depression? There is always lots of money around for good stamps … I had lots of fun selling such things as blocks of 4 of all the Australian mint Kangaroo £2 at $100 a block … there were 20 assorted blocks of these in various shades, some with plates.” These now catalogue about US$10,000 “per block” in the current Scott catalogue. “There were over 30 superb NH blocks of Great Britain #176” – the £ Seahorses which he sold at $50 per block. These now catalogue at over $5,000 per block. Both at only 100 times what they were in 1935.

Kas and Eugenie remained in London until 1938 when the rumblings of war and homesickness for Canada brought them back to Winnipeg.

They purchased the property on Kildonan Drive in 1938 and built a house. This was to be their home for the rest of their lives. In 1939 their son, Eugene, was born and son Felix arrived in 1944.

One of Kas’s first “big deals” after returning to Canada was the purchase, in 1940, of the correspondence between Mrs. Parkman of Boston and her sister Mrs. Cordner of Montreal. This lot included over 1,600 covers from 1851 to 1870, half from U.S.A. to Canada and the other half from Canada to the U.S.A. He paid $2,000 for the lot, which included 160 6d covers (#2 & #5), 30 3d pairs on cover (#1 & #4), and 400 10c Consorts (#16 & #17). He sold the 6d covers for $50 each at the time. Many of the Parkman covers went to Vinnie Greene. One nice 6d on cover now sells for $2,000.

The business grew and in 1948 Kas built a new office. It was a lovely building, carefully designed for the stamp business. As you can see in the photo, there were lots of large windows that slanted “outward” from bottom to top so that the workers had wonderful “north light” but with no glare from direct sunlight. The basement was full of supplies. I think Kas must have bought a few million of those pastel pink and green envelopes that virtually everything they sold for 50 years seemed to come in. The second floor attic was the kids’ play area when they were young and there was a spiral staircase from the basement directly to the top floor so the kids could come and go without interrupting the workers in the main floor offices. Of course the building was absolutely full of stamps from top to bottom.

Kasimir is shown here, hunting for that rarity among the mass of stamps in his office.
Bileski’s office in the woods during the winter (left), and the summer (right).

What a lovely place to work!

On my first visit to Kas in Winnipeg, I recall carefully standing in the narrow aisles between shelves full of stamps on one side and boxes full of goodies and collections on the other, afraid that I would bump something or knock over some box full of the latest booklet panes. Kas would be talking about some rarity and would casually reach up to some shelf and pull out one of many boxes and produce that “rarity” from among dozens of stamps that I as a dealer would have loved to have had in my own stock.

I went back to Canada in 1937 and did not revisit London until 1954. Saw a few dealers, amongst them Bill Lea, who had a second floor office in the Strand. Had heard he was the man to see for Canadian stamps and sure enough, when I went in, there was Bill Lea pricing up the first page of quite a collection. He had just purchased the famous Lees Jones Canada collection. There on the priced page were eight 12d Blacks: a cover – one mint, a used pair, and four other singles. Since I had never had a 12d previously it took but a few moments to buy the page. Rather a significant start to stocking such a rarity. This group of 12d Blacks would be worth close to $1,000,000 today.


In 1954 they traveled to Egypt for the King Farouk auction. Then in 1990 they again were in New York for the American Bank Note Company Archives auction where Kas, then 82, and still going strong, was one of the single biggest buyers, reportedly spending around $1,000,000.

In the summer, Kas golfed twice a week and in the cold winter months was an avid bowler. Kas once wrote, “golf was the best outdoor hobby and stamp collecting was the best indoor hobby.” They had a cabin at Falcon Lake, built in 1957, and every August the Bileski’s would close up the business and spend the month there swimming, golfing, picking blueberries and relaxing. I remember Kas telling me that he subscribed to numerous magazines that he never got around to reading in the busy winter season and it was in his month at the Lake that he caught up on some of this reading.

In 1960 Kas took his sons, Eugene and Felix, to London for the big international exhibition there. In the 1930s Kasimir and Eugenie had lived in Ruislip, a suburb of London. Kas took the boys to see “the old home” and found that it had been completely destroyed in the London blitz. Certainly a reminder of how wise the move back to Canada in 1937 had been.

Allison, in her eulogy, tells some great stories of her grandfather. Here is one she related: “Kasimir was a complete pacifist. He would never kill so much as an insect. He would catch a fly in his hand, shake it up, then open the door to let it out, letting in five more in the meantime.”

The property on Kildonan was a huge riverside lot. The house was at the front on the street and hidden way at the back, near the river, was the office. A long wooden walk meandered between the trees behind the building.” Allison continued, “He said weeds have rights too, so never clean the garden.” The huge yard was full of trees and she
said, “Kas fed the birds and squirrels during his entire life. They would wait for him to come by at 8:00 a.m. in the morning with his handful of peanuts and sunflower seeds.”

What better life ... stamps ... in the middle of a natural wooded haven in the middle of a big city!

On October 5, 1950 Kas bought the famous 2¢ on Laid paper (Scott #32) from the Dr. Lewis Reford collection at Harmer, Rookes’s auction in New York. He paid the princely sum of U.S. $3,800 for this great Canadian rarity formerly in the Ferrari collection. He held this stamp for over 40 years until, in February 1993, it was finally sold to dealer Daniel Eaton of Vancouver, who stopped in Saskatoon on his way home from Winnipeg and quickly sold it to the Saskatoon Stamp Centre. It last sold in 1997 for over $200,000.

LEFT: Bileski’s 2¢ on Laid Paper from the Reford and Ferrari collections.
RIGHT: The Seaway Invert with normal.

On September 9, 1959, Bileski announced the original discovery of the Seaway Invert error – one of Canada’s most spectacular errors. They were first discovered when an office clerk, in Winnipeg, purchased 30 of them on August 20, 1959. Three immediately went on mail before the error was noticed. The rest were sold to Bileski. The errors were found in Peterborough, Picton, Ottawa, and in Winnipeg. Kasimir made every effort to corner the market on them. On November 5, 1959 it was reported that Bileski had purchased the copies found at Picton, Ontario, for $21,250 from Jim Sissons, the leading Toronto auctioneer at the time. There were 22 copies in that lot, including a mint block of 12, block of 4, and four other mint copies, a used copy on card and a damaged copy on a cover. Kasimir was responsible for promoting this great error stamp in the mainstream newspapers as well as in the philatelic press. He even appeared on Front Page Challenge, stamping the panel with news of this great error. It made “K. Bileski” a household name across Canada at the time. The Seaway Invert now catalogues $15,000 for a VF mint single.

Besides the Seaway Invert, Kas was a great promoter of all sorts of other stamps. A note from Kas received in April 1995, tells how he bought two complete imperforate sheets of the Imperforate 1898 Map stamp at the Harmers auction in March 1973. Then he bought the other seven imperforate sheets of 100 from the Trustees of the estate. There were four distinct shades and sets of the four pairs come on the market from time to time ... usually in one of those pastel green envelopes with a K. Bileski write-up.

Another note from Kas dated February 15, 1993 talks about the Missing Hologram sheets he was after at the time and all the other varieties he and his staff had found on this stamp during their searches. At the time he had already bought 50,000 sheets - $420,000 face value (in sealed pads directly from the Post Office) and checked every one looking for the elusive errors. Yes, they did find some, but they ended up with an awful lot of postage.

Of course phosphor tagging on Canadian stamps was first used on an experimental basis in Winnipeg and Kas was deeply involved in promoting this new type of stamp to the philatelic world. Almost every First-Day cover of these new stamps bears the “Winnipeg Station B” cancel organized by Bileski. Kas was the first to recognize varieties of the tagging bars and started a whole new collecting field.

While Canadian stamps were always his favourites, he was happy to handle any worthwhile collection ... the bigger the better.

While still in London in the 1930s Kasimir bought up huge box lots of Liberian stamps and became the leading dealer in the stamps of that country. He broke up the unique sheet of 60 of the 1906 Inverted Elephant, now a world-class rarity.
He published H. Rogers’ *A Century of Liberian Philately* in 1971, a beautiful and comprehensive 204-page book listing all issues from 1860 to 1960 including all known varieties. It is really a wonderful work, regardless of what country’s stamps you collect. He single-handedly made the stamps of this little-known country a very highly sought-after field.

Poland? Well, as noted above, Kas had some Polish ancestors. In one of his mailings in March of 1988 he talks about being back in London in 1954 and buying a 60 volume collection of Poland from Mick Michaels. It had belonged to a former pre-war Polish Consul to London and the first volume had 100’s of Poland #1 (now in Scott $200 each).

Then there was the Perkins Bacon Archives that Kas purchased from Robson Lowe in London. It was full of wonderful proofs and imperforates. Most of the listed varieties of Newfoundland came from this lot through K. Bileski.

In the 1990 American Bank Note Archives auction sale at Christie’s, Kas was one of the biggest buyers and much of the $1,000,000 he spent there was used to buy proofs and Specimen overprints of the stamps of various South American countries.

Kas was diagnosed with Parkinson’s when he was 70. It wreaked havoc with his physical well-being but he did his best to ignore the symptoms and continued with his business. He had to give up golf and bowling and content himself with watching his favourite golfer, Tiger Woods, on TV. In spite of the Parkinson’s he retained his mobility until he was 95, going down the path to his office almost every day.

Kas was very proud of his Ukrainian heritage but was most proud to be a Canadian. He was awarded the Governor General’s Medal in honour of Canada’s 125th Anniversary, in 1992, in recognition of his promotion of Canada and Canadian stamps to the rest of the world. In 2000 he was presented with The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada President’s Medal. Kas was one of the last of a breed of collectors who were really collectors.

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

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

Membership dues are $25.00 per year, with a one-time admission fee of $1.00. For a membership application form please contact the Secretary, Dr. N. Wagner, 207, 525-11th Ave. SW, Calgary, AB T2R 0C9.
Award for outstanding philatelic achievement and in 2003 he became a Fellow of the Society. His 68 year uninterrupted membership in The RPSC is a record.

A couple of personal reminiscences I have from knowing Kas ever since I was first involved with stamps: There are some interesting “personal coincidences” between Kasimir’s and my own philatelic career. Kas spent his youth in Saskatoon, living at 431 Avenue E. South, where he started his business. I grew up at 316 Avenue E. North, a mere seven blocks apart. Kas graduated from Bedford Road Collegiate in 1927 at the head of his class. I graduated from Bedford Road Collegiate in 1968 (about 39th in my class as I was already spending all my spare time in the stamp business). Kas first began selling stamps to his fellow classmates in 1920 at the age of 12. I too made a few little deals with my classmates, having placed my first advertisement to sell “Canada, American and foreign stamps” in the Caswell Bugle public school paper in December 1962, when I was 12.

I learned early on, as Kas had 50 years before, that unusual stamps and varieties – those “unlisted” items – are far more interesting to advanced collectors who already have all the normal items. Bileski’s stories of all the stamps he offered have been a great inspiration over the years in my own career in the stamp business.

Shows? Around 1985 I asked Kas if he ever took tables at stamp shows he said, “Yes, I did CAPEX.” Thinking “CAPEX 1978,” I said, “Oh? I don’t recall seeing you there,” to which he simply replied, “CAPEX 1951”. The business ran just fine from Winnipeg all those years without ever needing to attend a show. The huge advertising budget over the years in all the philatelic press brought the collectors to “K. Bileski” through the mail. He didn’t have to go out looking for more.

So who bought all those stamps? At one point Kas estimated that he had served 200,000 different clients during his long career. In a mailing in March of 1997, at age 87, he commented on having been in the stamp business for 75 years. He said, “My main ambition is to make it to January 1, 2000,” when at last he will approach the record of 79 years in the stamp business held by Nissim Cappon of Sarajevo, Bosnia. Well, he certainly beat that record, staying active in his business until his 94th year ... 82 years in the stamp business.

And the business carries on. Kas’s daughter, Jeannette Warga and his granddaughter, Allison Pauls, who have worked with him in the business for decades, continue to operate the business. Their colour ads appear in the philatelic press regularly and their Website still offers those special deals. I would expect it will take them until they too are 96 years old to clear out all the stamps that are still waiting to be offered in one of those interesting “K. Bileski” promotions.

Kas’s beloved wife, Eugenie, passed away in 2003 after 68 years of marriage. Another “Bileski record”.

Good-bye, Kas. We are going to miss you and all your stories.

Kas was certainly one of the leading experts in Canadian stamps through the 20th century. He authored several books and catalogues, many of which contain information that is not available elsewhere and are still in demand by serious collectors 20 to 30 years after they were last published.
Safeguarding mail entrusted to it by its clients has always commanded the highest priority with Canada Post. As a result of this necessary policy, ordinary individuals do not normally have access to postal facilities for a behind-the-scenes look at what goes on behind those locked doors.

That all changed for one day when Canada Post hosted an Open House at its newly opened mail Distribution Centre in Guelph, Ontario on Friday, February 11, 2005.

The following photos provide a glimpse of some of the people, equipment, and interior of a state-of-the-art mail sorting plant.

*Photos courtesy of Tony Shaman*
Yves Baril, engraver, was born on May 20, 1932, in Verdun, Quebec. After studying painting under Albert Delorimier at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts School in Montréal, Quebec, he attended the School of Graphic Arts in Montréal, where he was taught by Arthur Gladu and Albert Dumouchel. In 1951, he received his diploma in typography, artistic category.

On January 3, 1953, Yves Baril was hired as an apprentice engraver by the Canadian Bank Note Company (CBNC) in Ottawa, Ontario. For four years he worked as an apprentice under master engraver Silas Robert Allen. Then, in 1967, he became head of the CBNC engraving department. During his 43 years with the CBNC, he developed his craft by studying at the American Bank Note Company (ABNC) in New York, parent company of the CBNC, and with Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company in London, England, another subsidiary of ABNC. In Ottawa, he took anatomical drawing courses with the painter Gerald Trottier. He is a member of the International Plate Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers Union of North America and the Graphic Communications International Union.

Yves Baril has engraved 146 Canadian postage stamps, six for the United Nations and 11 for the United States. As well, all Canadian bank notes issued from 1955 to 1996 feature his engravings. He is also credited with many vignettes for bonds, coupons, passports and other security documents, including the famous Canadian Tire store coupons. His most important works include the famous portrait of Queen Elizabeth II painted by Pietro Annigoni and the one based on a photograph by Anthony Buckley. There is also the Canada Goose stamp designed by Angus H. Shortt.

Yves Baril is one of the last Canadian representatives of this class of artists specializing in steel engraving portraits. Artists such as Baril, descended from the 15th Century German artist Albrecht Dürer, are hard to find today.

Additional information can be found on the Library and Archives Canada Web site at www.archives.ca/08/080608_e.html
Un Canadien (Québec). Yves Baril, qui est né à Delorimier à Estrie (Québec), il s’inscrit à l’École normale de Glagov et sort de l’École normal avec son diplôme en 1963.


Definitely the hardest working stamps...

Every Canadian knows what they look like and what they do. Most people have some in a drawer at home (or maybe even at work) and many people keep one or two tucked in their wallet. Across Canada, millions of them are sold every year and they are used by most people without a second thought. The workhorse issues of the Canadian stamp program, new definitive stamps featuring the Queen, the Canadian flag over several locations and flowers, have been available at post offices across the country since December 20, 2004. The stamps reflect new postage rates that took effect January 17, 2005.

The always-popular Queen stamp, this edition made more memorable by its photographer, Canadian rock icon Bryan Adams, is back again with a colourful blue hue. The Queen stamp carries the new domestic rate of 50¢.

The 2005 flag definitives are a departure from the traditional flag stamp. For 2005, five unique Canadian locations are showcased on the 50-cent stamps. The stamps feature a Canadian flag blowing in the breeze over the town of Durrell, South Twillingate Island.

Des timbres dont la popularité ne se dément pas...


Le populaire timbre à l’effigie de la Reine revient dans des teintes de bleu. La vignette mémorable a été conçue d’après une photographie prise par le chanteur rock canadien Bryan Adams. Le nouveau tarif du régime intérieur de 50¢ figure sur le timbre à l’effigie de la Reine.

En 2005, le timbre illustrant l’unifolié se démarque du timbre courant traditionnel. Les vignettes de 50¢ mettent en valeur cinq régions uniques. On y aperçoit le drapeau du Canada flotter au-dessus du village de Durrell, situé à South Twillingate Island (Terre-Neuve); d’une cascade en aval des Shannon Falls, près de Squamish (Colombie-Britannique); de la ville de
The Dutch iris seen on the $1.45 (international rate) stamp is a hybrid produced commercially for cut flowers by growers in BC and Ontario. They come in many colours from pure white to deep purple and blue, orange and yellow. Red calla are displayed on the domestic rate stamp (50¢) while yellow or golden calla grace the U.S. rate (85¢) stamps. Callas, from the Greek word for “beautiful”, exist in many hybrid varieties and are commonly sold as cut flowers or potted plants. The stamps are set on a white background, giving full emphasis to the simple beauty of the flower.

Additional information about Canadian stamps can be found in the Newsroom section of Canada Post’s website, and downloadable high-resolution photos of these new stamps are in the Newsroom’s Photo Centre. Stamps and Official First Day covers are available at participating post offices, can be ordered online by following the links at Canada Post’s website www.canadapost.ca, or by mail order from the National Philatelic Centre. From Canada and the USA call toll-free: 1-800-565-4362 and from other countries call: (902) 863-6550.

Mont-Saint-Hilaire (Québec); du pont Broadway, qui enjambe la rivière Saskatchewan Sud, à Saskatoon (Saskatchewan); et du traversier de l’île et des grattes-ciel, à Toronto (Ontario).

L’Iris de Hollande, qui orne le timbre de 1,45 $ (régime international) est un hybride commercialisé comme fleur coupée par des producteurs de la Colombie-Britannique et de l’Ontario. Les fleurs offrent un large éventail de mariages de couleurs, le blanc immaculé époninant tantôt le pourpre foncé, tantôt le jaune, le bleu et l’orange s’harmonisant également à merveille. L’Arum d’Éthiopie rouge appelé communément « Lis calla » se retrouve sur le timbre au tarif du régime intérieur (50 ¢) alors que des spécimens jaunes et ambre de la fleur ornent les vignettes des envois à destination des États-Unis (85 ¢). Son nom vernaculaire vient du grec kallos, qui signifie « beau ». Existant sous diverses formes hybrides, cette plante est vendue habituellement comme fleur coupée ou en pot. L’arriéré-plan de couleur blanc des figurines fait ressortir la beauté unique de sa fleur.

On peut obtenir plus de renseignements sur les timbres du Canada en consultant la section Salle de presse du site Web de Postes Canada, ainsi que des photos à haute résolution des nouveaux timbres au Centre de photos de la Salle de presse. On peut se procurer les timbres et les plis Premier Jour officiels dans les bureaux de poste participants, en les commandant en ligne en suivant les liens figurant sur le site Web de Postes Canada (www.postescanada.ca) ou par commande postale auprès du Centre national de philatélie. Du Canada et des États-Unis, composez sans frais le 1 800 565-4362; d’autres pays, le (902) 863-6550.

May - June / Mai - Juin 2005 167
TRANSPORTATION:  
A popular theme of the recent Royal Mail program

By Joseph Monteiro

I. Introduction

Royal Mail has continued to treat philatelists with its fantastic programme of stamps on transportation during the last few years. Apart from individual commemorative series on each transportation mode, pictures of transportation vehicles have prominently appeared on several series such as transport of delights, pub signs and extreme endeavors. This tribute should not be surprising as a world without transportation is unthinkable. We would not have been able to conquer hinterlands, reach the new world, land on the moon or even think of travelling into space. Trade from various parts of the world and within our own countryside would have been virtually impossible. In brief, we would all have been a much poorer world if not for transportation.

This brief article is devoted to examining the recent stamps on transportation issued by the Royal Mail in greater detail. In addition, it reviews the Royal Mail’s programme for 2004 and briefly describes the programme for 2005.

II. Transportation

Buses:

On May 14, 2001, the Royal Mail issued a set of five stamps on double decker buses that were a common sight in London during the 20th century. Sixteen double deckers - including that classic London landmark and the AEC Routemaster - are celebrated on five 1st Class stamps. To ensure that all sixteen vehicles could be featured a connected strip of stamps was issued from the 1908 Leyland X-type to the latest Dennis Trident. These are no ordinary stamps as described by Royal Mail: “Created over 35 painstaking weeks by one of UK’s internationally-renowned artists, Michael English, ‘Buses’ proved to be a genuine labour of love.”

Aircraft:

On May 2, 2002, Royal Mail delighted fans by issuing five commemorative stamps to celebrate the jet age in British aviation. They were designed by Roundel with breath-taking views of an aircraft in motion. The stamps chart the history from the very first jet airliner to the latest, and longest - the A340-600 Airbus, which entered service in 2002. They feature five stamps showing Comet 1 (65p); Vickers VC 10 (45p); Hawker-Siddeley Trident (E); Concorde (1st); and Airbus A340-600 (2nd).

The technical details are as follows: format - square; stamp size - 35mm x 35mm; process - gravure; number per sheet - 100; printer - De La Rue Security Print; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14; and phosphor bars as appropriate. In addition to the sheet format stamps, these stamps are also available as a miniature sheet with all six stamps and a Special Retail Book containing 2 x 1st Class Liner stamps besides 4 x 1st Class Machin stamps.

Transport Vehicles:

This set of five stamps issued on September 18, 2003 illustrates quality British toys consisting of transport vehicles from the 1930s to the 1960s under leading brand names such as Mettoy, Dinky toys; Hornby, Wells-Brimtoy; and Meccano.
Meccano, Hornby trains and Dinky toys were all the result of the innovative genius of the King of English Toymaking; the legendary Frank Hornby. This set was issued in September 2003 to commemorate transport of delights and to display British skills in toy manufacturing. The five transport vehicles displayed on the stamps are the Friction Drive Space Ship Eagle 1960 (68p); the Ford Zephyr 1956 (47p); the M 1 Colorwork Locomotive 1948 (42p); the Clockwork Double-decker Omnibus 1938 (E or European rate); and the Constructor Biplane 1931 (1st).

The technical details are as follows: format - landscape; stamp size - 41mm (w) x 30mm (h); process - gravure; number per sheet - 50; printer - Joh. Enschede; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14; and phosphor - as appropriate. In addition to the sheet format stamps, these stamps were also available as a miniature sheet with all five stamps and a Special Retail Book containing 2 x 1st Class Transport of Delight stamps besides 4 x 1st Class Machin stamps.

Trains:

The six classic locomotive stamps issued on January 13, 2004 commemorate the 200th anniversary of Richard Trevithick’s steam locomotives. They were designed by Roundel with superb pictures taken by John Wildgoose. They feature six well preserved railways: the Keighley & Worth Valley Railway in Yorkshire (68p); the Bluebell Railway in East Sussex (47p); the Seven Valley Railway in Worcester (42p); the Bo’ness and Kinnell Railway in West Lothia (28p); the Rheilffordd Talyllyn Railway in Gwynedd (20p); and the Great Central Railway in Leicestershire (E).

The technical details are as follows: format - horizontal; stamp size - 60mm x 21.5mm; process - lithography; number per sheet - 24; printer - De La Rue Security Print; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14; and phosphor - bars as appropriate. In addition to the sheet format stamps, these stamps were available as a miniature sheet with all six stamps and a Prestige Booklet - Letters By Night - containing the 42p, 28p and E stamps from this series.

Ocean Liners:

This set of six stamps issued on April 13, 2004 depicts six pictures of famous liners from the 1838 to 2004. The ocean liner stamps were issued to mark the launching of Queen Mary 2, the biggest cruise ship. They carry one from the period when travel by sea was risky to the age of luxury and elegance at sea. The ships were owned by well known British ship companies such as the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, the Cunard Lines and the P&O Lines. The five ships on the stamps, each with its own historic background are the PS Great Western 1838 (68p); the SS City of New York 1888 (57p); the RMS Mauretania 1907 (47p); the RMS Queen Mary 1936 (43p); the SS Canberra 1961 (E); and the RMS Queen Mary 2, 2004 (lst).

The technical details are as follows: format - landscape; stamp size - 41mm x 30mm; process - gravure; number per sheet - 25/50; printer - De La Rue Security Print; gum - PVA; perforations 14.5 x 14; and phosphor - as appropriate. In addition to the sheet format stamps, these stamps were also available as a miniature sheet with all six stamps and a Special Retail Book containing 2 x 1st Class Liner stamps besides 4 x 1st Class Machin stamps.

Motorcycles:

A set of six stamps will be issued on July 19, 2005 to celebrate the glory years of British motorcycles design coinciding with the British Motorcycle Grand Prix: “For more than half a century, British motorcycles ruled the world’s roads. The legendary names of BSA, Norton, and Triumph represent a truly great heritage of a truly great British industry.” It may surprise one to learn that
there were some 300 motorcycle companies between the First and Second World Wars.

At the time of writing this article, the technical details of these stamps were not known. However, the stamp calendar by The Royal Mail indicates that six stamps - 1st, 40p, 43p, 47p, 57p, and 68p - will be issued.

III. The Royal Mail Programme for 2004

Classic Locomotives (13th January):
These stamps have been described above.

Occasions 2004 (3rd February):
This set of five Occasions stamps (5 x 1st) were issued to mark and celebrate special events. Designed by Satoshi Kambayashi, the stamps have an unusual take. The central theme for the stamps is based on the envelope and its accompanying design. The five designs on the stamps are postman stamp; face stamp; duck stamp, baby stamp and plane stamp. The designs of the stamps incorporate ambiguous undertones; for example the ‘duck’ stamp can be used to send someone a ‘bill’.

The Lord of the Rings (26th February):
The Lord of the Rings stamps (ten 1st) commemorate the 50th anniversary of the publication of the first two parts of J. R. R. Tolkien’s three part book The Lord of the Rings, an epic fantasy of good versus evil. The names of the three parts are The Fellowship of the Ring; The Two Towers; and The Return of the King. The drawings depicted on the stamps have been sourced from the Bodleian Library, Oxford and have rarely been reproduced.

Northern Ireland (16th March):
The Northern Ireland set of six stamps (2nd, 1st, E, 42p, 47p and 68p) depicts the remarkable diversity of the breathtaking landscape of Northern Ireland. The designs on the stamps depict Ely Island, Lower Lough Erne; Giant’s Causeway; Antrim Coast; Slismish, Antrim Mountains; Banns Road, Mourne Mountains; Glenelly Valley, Sperrins and Islandmore, Strangford Lough. In addition to the stamps in sheet format, a special retail book was issued containing 4 x 1st Class Gold NVI machines and 2 x 1st class Northern Ireland stamps.

National Definitives (1st April):
To meet the increased postal tariffs, Royal Mail issued five new definitive stamps. The new values or changes are the 7p (make up value); the 35p (increase in the 2nd class); the 39p (worldwide surface postcard and 20 g letter rate); the E NVI (European letter basic rate) (No Value Indicator); and the 43p (worldwide postcard rate).

Entente Cordiale (6th April):
Royal Mail and the French Post Office, La Poste, have joined forces to celebrate the centenary of the Entente Cordiale, or friendly understanding, between Great Britain and France. The Entente Cordiale agreement marked the end of colonial rivalry and paved the way for their alliance in two world wars and beyond. The two stamps issued to celebrate this centenary are 28p - Lace 1; and 57p - Coccinelle.

Ocean Liners (13th April):
These stamps have been described above.

Country Definitives (11th May):
To meet the increased postal tariffs, Royal Mail issued four new Country definitive stamps. The changes are from E, the European Letter Rate, to 40p.

Royal Horticultural Society (25th May):
Six stamps (2nd, 1st, E, 42p, 47p and 68p) were issued to commemorate the founding of the Royal Horticultural Society in 1804. These stamps feature six of the nine cultivar registers photographed by Barbara and Zafer Baran for which the Society is internationally responsible. The six cultivars are Dianthus Allwoodii Group; Dahlia ‘Garden Princess’; Clematis ‘Arabella’; Miltonia - ‘French Lake’; Lilium ‘Lemon Pixie’; and Delphinium ‘Clifford Sky’.
Besides the sheet format stamps, the stamps were also issued as a miniature sheet. In addition, a colourful Prestige booklet ‘The Glory of the Garden - A Celebration of the RHS’ was issued.

Wales (15th June):
This set of six stamps (2nd, 1st, 40p, 43p, 47p and 68p) feature stunning photographs of Wales’ magnificent wild landscapes. The designers examined thousands of photographs before choosing these exciting views. The six views corresponding to the values above are Barmouth Bridge; Hyddgen, Plynlimon; Brecon Beacons; Pen-Pych, Rhonnda Valley; Rhewl, Dee Valley; and Marloes Sands.

Royal Society of Arts (10th August):
To commemorate the fine Arts Society, Royal Mail issued a set of six stamps (1st, 40p, 43p, 47p, 57p and 68p). The Society’s projects, programmes and ideas are the subject of these stamps by designer Derek Birdsall. The six views corresponding to the values above are Sir Rowland Hill; William Shipley; RSA Commercial Examinations; George Smart; Eric Gill; and RSA 21st Century Manifesto.

Woodland Animals (16th September):
Elusive woodland animals are featured on ten stamps (1st) issued by Royal Mail. Kate Stephens was commissioned by Royal Mail to design Britain’s
rarest wildlife for this series. The designs on these stamps depict the pine marten; the roe deer; the badger; the yellow-necked mouse; the wild cat; the red squirrel; the stoat; the natterer’s bat; the mole; and the red fox.

Scottish Parliament (5th October):

Her Majesty the Queen officially opened the Scottish Parliament building, which will house Scotland’s first independent Parliament in nearly 300 years. The stamps which make up the issue are a combination of three country definitive stamps originally issued in June 1999.

Crimea (12th October):

This set of six stamps (2nd, 1st, 40p, 57p, 68p and £1.12) issued to commemorate the Crimean War evocatively bring to life the personal stories of the heroes of the war. The stamps depict portraits of soldiers taken by Robert Howlett and Joseph Cundall at Aldershot prior to the grand parade through London. The portraits were those of Michael MacNamara; Edward Edwards; John Poole; David Muir; William Powell; and Robert Glasgow.

Christmas 2004 (2nd November):

Royal Mail commissioned Raymond Briggs to create six brand new Father Christmas cartoons stamps (2nd, 1st, 40p, 57p, 68p and £1.12) for the 2004 Christmas season. Briggs is the creator of British favourites such as Fungus the Bogeyman and the Snowman. The stamps depict paintings of the snow; the sun; the wind; the rain; the fog; and the hail.

IV. A Brief Outline of
The Royal Mail Programme for 2005

Farm Animals - January 11, 2005 (10x1st); South-west England - February 8, 2005 (2nd, 1st, 40p 43p, 57p, and 68p); Jane Eyre - February 24, 2005 (2nd, 1st, 43p, 57p, 68p; £1.12; miniature sheet; Prestige booklet; and stamp book); Magic - March 15, 2005 (1st, 40p 43p, 47p, 57p, and 68p); Castles Definitives - March 22, 2005 (50p, £1, 50p and £1); World Heritage Sites - April 21, 2005 (2x2nd, 2x1st, 2x43p and 2x68p); Trooping the Colour - June 7, 2005 (2nd, 1st, 40p, 57p, 68p; and £1.12); Motorcycles - July 19, 2005 (1st, 40p, 43p, 47p, 57p, and 68p); A Celebration of Food - August 23, 2005 (1st, 40p, 43p, 47p, 57p, and 68p); Classic ITV - September 15, 2005 (1st, 40p, 43p, 47p, 57p, and 68p); Trafalgar - October 18, 2005 (1st, 40p, 43p, 47p, 57p, and 68p); and Christmas - November 1, 2005 (2nd, 1st, 40p, 57p, 63p; £1.12).

V. Concluding Remarks

Royal Mail’s use of transportation as a theme deserves special praise. Mail could not be delivered to remote corners of the globe without a sophisticated transportation system. In the future, perhaps as the use of the internet develops, our dependence on the transportation system for written communications may diminish. But make no mistake. We will continue to need transportation to move people, parcels and packages. It is therefore quite fitting that Royal Mail issued a number of commemoratives on transportation ranging from trains to ships and planes. It has also issued a number of interesting commemorative stamps and new definitive stamps which add to the multitude of varieties keeping the interest of specialists alive. Finally, there were the prestige booklets which stand out as carefully researched products. In summary, the United Kingdom continues to market well designed and printed stamps, keeping it ahead of nearly every philatelic country in the world.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

4. Climb aboard to mark the end of an era for the Traveling Post Office.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN CANADA
Yiddish, the language of the Ashkenazi Diaspora, originated in the Jewish settlements on the Rhine about the 9th Century CE. It developed as a fusion of several modified languages to serve the communication needs of the diverse community and became a record of Jewish cultural and social activities. Influenced by Hebrew, the ancestral language of worship and literary expression of the day, it retained its alphabet, albeit molding new sounds into its own version.

The geographic boundaries of Yiddish, on the north and south, extended from Holland to the Ukraine and from Livonia to Rumania. The western boundary was defined, narrowly, by the Atlantic and on the east was bound eventually by the far borders of Russia. The Ashkenazis have also maintained Yiddish in the colonies of Jews in Italy, the Balkans and the Holy Land.

Yiddish, in its spoken form, at one time, differentiated regionally, was united in the standard written word. Failing this the various communities would have not been able to communicate effectively. Currently, the language is enjoying a revival with establishment of new theaters and a unified teaching system.

The use and popularity of Yiddish during the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th centuries tended to fall and rise with the treatment of Jews in the host countries. The Expulsion from Spain in 1492 forced the Jews into new areas and enforced living areas which, in turn, brought a revival of Yiddish in Europe. The Emancipation Declaration by the French Revolutionary Government in 1791, and subsequent easing of restrictions in Germany, brought with it assimilation and adoption of the local vernacular. The pogroms in Poland, Russia and the Ukraine brought with them a new closeness and the creation of the Diaspora literature alongside a revival and return to Hebrew literature.

The creation of the State of Israel brought with it an interest in the Yiddish-written record of suffering in the Eastern Diaspora and during the Holocaust. This was reinforced by the return of the exiles whose first language was Yiddish. Today we have university faculties teaching Yiddish in most industrialized countries.
Yiddish, to answer its detractors, has a viable grammar and a developed orthography reflected in works of such luminaries as Sholem Aleichem, J.L. Peretz and Mendele Moycher Sforim in the late 19th and early 20th centuries CE and Chaim Grade and Abraham Sutzkever in the post-Holocaust period. Their idiom was carried in Hebrew by Ch. N. Bialik and Abraham Mapu and in English by I.B. Singer and the Nobel Laureate Saul Bellow. It was Saul Bellow that compared himself to “Joseph Conrad, an uprooted Slav, speaking French, writing English”; he was himself a Diaspora Jew, speaking Yiddish, writing English. The noted innovator and foremost teacher of Hebrew, Elyezer Ben-Yehuda, was a Lithuanian Jew, raised by Yiddish speaking parents.

Transcribing Yiddish is a challenge to a person unininitiated in the various dialects the chief of which are Polish, Ukrainian and Lithuanian. For example the letter vuv is pronounced as the expected “u” in the Lithuanian dialect but as an “i” in the other two: thus hunt, dog is read phonetically by Lithuanian Jews as hunt but becomes heent in the other two dialects. Fortunately, the written language has no dialects.

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Yiddish Transliteration (YIVO version)
The Judeo-Arabic language began to develop in the 7th Century CE coinciding with the spread of Islam. It originated in the Arabian Peninsula where the cultivated Jews spoke Arabic and, in fact, were pre-eminent in the area of literature. The Jewish poets of that period included Sarah al-Quradiyya, Ka‘b Ben al-Ashraf and Samuel Ben‘Adiya, al-Samaw‘al all of whom wrote in Arabic. Al‘Samaw‘al’s name is quoted as being synonymous with loyalty until today for his faithful service to Prince Imru‘al-Qays.

The impetus for the flowering of the Judeo-Arabic language was, ironically, the ban imposed by the new Islamic Authorities on learning of Arabic grammar by minorities in indigent countries. This resulted in the development of Arab literature, mainly poetry, written by Jews in Spain. One of the greatest poets of the 13th century was the Andalusian Ibrahim Ibn Sahl who initiated the strophic verse in Arabic which is still imitated in Arab poetry and song. There are few artifacts remaining from the 7th to 12th century period.

The Judeo-Arabic script is based on Hebrew utilizing Arabic and Aramaic markings. It is written horizontally from right to left. 🌼

**WASHINGTON 2006 EXHIBITS UPDATE**

U.S. exhibit commissioners report receiving 192 requests for exhibit applications to Washington 2006. So far 31 completed applications have been received, accounting for 177 frames and two literature entrants.

Overseas commissioners have seen similarly strong demand for frames. Only one in every two or three exhibits will eventually be accepted.

Entry applications must be received by national commissioners by July 1. They will be sent to Washington 2006 by August 1, when the selection process will begin. National commissioners will receive an acceptance notice by September 30 at the latest, after which they will notify exhibitors.

Dr. Peter Mccann, international exhibitor and judge, former APS president, and current W2006 Director, has been appointed chairman of the newly formed Washington 2006 Competitive Exhibit Selection Committee. His group will be responsible for selecting the competitive exhibits seen at W2006.
SAAR 1922, 25 CENTIMES

The 25 centimes stamp was issued in two colours, and it was issued with two variations of the overprint and two papers. We’ll start with the coloured spot on the line between the two lower circles at the lower right. The basic red 25c is 23 marks MNH and 5 marks if used. This variety is 150 marks MNH and 80 marks used. When overprinted DIENSTMARKE for official use, the stamp is 25 marks MNH and 3 marks used. This variety is 150 marks MNH and 120 marks used.

For the 25c in lilac, the ordinary stamp is 12 marks MNH and 0.60 marks used. The variety is 65 marks MNH and 50 marks used. When overprinted, the variety is 120 marks MNH and either 120 marks or 100 marks used, depending on the font of the overprint.

The second variation of the 25c is a dot in the steps, almost in line with the right edge of the frame around SAARGEBIET. On the 25c red, the variety is 150 marks MNH and 80 marks used. When overprinted, the variety is 150 marks MNH and 120 marks used. For the 25c lilac, the variety is 65 marks MNH and 5 marks used. This is the same price as all of the varieties on the 25c lilac without overprint. When overprinted, all varieties of the 25c lilac are 120 marks MNH and either 120 marks or 100 marks, depending on the overprint’s font.

A third variety of the 25c is a coloured dot between the “I” and the “E” of SAARGEBIET. This variety is only listed for the 25c lilac with overprint. The price is the usual 120 marks MNH and 120 marks or 100 marks used, depending on the overprint font.

Finally, there is a variety with a break in the bottom frame line under the right rosette. The variety exists on both the red and the lilac stamps, and both without and with the DIENSTMARKE overprint. Prices are the same as for other varieties of this stamp.

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

As usual, colour images are available to those who e-mail me with requests (napoleon@voyager.net).
The 11th edition of the Darnell Stamps of Canada Catalogue is really more than a mere listing of Canadian stamps. It is also a primer in Canadian history. I found the editor’s notes introducing each major section of this specialized catalogue informative and educational. In addition, each individual stamp issue is introduced with tidbits of information about the issue. For instance, I was not aware that Canada’s grizzly bear population was hovering between a mere 22,000 and 28,000 animals with their habitats reduced to Canada’s three northern Territories and its two western provinces.

Included in the philatelic section of this all-colour catalogue are prices for Canadian booklets, stocks of 100 used stamps to a bundle, OHMS perfin, official prestige presentation sets, souvenir cards, thematic collections, annual souvenir collections and a selection of stamp topics depicting popular themes such as aviation, maps, endangered species, trees, among others. Also included in this tastefully designed catalogue are non-philatelic collectible items including Wildlife Habitat stamps, Alberta and Quebec Conservation stamps and the philatelic numismatic covers issued between 1994 and 1996.

The unique Darnell numbering system for the 11th edition begins with number 1 for the ½-cent Large Queen issue. Issues for the Province of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Vancouver Island and Newfoundland are assigned their own separate numbers. Explanatory notes in the catalogue dealing with the Darnell numbering system state the following: “It is a rule and custom in most countries when a state achieves independence these same foreign catalogues start the new self-governing entity with a number one.”

Because the Darnell catalogue is published in French and English versions, the publisher opted for somewhat unusual nomenclature for the sake of consistency in the two languages in describing conditions of stamps. For example, unused stamps are described as new (N) rather than mint, the more conventional term used in English-only catalogues. Three grades for never-hinged copies are listed as N1, N2, and N3 with N1 denoting the highest grade and N3 the lowest. Stamps classified as N3 would be off-centre and probably not as fresh as a stamp described as N1. An unused, hinged stamp is given the N designation.

Used stamps are classified as Superb, U1, U2, U3 in descending order of quality. These classifications are useful because they tell prospective purchasers the condition of a stamp that
they can expect to receive for a given price. For in-
stance, the price spread for a used three-pence
Beaver (No. 1 on laid paper) is $1,100 with a U3
copy priced at $400 and a U1 copy listed for $1,500.

Darnell publishes the well known Canadian Phi-
latelic E.F.O’s Error, Freaks & Oddities catalogue and
for that reason does not include all the varieties
listed in that specialized catalogue in the Darnell
Stamps of Canada Catalogue. It does, however, list
the major and better known print errors and other pro-
duction flaws. But, more importantly, it does list
paper, fluorescence, gum, and perforation varieties
for the convenience of collectors. For the plethora of
other listed varieties for which the Darnell cata-
logue has become famous, collectors will need to
buy the popular E.F.O’S Catalogue reviewed on page
154.

Much care has obviously gone into the prepara-
tion of this latest edition of the Darnell Stamps of
Canada Catalogue and will serve well the needs of
collectors specializing in the stamps of Canada.
Collectors buying this uniquely designed and laid
out catalogue will be amply rewarded with a first-
class product that offers something more than
merely an illustrated price list of Canadian postage
stamps.

By Tony Shaman

SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB NATIONAL MEETING
MAY 13-15,2005 DENVER, COLORADO, USA

The Scandinavian Collectors’ Club (SCC) will
hold its annual National Meeting at the Rocky
Mountain Stamp Show May 13-15,2005 at the
Holiday Inn at Denver International Airport,
Denver, Colorado. The show and meetings are
expected to draw collectors, dealers, and ex-
hibitors of Scandinavian material from across the
United States and abroad.

The SCC will host a variety of activities and
meetings. On Friday, May 13 the SCC will host a
Social Dinner at a local restaurant. On Saturday,
the SCC Board will meet, followed by the Annual
Member Meeting which will include a short pro-
gram on Scandinavian philately. Throughout the
show, SCC members will host a booth to wel-
come new and old members and coordinate club
activities.

There will be numerous Scandinavian philatelic
exhibits. SCC Awards will be given within sev-
eral exhibit categories. The show is part of the
APS World Series of Philately and will feature
over 300 frames of exhibits.

INTEREXPO ’05

International Stamp Exhibition is being held
from October 30 to November 5, 2005 in Santo
Domingo in the Dominican Republic.

Commissioner for this Show is Harry Suther-
land, 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto, Ontario
M4T 1A8. Phone: 416-921-2073, Fax: 416-921-
1282, E-mail: vggfoundation@on.aibn.com.
Dr. Robin McGrath Is Awarded The Geldert Medal For 2004

Harry Sutherland, QC, RDP, FRPSC, chairman of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada committee for the Geldert Medal has announced that Dr. Robin McGrath of Portugal Cove, Newfoundland has been awarded the Geldert Medal for 2004. The Geldert Medal is given for the best article of the year published in The Canadian Philatelist, the journal of the society.

Dr. McGrath’s in-depth article on “Simon Solomon: Newfoundland Postmaster” (The Canadian Philatelist - January-February 2004) earned the medal for exceptional research on a singular individual who served as the first postmaster of the colony of Newfoundland.

One of the legacies of Simon Solomon is a much-coveted hand stamp that he fashioned in 1810 “to denote postage was paid.” Since Solomon was a watchmaker by trade, his skills in that industry enabled him to craft a very distinctive hand stamp. Described as the ‘Solomon’s seal’, it is a choice item for collectors, especially on cover.

McGrath reports that Solomon was very involved in St. John’s life, and it was his entrepreneurial spirit that brought the first mails to the colony. This article, prepared from primary research sources, reveals much about the early history of St. John’s and illustrates how important it is to preserve these chapters of history, not only for stamp collectors, but all historians.

The Geldert Medal was established by Phyllis Geldert in memory of her husband Dr. George M. “Mac” Geldert, FRPSC, a long-serving president (1958-1967) of the RPS. Mrs. Geldert put up the medal in 1967 shortly after Dr. Geldert’s death. A notable stamp collector herself, Mrs. Geldert was prominent in many facets of RPS work, including a directorship from 1967 to 1978. She also served as executive director for three years. She was elected as a Fellow (FRPSC) of the Royal in 1968. Mrs. Geldert died on August 23, 2000.

The Geldert Medal is a significant reward for outstanding writing and research in the

Le docteur Robin McGrath reçoit la Médaille Geldert pour 2004

Harry Sutherland, QC, RDP, FRPSC, président du comité de la médaille Geldert de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada, vient d’annoncer que le dr Robin McGrath, de Portugal Cove (Terre-Neuve), est la récipiendaire de la médaille Geldert pour 2004. Cette médaille récompense chaque année le meilleur article de l’année publié dans la revue de la société, Le philatéliste canadien.

L’article détaillé du dr McGrath intitulé Simon Solomon : receveur des postes à Terre-Neuve (Le philatéliste canadien - janvier-février 2004) a mérité la médaille pour une recherche exceptionnelle sur la personne qui fut le premier receveur des postes de la colonie de Terre-Neuve.

L’un des legs de Simon Solomon est un cachet manuel, très recherché, qu’il avait conçu en 1810 pour certifier que les frais postaux avaient été payés. C’est son métier d’horloger qui lui permit de façonner un cachet si original. Appelé le « sceau de Solomon », ce cachet est recherché par tous les philatélistes, surtout lorsqu’il se trouve sur enveloppe.

McGrath écrit que Solomon était très impliqué dans la vie de St-Jean et c’est grâce à son esprit d’entreprise que les premiers courriers ont pu arriver dans la colonie. Cet article, issu de documents de l’époque, dévoile en grande partie l’histoire de la fondation de St-Jean et illustre l’importance de la préservation de ces pages d’histoire, non seulement pour les philatélistes mais aussi pour tous les historiens.


La médaille Geldert est une récompense significative pour les articles et recherches remarquables paraissant dans la revue de la Société. Le comité de sélection a choisi l’article de Robin McGrath pour sa minutie, sa recherche et sa
society’s journal. Harry Sutherland singled out Dr. McGrath’s article for “its thoroughness, research, and clear writing.” Charles J.G. Verge, President of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada said Dr. McGrath is “a very deserving winner of the Geldert Medal because her investigative research and writing is first class.”

Verge is encouraged that *The Canadian Philatelist* is “enjoying good competition among its writers” for the medal. “Each issue,” he said, “has articles worthy of praise and competition.”

The Geldert Medal selection committee is made up of Harry Sutherland, James E. Kraemer and Cimon Morin.

**Amber O’Reilly Is Young Philatelist Of The Year For 2004**

*The Pigman* was a popular novel taught at the middle school level a decade or more ago, and now Canadian philatelists can boast of their very own ‘pig girl’ in Amber O’Reilly of Yellowknife, NWT.

O’Reilly has been chosen the 2004 Young Philatelist of the Year by The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC). The 11-year-old garnered her title with pigs. Her pigs-on-stamps exhibit - “In Come the Pigs . . .” has won several national show awards, including the highest youth award in North American philately, the Youth Champion of Champions.

Her title Champion of Champions was earned at the North American Youth Stamp Exhibiting Championships in Indianapolis, Indiana in July 2004. Her pigs exhibit took several awards at the Indiana show before the judges declared hers the best in North America based on story, research, material, and presentation.

Amber is the second Canadian to win the North American award since it was inaugurated in 1993. The other Canadian winner of the Champion of Champions award was Charlotte Verge of Ottawa in 1994.

limpidité. Charles J.G. Verge, président de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada, a dit du dr McGrath qu’elle était une récipiendaire très méritante de la médaille Geldert, car sa recherche approfondie et son style sont hors-pair.

M. Verge trouve encourageant que « Le philatéliste canadien crée un esprit de compétitivité parmi les auteurs en vue de gagner la médaille. Chaque numéro, ajoute-t-il, comporte des articles méritant des éloges.»

Le comité de sélection de la médaille Geldert est constitué de Harry Sutherland, James E. Kraemer et Cimon Morin.

**Amber O’Reilly a été déclarée Jeune Philatéliste de l’année pour 2004**

*The Pigman* était le titre d’un roman étudié dans les écoles intermédiaires il y a une dizaine d’années. Les philatélistes canadiens peuvent s’enorgueillir d’avoir leur propre « Pig Girl » en la personne de Amber O’Reilly de Yellowknife (Territoires du Nord-Ouest).

O’Reilly a été sélectionnée Jeune philatéiste de l’année pour 2004 par La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC). Cette jeune fille de 11 ans a gagné grâce à ses cochons. Son exposition de timbres-poste illustrés de cochons intitulée « In Come the Pigs » (Voici les cochons) s’est valu plusieurs récompenses nationales, dont le plus grand prix de la philatélie nord-américaine, à savoir le Youth Champion of Champions.

Elle a gagné le titre de Champion of Champions aux championnats Youth Stamp Exhibiting Championships tenus à Indianapolis (Indiana) en juillet 2004. Son exposition a remporté plusieurs prix et le jury l’a déclarée la meilleure de l’Amérique du Nord en histoire, recherche, matériel et présentation.


Depuis 1992, La SRPC nomme chaque année un Jeune philatéliste de l’année. Ce dernier reçoit la
The RPSC has been naming a Young Philatelist of the Year since 1992. The recipient receives the Michener Medal, named for philatelist and former Governor General Roland Michener, and the Manfred Walther Award that is accompanied by a cheque for $100.

The Manfred Walther Award is in memory of a member of Toronto’s Harmonie Stamp Club, who was instrumental in the growth of philatelic exhibitions and one of Toronto’s pioneers in youth philately. The Harmonie Stamp Club puts up the $100 for the award.

Dr. John Powell, RPSC Western Canada Youth Program Coordinator and Bureau Member for the Americas of the FIP’s Commission on Youth Philately calls the award “an opportunity to celebrate exceptional young Canadian philatelists and to encourage young people to pursue the hobby.” He said “Amber O’Reilly is an outstanding exhibitor and a leader among current youth stamp collectors.”

The Northern New Services in Yellowknife reports Amber O’Reilly’s collection includes stamps portraying all sorts of pig species, from wild to domestic pigs, to pigs that aren’t actually pigs - like guinea pigs and hedgehogs. She also exhibits famous pigs like Porky Pig and Piglet.

Amber will receive her Young Philatelist of the Year award at The RPSC annual convention and show scheduled for the London Convention Centre, London, Ontario May 27-29, 2005.

**STAMPEX And NOVAPEX To Get National Status**

Charles J.G. Verge, President of The Royal Philatelic Society (RPSC) of Canada, has announced two of Canada’s regional shows will be granted national status on a trial basis.

The Executive Committee of The RPSC granted STAMPEX in Toronto and NOVAPEX in Halifax the trial for 2005 and 2006 respectively. Permanent status will be subject to successful completion of the trial and médaille Mitchener, en souvenir du philatéliste et ancien Gouverneur général Roland Mitchener, ainsi que le Prix Manfred Walther accompagné d’un chèque de 100 $.

Le Prix Manfred Walther est ainsi nommé en souvenir d’un membre du Club philatélique Harmonie de Toronto qui a joué un rôle prépondérant dans l’essor des expositions philatéliques et fut l’un des pionniers torontois de la philatélie pour la jeunesse. Le Club philatélique Harmonie finance également les 100 $ du prix.

Le docteur John Powell, coordonnateur du programme Jeunesse de La SRPC pour l’Ouest du Canada et membre du Bureau pour les Amériques de la Commission FIP pour la philatélie pour la jeunesse, souligne que ce prix permet de récompenser les jeunes philatélistes canadiens d’exception et d’encourager les jeunes à adhérer à ce passe-temps. Et d’ajouter : « Amber est une exposante hors pair et un chef de file parmi les jeunes collectionneurs actuels. »

Le Northern News Services de Yellowknife signale que la collection de Amber O’Reilly comprend des timbres illustrant toutes sortes d’espèces de porcins, du sauvage au domestique, y compris des cochons qui ne sont vraiment pas des cochons, comme les cochons d’Inde ou les hérissons. Ses expositions mettent aussi en vedette des cochons renommés tels Porky Pig et Piglet.


**STAMPEX et NOVAPEX vont recevoir le statut d’exposition nationale**

Charles J.G. Verge, président de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada, vient d’annoncer que deux expositions régionales canadiennes vont recevoir le statut d’exposition nationale pour une période d’essai d’un an.

Le comité exécutif de La SRPC a accordé à STAMPEX de Toronto et à NOVAPEX de Halifax ce statut, respectivement pour 2005 et 2006. L’obtention du statut permanent sera sujette aux
approval of the Board of Directors of The RPSC.

When final approval is granted, STAMPEX and NOVAPEX will join the Edmonton Spring National, ORAPEX, (Ottawa); the annual ROYAL*ROYALE, held in various locations Canada; VANPEX (Vancouver), and PIPEX when it is held in Canada as Canadian national shows.

Charles Verge “is delighted that we are now looking at a sea-to-sea coverage of national shows. Which adds to the growing number of national exhibitions in Canada.” Collectors he said “will be even better served.”

Verge says “the growth of exhibiting in Canada has been underscored by the growth of the number of national-level shows from a low of three in 1997 to seven eight years later.” It “clearly shows the stamp hobby is obviously not in demise as some would suggest.”

STAMPEX is the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association/Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Association (CSDA/GTAPA) show that is held at the Queen Elizabeth Building on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds in Toronto. STAMPEX 2005 runs October 14-16.

NOVAPEX, the annual stamp exhibition and bourse of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club, is held in the Halifax neighbour city of Dartmouth. NOVAPEX 2006 will be staged at the Dartmouth Sportsplex September 15-17, 2006.

Contact for exhibitors and dealers for STAMPEX 2005 is Peter Butler, 143 Glenmore Road, Toronto, ON M4L 3M2; telephone: 416-690-4666; or e-mail: <pbutler@ilap.com>. Contact for NOVAPEX 2006 is Michael Peach, 100 Lake Drive, Bedford, NS B4A 1H9; telephone: 902-832-1662; FAX: 902-832-3294; e-mail: <michael.peach@ns.sympatico.ca>.

WASHINGTON 2006: HOTEL RESERVATIONS BRISK

Reservations continue to be accepted for all seven hotels offering W2006 visitors a discount rate of up to 40%.

They can be made online at the W2006 web site, or by mail by requesting an application form and forwarding it to the Washington 2006 Hotel Reservation Bureau.

The discounted rooms are only available from May 24 - June 5; otherwise regular room rates apply depending on the hotel selected.

Specific questions about hotel arrangements of the reservation process may be phoned directly to the Bureau at (330) 425-9330.
When you receive this issue of the magazine, you will still have time to pack your bags and organize a trip to our 77th Convention in London, Ontario. I hope you will join us May 27-29 at the London Convention Centre, 300 York Street, London.

Unlike many other hobbies, ours is one where most of its participants are over 40. Because of this demographic, we tend to see more than our fair share of deaths and incapacitating illnesses. The recent passing of two stalwarts of philately, Kasimir Bileski and Bernard Lavallée, reminded me how many of the current leaders of stamp societies and clubs, including The RPSC, have been around for years and sometimes decades and we think they will be around for decades to come. We don’t do succession planning.

It is not unknown for individuals to be secretary or treasurer of their local club for twenty years or more and to establish a pattern by which the club runs smoothly but when, unexpectedly, they must be replaced, the club leaders are at a loss as to what to do and how to get the club’s papers, bank accounts or archives back into the hands of the club. Consequently, I urge you to look at establishing a succession plan for your club’s officers, if not for its executive. This way you will be more secure, better serve your members and not caught at the last minute dealing with financial or legal problems that might have been averted should action have been taken earlier.

In the last issue, I asked for the financial support of members for a project to digitalise The Canadian Philatelist. I am pleased to report that we are two-thirds of the way there. For those of you still thinking of supporting the project please do so. The RPSC Foundation will give you a tax receipt for your contribution.

I would like to take this opportunity to convey to our legal advisor, secretary and former President, Harry Sutherland, RDP, FRPSC, the Society’s best wishes and congratulations on the occasion of his 75th birthday, April 26.

Après la lecture de ce magazine, vous avez encore le temps de faire vos malles et organiser un voyage pour assister à notre 77e Convention à London (Ontario). J’espère que vous vous joindrez à nous les 27-29 mai au Centre de conventions de London au 300, rue York, London.

Contrairement à la majorité des autres passe-temps, beaucoup des adeptes de la philatélie ont plus de 40 ans. Les mortalités et les maladies qui nous rendent incapable de continuer nos activités sont un trait prédominant de ce type de démographie. Les décès récents de deux importants individus de notre passe-temps, Bernard Lavallée et Kasimir Bileski, me rappellent combien de dirigeants actuels de nos clubs et sociétés, incluant La SRPC, sont en poste depuis des années voir même des décades et nous croyons qu’ils seront encore en poste pour plusieurs autres décades. On ne fait pas de planification de succession.

Il n’est pas inusuel pour des individus d’être secrétaire ou trésorier de leur club local pour vingt ans ou plus et d’établir une mode de travail par lequel le club fonctionne bien. Mais, lorsque tout d’un coup, ils doivent être remplacés, les dirigeants des clubs sont souvent pris à dépourvu à savoir quoi faire et comment obtenir le retour des documents, des comptes de banque ou des archives dans les mains du club. Je vous enjoint donc de mettre en place un plan de succession pour les officiers, voir même l’exécutif de votre club. Si vous prenez action vous vous sentirez plus à l’aise, vous servirez mieux vos membres et vous éviterez potentiellement des problèmes financiers ou légaux.

Dans le dernier numéro, j’ai demandé pour une aide financière de nos membres pour un projet de numérisation du Philatéliste canadien. Il me fait plaisir de vous informer que nous sommes aux deux-tiers de notre but. Pour ceux d’entre vous qui pensez encore à supporter le projet, s’il vous plaît faites-le. La Fondation de l’SRPC vous donnera un reçu d’impôts.

J’aimerais prendre l’occasion pour offrir à notre conseiller légal, secrétaire et ancien président les meilleurs vœux de La Société à l’occasion de son 75e anniversaire de naissance le 26 avril dernier.
77th Annual Convention & Exhibition of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada
Canada's National Postage Stamp Exhibition and Marketplace

Hours: Friday & Saturday 10a.m. - 5p.m.
Sunday 10a.m. - 4 p.m.

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Visit the website for more information at:
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NAMES / NOMS

- John G. Fearn • INTERESTS: Canada, GB, Badminton, Cricket, Methodist
- Don C. Ross • INTERESTS: Canadian, US, USSR
- Harry Stein • INTERESTS: Canada, Africa
- Richard M. Mason • INTERESTS:
- Hugh T. Bremley • INTERESTS: Everything, Victorian stamps, 1-5 dollars
- Dennis R Short • INTERESTS: early and provencial including revenue

- Barbara Bogdanow • INTERESTS:
- George M. Murphy • INTERESTS: NS PEI NB NF stamps
- Matthew Barr • INTERESTS: Canadian Mint and Used
- Robert Guthrie • INTERESTS: Canada, GB, Laos, Iceland, Space, Maks, F.D.C. Canada

Accomodations
Hotel accommodations are available to suit every taste and budget. Early booking is advised since there are many activities in London during this time period.

- Hilton London
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  1-800-668-9999
- Comfort Inn Downtown
  1-800-424-4242
- Residence Inn By Marriott
  1-877-477-8483
- Station Park All Suite Hotel
  1-800-561-4574
- Idlewyld Inn
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- Best Western Lamplighter Inn
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- Ramada Inn
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- Radisson Hotel and Suites
  1-519-668-7900
- Howard Johnson Hotel
  1-519-681-1550

* indicates a hotel where a block of rooms has been reserved for Royal 2005 Royale

May - June / Mai - Juin 2005 183
**Challenge Factor?**

When will jury members stop equalling “Challenge factor” with “Difficulty of acquisition”? Nowadays practically anybody with enough dollar bills can ask a dealer to get the material available on a particular subject and after some time have enough of it to mount an exhibit of quality. Where is the challenge?

The first challenge to consider is the subject of a collection; some are quite common, others show a level of originality that place the exhibit in a class by itself! This is particularly evident in thematic presentations. Postal history or traditional (country) collections might benefit with a less conventional approach.

Another challenge is the reason why the exhibit is presented. This means that a potential juror or a visitor has to read with great attention the first two pages of the exhibit, or the synopsis, as the case may be, to be certain the exhibitor is not penalized.

Within that perspective, one must not presume the intention of the exhibitor: does he want to go National or International with his exhibit? I have read* about the fact that the vermeil or gold medals, at National level in particular, are seldom given to exhibits of fewer than 5 frames because those medals open the door to the International level.

Still in that line, who better than the exhibitor, can determine if his presentation is better served with three or even four frames? Why deprive him of the gold if the exhibit deserves it?

All this is a challenge not easily dealt with, I agree, but still worthy of the thoughts of any jurty at any level of exhibition.

**Ben. Carrier (R-042)**

* The Canadian Philatelist, (Sept-Oct, pp.306-7)

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**Quel défi?**

Quand les membres d’un jury vont-ils cesser d’égaler le « Facteur défi » avec « Difficulté d’acquisition »?

De nos jours presque n’importe qui, avec un porte-feuille bien garni peut demander à son marchand préféré de lui procurer le matériel pertinent à un sujet donné et après quelque temps, en avoir suffisamment pour monter un exhibit de qualité. Où est le défi?

Un premier défi à considérer est le choix d’une collection; quelques sujets sont communs, d’autres montrent un niveau d’originalité qui va mettre la présentation dans une classe à part. Ceci s’applique particulièrement à la collection thématique. L’histoire postale ou la collection traditionnelle (de pays) pourraient bénéficier d’une approche moins conventionnelle.

Un autre défi est celui de la raison qui motive la présentation. Cela implique qu’un juré ou le visiteur, se doivent de lire avec attention les deux premières pages de l’exhibit, ou le synopsis selon le cas, afin de ne pas pénaliser l’exposant.

Dans cette perspective, il ne faut pas présumer des intention de l’exposant:

désirer-t-il aller au National ou à l’International avec cette présentation? J’ai lu* que les médailles de vermeil ou d’or, particulièrement au niveau national, sont rarement données à des exhibits de moins de 5 cadres parce que ces médailles qualifient pour le niveau international.

Toujours dans cet ordre d’idées, qui, mieux que l’exposant, peut déterminer si la présentation est mieux servie par 3 ou même 4 cadres? Pourquoi ne pas lui donner de l’or si l’exhibit le mérite?

Je concède que ce qui précède constitue un défi pas facile à trancher, mais qui mérite la réflexion de n’importe quel jury, quel que soit le niveau de compétition.

**Benoit Carrier (R-042)**

* Le philatéliste canadien, (Sept-Oct. pp. 306-7)
Dear Sir:

I have been reading a great deal lately about the long term effects of the self-adhesive stamps being issued by many countries around the world, and in particular Canada. Apparently over a period of years the stamps deteriorate due to the self-adhesive glue, and I would hate to have hundreds of dollars invested in current issue samps only to find they are worthless and nothing more than garbage in a few years. When I am no longer able to participate in our hobby, I intend to leave my collection with my grandson whom I hope I can get interested enough to continue with my collection, and enjoy the hobby as much as I have over the years.

I am appealing to The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada to lobby Canada Post, and the Federal Minister responsible for Canada Post to reconsider their policy in issuing these stamps. They will not listen to individuals but may listen to a national body such as The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. I am quite certain self-adhesive stamps cost much more to produce, and the Crown Corporation could profit more by reverting back to water activated glue on stamps. I realize they may be more convenient for the general public to use but on the other hand, I am sure if they were to lose the philatelic business because of their policy, they would not enjoy the bottom line profit they have enjoyed for the past few years. I understand several countries have already discontinued using self-adhesive paper for their stamps because of the effects they have already had from their philatelic customers.

Sincerely
Don Hickson

Help Promote W2006

You are the best person to help spread the word about Washington 2006! We ask everyone to share show information with your philatelic friends and organizations and encourage them to publicize this once-a-decade event. Contact Tom Fortunato for W2006 logo graphics, brochures, ads, etc. stamptmf@frontiernet.net.

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Demandes

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Cash-in

Stop by and say hi! Marge hopes to be there to meet you."
BERNARD LAVALLÉE, FRPSC: 1917-2005

C’est avec tristesse que la communauté philatélique a appris le décès de Bernard Lavallée, survenu à Montréal le 19 janvier dernier, à l’âge de 87 ans. Né le 11 mars 1917, monsieur Lavallée fit des études en ébénisterie à l’École du meuble en 1937, puis des études en architecture à l’École des beaux-arts (où il fut diplômé en 1946). Fellow de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (élu en 1991), président de l’Union philatélique de Montréal pendant plusieurs années et ancien directeur de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada et de la Fédération québécoise de philatélie.


Ses intérêts en philatélie étaient nombreux. On pense en particulier aux timbres militaires suisses (1914-1918 et 1939-1945), à l’architecture et à plusieurs autres thématiques (châteaux, cathédrales, cartes à jouer, dentelles, forêts, trains, sécurité routière, communications, etc.). Pour ce qui est des collections traditionnelles, il y avait le Canada, l’Allemagne (et ses colonies), la Belgique, la Grèce, la Hollande et la Suisse.

Il a donné des conférences (entre autres sur comment monter une collection thématique, en 1988, ainsi que sur Le Corbusier et Frank Lloyd Wright, en 1993), évalué des dizaines de collections, exposé à maintes reprises ses propres pages (pour lesquelles il a récolté de nombreuses médailles), rédigé plusieurs articles (notamment pour Les Cahiers de l’Académie et pour Philatélie Québec). Enfin, il a souvent été juge pour des expositions philatéliques.

Monsieur Lavallée accordait une grande importance à l’étude philatélique. Il était féro de littérature à ce sujet et n’hésitait pas à faire venir de l’étranger des livres spécialisés. Il était aussi abonné à différents magazines. Mais on retiendra surtout qu’il était un véritable passionné. Même s’il était presque nonagénaire, son œil pétillait toujours chaque fois qu’il causait de son hobby préféré avec d’autres collectionneurs et son plaisir était communicatif.

Il laisse dans le deuil son épouse (Fernande), ses enfants (Michel, Marie, François et Jean), ses petits-enfants, ainsi que de nombreux parents et amis.

Jean-Pierre Durand

ADVERTISING DEADLINE

for the September/October issue of The Canadian Philatelist is July 3, 2005

LA DATE LIMITE

pour soumettre septembre/octobre pour Le Philatéliste canadien est le 3 juillet, 2005

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

May - June / Mai - Juin 2005 187
**EDOUARD (ED) BEAUBIEN: 1923-2004**

Ed Beaubien of Orleans, Ontario, died on June 23, 2004 but it was only recently that we learned of his death. All who knew him will be saddened to hear the news. Mr. Beaubien was a one-time officer of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada responsible for managing the chapter medals and the Society’s slide programmes. He served in this capacity from June 1987 until the end of 1991. The duties were then divided with George MacManus of Ottawa appointed Manager of the Society’s medals and Kimmo Salonen of Port Carling, Ontario, Manager of the Society’s slide programmes.

Mr. Beaubien, who was 81 years old when he passed away, was active in the Knights of Columbus and the Royal Canadian Legion. Besides his philatelic interests he was also a skilled craftsman in woodworking and an expert in court mounting military medals.

Surviving are his wife, the former Theresa Arsensault, three daughters and six sons. The Society extends its sympathy to Mrs. Beaubien and the family.

By James Kraemer

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**DR. MIET KAMIENSKI: 1915-2005**

Miet Kamienski was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba on October 21, 1915 of Polish parents. His legal name was Mieczyslaw. Miet is a short form of Mietek, as he was called at home.

He was raised in a home where patriotism to the old country was valued. He maintained close ties with the Polish community throughout his entire life. In 1939 when the war broke out Miet was visiting Poland. Returning to Canada was not an easy task during the war when everything was in disarray. After a lengthy journey under German bombs he managed to cross the Latvian border and through Scandinavia and Britain came back to Canada.

During WWII Miet attended the University of Toronto. Having graduated with a degree in dentistry, he opened a private practice in Scarborough, Ontario, which he maintained for the rest of his life. He worked very hard with his newly married wife at his side to build up a clientele. It was not an easy task at a time when there were no dental plans. Dr. Kamienski was known for his caring attitude towards patients. Those requiring immediate attention always got the necessary treatment whether they were able to pay for the service or not.

For the most of his professional life Miet was so busy that he didn’t have much time for hobbies. He turned to stamp collecting when he was in his mid-forties. Collecting stamps of Poland seemed to be a natural choice. With time, he restricted his interests to specific areas. He formed several specialized collections, among them: Poland 1720 - 1923, The Krakow Issue of Poland 1919-1920, The Western Ukraine 1919-1920 and Central Lithuania. Those collections, exhibited nationally and internationally, brought him several awards.

Miet started philatelic judging from regional shows and then progressed to the national and international levels. At a national scene he held accreditations from The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and from the Association of Polish Philatelists in Poland. His international judging started at CAPEX ’78 then served on the judging panels at POLSKA ’93 and CAPEX ’96.

Dr. Kamienski published several articles in the *Bulletin of Polonus*...
Charles Arnold – ”Chuck” or “Charles” to family and neighbours and “Charlie” to us philatelists – died March 30, 2005 as a result of a highway accident. At the time of the accident, Charlie and his wife Betty were near Golden, BC on the way to the Edmonton Spring Stamp Show, where Charlie was to judge. There was an empty chair at the show’s critique in honour of Charlie.

After operating Arnold’s Bakery for many years, Charlie was a real estate salesman with Henderson Realty. He retired in 1993, and devoted his time to stamps, gardening, bridge and solitaire, and the Arnold family. For many years, he was an usher at his church and also a motorcycle rider.

Charlie was a member of both the Vancouver Island Philatelic Society and the Greater Victoria Philatelic Society, and had been president of both clubs. He was a regular attendee at the weekly Muffin Break meetings. He collected British Empire and Commonwealth stamps. He specialized in cancels and postmarks, and in separation of printing shades. Amongst his favourites were the stamps of early New Zealand and Canada’s Large Queens, and Canadian socked-on-the-nose town postmarks. Charlie was a judge who learned at every show, and happily discussed exhibits with exhibitors – trying to help them with their collections and presentations.

Charlie was both a student and a teacher of philately. “Inquisitive” has been used to describe him generally, and that word surely applied to his stamp collecting life. He was a true enthusiast, and very positive. All his stamp friends have remarked on his enthusiasm. His response to explanations and news was always a cheery, positive “Yes!”

Charlie is survived by his wife Elizabeth, daughter Sandra and sons Gary, Don, and Craig – their spouses and seven grandchildren, and his brothers Bruce and William. Predeceased by his brother Hugh. We extend our sympathy to Charlie’s entire, loving family.

By JJ Danielski
**CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY**
Chapter 76, Jan Bart Judacina Study Group, meets on the 2nd Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m., at Lipa Green Bldg., 4600 Bathurst St., Willowdale, ON. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, 33-260 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, ON M5A 1N1. (416) 635-1749.

**CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to May 8-9:30 p.m. Dempsey Community Centre, Ottawa, ON. Tom Barber (613) 736-9741.

**CANADIAN FORCES BASE TRENTON**
Chapter 89 meeting on the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to June at the Trenton Seniors’ Club (Club 105) at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets at 6:35 p.m. Contact: G.A. Baris at (613) 394-2024, M. Leedham at (613) 392-7462 or S. Taylor at (613) 393-4320.

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

**COLBORNE STAMP CLUB**
Chapter 205 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. in the Seniors’ Drop-In, V ourneen “Buff” Jack Memorial Centre, 14 Victoria St. Contact: B. McNeil at (613) 392-1307.

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

**DELTA STAMP CLUB**
Club meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Beach Grove Elementary School, 5955 17A Ave., Tsawwassen, BC. Contact Keith Meyer, President, #7-1100-66th St, Delta, BC V4L 2N2.

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

**EDMONTON STAMP CLUB**
Edmonton’s Chapter 6 meetings held every other Mon., Sept. to June at 7 p.m., at St. Joseph High School cafeteria (one needs entrance). (780) 309-100. Contact: Box 399, Edmonton, AB T5J 2B6. Keith Spencer (780) 437-1287 or e-mail amehench@telusplanet.net.

**ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB**
Chapter 154 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December) at 7:30 p.m. at 5050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON. Contact: David L. Newman, President, at 1165 Wigle Ave, Windsor, ON, N9C 3M0. Tel.: (519) 977-5967. E-mail: lacumo@cogeco.ca.

**FELON STAMP CLUB**
The club meets on the second Monday of each month at 7 p.m. at Fenelon Falls Baptist Church on Colbourne Street in Fenelon Falls. For more information, contact President, Harry Pearson, at 5 Heritage Way - Unit 5, Lindsay, ON, K9V 5Y6.

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

**FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB**
Chapter 148 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Hugh John Fleming Forestry Centre, 1350 Regent St. Contact Ron Smith, 12 Château Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2, (506) 453-1792, e-mail: rsmith0225@rogers.com

**FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR’S SOCIETY**
Meets the 1st Thurs, except July and August, at 7 PM at the CN Pensioners Centre, 1 Curry Street. Contact Mike Lighton at (506) 389-8083 or PO Box 302, Moncton, NB E1C 8L4

**GREAT VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Chapter 52 meets on the 3rd Fri. at 7:30 p.m. at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programs prevail. Contact Don Dundee, 928 Clairmont Ave., Victoria, BC V8Y 1K3, (604) 658-8458.

**HAMILTON STAMP CLUB**
Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Mon., except July, August and December at 5:30 p.m. Location: 320 Bay Street (southwest corner of Bay St and Adelaide St), 13th floor, Toronto, ON, M5H 4A6. These are the premises of Canaccord Capital Corporation. Contact Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcn.org or online at: www.hwcn.org/opd9

**INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - CANADIAN BRANCH**
Chapter 82 meets on the 3rd Thursday of the month (except July, August and December) at 5:30 p.m. Location: 320 Bay Street (southwest corner of Bay St and Adelaide St), 13th floor, Toronto, ON, M5H 4A6. These are the premises of Canaccord Capital Corporation. Contact Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcn.org or online at: www.hwcn.org/opd9

**KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
KPS has changed its name to the Kawartha Stamp Club Chapter 58, The Kawartha Stamp Club, meets on the second and fourth Tuesday of every month (except July and August) at 6:30 p.m. at the Immanuel Alliance Church, 1600 Sherbrook Street West, Peterborough, ON K9J 6X4

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

**KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB**
Chapter 7 meets 4th Wed. except July, Aug. and Dec. in the library of John McGreggor Secondary School, 300 Cecil, Chatham, ON, at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Allan Butts, 43 Stadbury Dr., Chatham, ON N7L 1X1

**KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB**
Chapter C-196 meets the 1st Wed. in the back of the Anglican Church on Russell St. at 7:30. Contact the club at Box 192, Kincardine, ON N2Z 2Y7 or call John Cortan at (519) 352-1052.

**KINGSTON STAMP CLUB**
Meets 7-9 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May at the Ongwanda Resource Centre, 191 Portsmouth Ave. Free parking and wheelchair access. Consignment table, auctions, bonfire, OXFAM and trading. Contact President Bob Chadwick, 31 Abbey Dawn Drive, Bath, ON K0H 1G0. Tel: (613) 352-1052.

**KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY**
Chapter 11 meets 2nd Wed. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: James Oliver, P.O. Box 4001, Eastwood Square PO, Kitchener, ON N2H 659, (519) 893-4092

**LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB**
Chapter 33 meets the 2nd Wed. and last Fri., Sept. to June at the Herb Carlott Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, ON, 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary D. Lein, 232 Dease St., Thunder Bay, ON P7C 2H8.
OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 pm, September to June at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario. Contact: Richard Logan, President, 213 Beech Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1Y 3T3 or dicklogan@rogers.com

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB
Chapter 191 meets the 3rd Wed. at 7 pm 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 programs at regular meeting. at 7:30 pm. Speakers, mini auctions, prizes, contests, dealers. Contact: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 2013, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X5

PERTH STAMP CLUB
Meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. Sept. to June, 7:30 pm. in McMartin House, 475 Comox Rd. (A.J.), 69 Harvey St., Perth, ON K7H 1X1

R.A. STAMP CLUB – OTTAWA
Chapter 41 meets every Mon., except June to Aug. at 7:30 pm at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON K1H 7X1. Contact: (613) 430-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 10 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., Sept. to May, 7-10 pm at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Corrona st., Contact: Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

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

ST. JOHN PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 94 meets the 2nd Thurs. except July and Aug., 7:00 pm at Holy Cross Secondary, St. John's, NF A1B 2S4, (902) 279-5251. st-john@sympatico.ca

T.B.H. STAMP CLUB
Chapter 3 meets on the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 pm 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 3 meets on the 1st Mon. of the month, except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. in a member’s house. New members or visitors are always welcome. For further information, call Joachim (Jake) Doehler at 416-438-4862.

TIER ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets the 2nd Thurs, Sept. and Aug. at 7:30 p.m. at the Robson/committee 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 n° 3 de la Société se réunit à 19 h 00 tous les 2e et 4e mardis de septembre à juin à 4110, 8e Avenue, Montréal, QC H2A 3C4. Les réunions se tiennent les 2e et 4e mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l’église St-Roch, 4740 8e avenue, porte no 10, Charlesbourg. Les réunions sont gratuites. (514) 874-4121. Information, écrire à l’adresse suivante: S.P.Q., C.P. 2023, QC G1K 7M9

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RÊVE SUD
Société membre No. 19. Réunions régulières tenus les 2es et 4es lundis débutant en septembre pour se terminer le 2e lundi de juin. De 19h à 21h. Centre culturel, 100 øuest, rue St-Laurant, Longueil, QC. Secrétaire Bernard Damereau.

SAUGEN STAMP CLUB
Meets on the 1st Tues.at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: PO Box 11, Clifford, ON N0G 1M0. E-mail: pany@sympatico.ca, Club President Peter Kritz, RR3, Hanover, ON N4N 3B9. (519) 364-4752. Club Secretary Jim Measures, PO Box 11, Clifford, ON N0G 1M0, (519) 372-8265

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB
Chapter 92 The Stratford Stamp Club meets on the 4th Thursday from September to June (except December when it meets on the 3rd Thursday), 7pm at the Stratford Kiwanis Community Centre, 11 Lakeside Drive, Stratford, Ontario. There is something of interest for all ages from beginner to the advance collector. Visitors are always welcome. For more information please send inquiries to the following address: Stratford Stamp Club, Suite 273, 356 Ontario Street, Stratford, ON N5A 7X6

SUDbury STAMP CLUB
Chapter 85 meets on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, September through June at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Delki Dozzi Playground Fieldhouse. Slides, presentations, auction. Contact: Edward O’Callaghan at P.O. Box 2211, Station A, Sudbury, Ontario, P3A 4S1.

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

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

VAUCLUSE PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 3 meets on the 1st Mon. of the month, except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. in a member’s house. New members or visitors are always welcome. For further information, call Joachim (Jake) Doehler at 416-438-4862.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Chapter 52, meets at 7:30 p.m. on the 4th Thurs at the St. Aidan’s Church Hall, 3707 St. Aidan’s St., Victoria, BC. Contact: R. Clarke, Sec, Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, 205-651 Jolly Pl, Victoria, BC, V8Z 6B9.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

WINNIPeG PHILATELIC SOCIETY
Meets at 7 pm on the 1st. Thurs except July and Aug. Dear Centre of Manitoba, Meeting Room, 285 Pembina Hwy, Contact: Rick Penko, 3793 Violaux Dr., Winnipeg, MB R3J 0A5, e-mail rpenko@escap.ca. ©

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CUB PHILATELIQUE DE LAKESHORE
Chapter 84 meets at St. John the Baptist Church, 233 Ste-Claire Street in Pointe-Claire, on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. Contact: François Brasse, President, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Donval, QC, H9R 4N5. J’le chapitre 84, se réunit tous les jeudis du début septembre à fin juin, à 19h30. Les réunions ont lieu à l’Église St. John the Baptist, le 233 rue Ste-Claire à Pointe-Claire. Information: François Brasse, Président, Case Postale 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5.
**REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RégIONaux**

**April 30, 2005:** The Apple Country Stamp Show (sponsored by the Colborne Stamp Club) will be held at the Royal Canadian Legion, 92 King St. E., Colborne (use exit 497 from highway 401). Show hours: 10 AM to 4 PM. Free admission and parking. Exhibits, 10 dealers, consignment table, youth booth, door prizes and refreshments. For more information contact Peter Howe, Box 894, Trenton K8V 5R8 or call (613) 392-4945.

**May 14th, 2005:** NYPEX 2005: will be held on Saturday, at the Carnegie Centennial Arena, 580 Finch Avenue West (1 1/2 blocks west of Bathurst) Toronto, ON from 10:00am to 4:30pm. This year we will be adding competitive exhibitors. No admission charge. We are continuing to put more emphasis on our youth program, as we believe a pro-active participation is needed to attract new and younger members. With membership of over 100, we believe the NYPS is the largest philatelic society in the Toronto area. For more information about NYPEX or the Society, please call Art Halpert at 416-643-2020 (weekdays) or 416-499-4406 (evenings/weekends) or e-mail ahalpert@sympatico.ca

**May 29, 2005:** The Owen Sound Stamp Club Show and Bourse is being held in the Sound Room at the Harry Lumley Bayshore Community Centre, 1900 3rd Ave East, Owen Sound, ON. Hours are 9:30am to 4pm. Events are Exhibits, Dealers, Buy, Sell and Trade philatelic materials and a silent auction. Contact Bob Watson bobw101@sympatico.ca or Bob Ford robford@big.on.ca

**June 4, 2005:** Sudbury Stamp Show, put on by the Sudbury Stamp Club at Foyer Tom Davies Square, 650 Granville St., Sudbury ON. 10:00AM to 4:00PM Daily, admission is free. Featuring dealers, exhibits, drawings, consignment table, refreshments. For more info Dan McInnis, Box 2063 Stn A Sudbury, ON P3A 4R5, 705-566-0293.

**Aug. 27, 2005:** MUSPEX 2005 will be held at the Muskoka Riverside Inn, Eclerstone Dr., Bracebridge, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Dealers in attendance. Display of material from members’ collections. Free Parking, Contact (705)645-3330 or e-mail eltonander@sympatico.ca for further information.

**Oct 1-2, 2005:** VICPES, sponsored by the Greater Victoria and Vancouver Island Philatelic Stamp Societies, will be held at the Holiday Inn of Victoria, 3020 Blanshard Street, Victoria, British Columbia. 16 page frames. Adults $5.00 per frame. Juniors $1.00 per entry. Admission by donation. 16 dealer bourse. Hours: Saturday 10:00 am to 5:30 pm; Sunday 9:30 am to 4:00 pm with awards presentation at 3:30 pm. For further information, please contact Don Shorting, Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, BC, V8R 6N4 Tel: (250) 721-1940.

**October 15, 2005:** BRUNEP 2005, Moncton, NB. Details to follow at a later date.

**INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES**

**April 21-24, 2005:** Pacific Explorer 2005 World Stamp Expo, Sydney, Australia. Canadian Commissioner: Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788, Station “D”, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8 Tel.: (613) 738-2770; Fax: (613) 738-7863; e-mail:verge@sympatico.ca. Deadline for entries has passed.

**October 30 - November 5, 2005:** International Stamp Exhibition being held in Santo Domingo in the Dominican Republic. Commissioner for this Show is Harry Sutherland, 10 Summerhill Avenue, Toronto M4T 1A8. Phone: 416-921-2073, Fax: 416-921-1282, E-mail: vgg4@sympatico.ca

**May 27 – June 3, 2006:** World Philatelic Exhibition under the FIP auspices WASHINGTON 2006. Bulletin #1 and Entry Form available now (deadline for entries June 1, 2005) Qualifications for exhibits: vermeil at national level, Youth – silver-bronze, One Frame – 80 points. Open Class – commissioner’s statement confirming quality of exhibit. Entry fee: US $55 per frame/entry. Youth Class – free of charge. Get in touch with your Commissioner today. Dr. John Powell, for Manitoba and West, 5822 143rd Street, Edmonton, Alberta T6H 4E8, tel: 780-435-7006, email: johnpowell@shaw.ca. Dr. JJ Danielski, for Ontario and East, 71 Gennela Square, Toronto, Ontario M1B 5M7, tel: 416-283-2047, email: j.j.danielski@sympatico.ca

**PUBLICIZE YOUR STAMP SHOW!**

*It’s a free service provided by your Society.*

Simply send details to the National Office. See mailing and email addresses at bottom of page 133 in this issue.
It is probably fair to say that Canada’s enactment of the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act on January 1, 2001 has had a greater impact on collectors of used Canadian postage stamps than any federal legislation since Confederation. This Act sets out ground rules of how private sector organizations may collect, use, or disclose personal information in the course of their commercial activities.

The Act applies to personal information about customers or employees that is collected or disclosed by the federally regulated sector in the course of commercial activities and to information sold across provincial boundaries. On January 1, 2004 the arm of the Act was extended to include the collection, use, or disclosure of personal information in the course of any commercial activity within a province, including provincially regulated organizations.

Effectively what this means is that businesses and other organizations in Canada that formerly gave away or sold the used stamps on their incoming mail to collectors are no longer able or willing to do so. Instead, the envelopes in which they receive their mail are consigned to paper shredders and millions of used stamps and covers end up as paper spaghetti. Is this overkill in the name of privacy protection?

I may be missing something here but what possible information, other than perhaps establishing a connection between a company and its clients, can be gleaned from these envelopes that is not readily available from other sources such as telephone books, city directories, or the internet?

One commercial organization that may stand to gain financially as a result of this legislation is Canada Post – at least in the short run. Collectors who want cancelled stamps for their

Il est sans doute juste d’affirmer que la Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels et des documents électroniques, entrée en vigueur le 1er janvier 2001, a eu une portée plus grande sur les collectionneurs de timbres-poste canadiens usagés que n’importe quelle autre législation fédérale depuis la Confédération. Cette loi établit des règles sur la façon dont les organisations du secteur privé peuvent rassembler, utiliser ou révéler des renseignements personnels au cours de leurs activités commerciales.

La Loi s’applique aux renseignements personnels, rassemblés ou fournis sur des clients ou des employés, dans un secteur régi par une réglementation fédérale, au cours d’activités commerciales et sur la vente interprovinciale de renseignements. Le 1er janvier 2004, le pouvoir de la Loi s’est étendu à la collecte, à l’utilisation et au dévoilement de renseignements personnels, au cours de n’importe quelle activité commerciale, à l’intérieur d’une province, incluant les activités des organisations placées sous réglementation provinciale.

Dans les faits, cela signifie que les entreprises et les autres organisations, au Canada, qui autrefois donnaient ou vendaient à des collectionneurs, des timbres usagés, prélevés sur leur courrier, ne peuvent plus ou ne veulent plus le faire. Les enveloppes contenant le courrier prennent maintenant la destination de la déchiquetuse d’où des millions de timbres et d’enveloppes ressortent sous forme de spaghettis en papier. S’agirait-il d’une surdéstruction effectuée au nom de la protection de la vie privée?

Quelque chose m’échappe peut-être, mais mis à part un lien à faire entre une entreprise et un client, quels renseignements, outre ceux qui sont faciles à trouver dans un annuaire téléphonique, un répertoire de ville ou internet, pourraient être révélés sur une enveloppe?

Une des seules entreprises commerciales qui pourraient bénéficier de cette loi - du moins, à court terme - est Postes Canada. Les collectionneurs qui veulent des timbres oblitérés pour leur collection
collections are now essentially forced to purchase unused copies and either have them cancelled to order or use them to send letters to themselves. The cost associated with this practice is probably not prohibitive for adult collectors but what about youngsters?

Will youngsters have the spending money or take time and make the effort to go through this rather involved routine to obtain a used stamp? More importantly, what will happen to the postal history discipline?

Postal historians now spend hours researching and documenting the histories of old covers whose end will inevitably come if no new additions are generated for future collectors to study.

One need look only at past issues of The Canadian Philatelist to see how much postal history information has been written up by a dedicated corps of volunteer authors for the benefit of fellow collectors.

Continuing this unselfish tradition of publishing their research are the motivated individuals who write about this fascinating philatelic aspect. Many writers in our journal have stayed the course and all too seldom do we thank them for their efforts. I want to remedy this oversight here and now and on behalf of all our readers express our heartfelt appreciation for sharing your work with us!

Many of the writers whose articles appear in this journal have been with us for many years and to them our special thanks. But they will not be with us forever and we must encourage seldom or unpublished writers to commit their research to paper. It is stating the obvious but without a corps of volunteer writers, there would be no journal.

One of our stalwarts, George Arfken, who makes his home in the south of Florida, writes about a seldom seen aspect of postal history in this issue: Registered Parcel Post. George has authored several books on a number of philatelic topics and we are fortunate that he continues to take an interest in writing short articles suitable for a publication such as The Canadian Philatelist.

Another long-time contributor writing under the pseudonym “Napoleon” goes a step beyond... 

doivent maintenant en acheter des neufs et les faire oblitérer ou les utiliser pour s’envoyer une lettre à eux-mêmes. Les coûts ainsi occasionnés ne sont sans doute pas prohibitifs pour des adultes, mais qu’en est-il des jeunes?

Auront-ils l’argent de poche nécessaire, prendront-ils le temps ou feront-ils l’effort de s’astreindre à une telle routine pour obtenir des timbres usagés? Plus important encore, qu’arrivera-t-il de la discipline appelée histoire postale?

Les historiens de la poste passent des heures à chercher et à documenter les faits historiques relatifs à de vieilles enveloppes. Lorsqu’il n’y aura plus de vieilles enveloppes à étudier, ce sera la fin inévitable de cette discipline.

Il suffit de jeter un coup d’oeil aux anciens numéros du Philatéliste canadien pour se rendre compte à quel point l’histoire postale a été écrite par un contingent dévoué d’auteurs bénévoles au profit de leurs compagnons collectionneurs.

Les personnes enthousiastes qui écrivent au sujet de cette facette de la philatélie perpétuent une tradition de générosité. Bien des auteurs de notre périodique ont maintenu la course et nous ne les remercions pas assez souvent de leurs efforts. Je souhaite réparer une telle négligence dès maintenant, au nom de tous nos lecteurs, et exprimer la plus sincère gratitude pour le partage que ces auteurs font des résultats de leurs recherches.

Plusieurs d’entre ceux qui écrivent dans le Philatéliste canadien participent depuis de nombreuses années. Nous leur adressons des remerciements particuliers. Mais ils ne seront pas toujours avec nous. C’est pourquoi l’invitation est lancée à ceux qui n’ont pas souvent été publiés ou qui ne l’ont jamais été de soumettre leurs articles. Ceci peut sembler un truisme, mais sans un bassin de journalistes bénévoles, il n’y aurait pas de magazine.

George Arfken, un de nos inconditionnels, qui a fait du sud de la Floride son lieu de résidence, traite, dans le présent numéro, d’un aspect de l’histoire postale dont on n’entend pas souvent parler : les paquets par poste recommandé. George est l’auteur de quelques livres sur différents sujets philatéliques, aussi sommes nous privilégiés du fait que l’écriture de courts articles, qui conviennent à un périodique comme Le philatéliste canadien, l’intéresse toujours.

Un autre de nos collaborateurs de longue date, qui écrit sous le pseudonyme «Napoléon», va un peu...
merely penning a regular column. He will respond to readers who may have a special interest in the topic he discusses and will provide them with the relevant electronic image that his correspondents may use for their further research. It is a most generous gesture on his part.

The name Michael Madesker is familiar to anyone who has been a member of our Society for any length of time. He continues his Transcribing Sounds series with a further article on the Hebrew alphabet.

Although Ken Lewis has been with us since 2001, the native Welshman who lives in Swansea is a relative newcomer to the pages of The Canadian Philatelist. We sincerely hope that a new editor in years to come will count Ken among the magazine’s old-timers.

I mentioned above the importance of attracting new writers to the magazine and I am pleased to be able to introduce Kathleen Ralph in this issue. Kathleen, who writes about attracting youngsters to our hobby, is not only a new addition to our list of able authors but also a young one judging by the age of her daughter. Her topic could not be more timely and practical. Let us all take to heart the information she shares. With individuals such as Kathleen Ralph in our ranks, and in time, we hope, her young daughter, our hobby faces a bright future despite the questionable actions of our well-meaning federal legislators.

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May - June / Mai - Juin 2005 195
Mailboxes: Urban Street Furniture in Canada

by Bianca Gendreau (ISBN 0-660-19335-3). Published by Canadian Museum of Civilization, Gatineau, Quebec, Mercury Series, Paper 3. Available in leading bookstores or by calling 819-776-8387 or 1-800-555-5621. E-mail: publications@civilization.ca; by Internet at www.cyberboutique.civilization.ca or by mail at Mail-order Service, Canadian Museum of Civilization, 100 Laurier Street, P.O. Box 3100, Station B, Gatineau, Quebec, J8X 4H2. Soft cover; Retail price $16.95.

After reading this delightful book it would be difficult to disagree with the author that uncovering the history of Canada’s street letter boxes was no easy task. To unravel their story required the author to delve into the Library and Archives Canada files, contemporary newspaper clippings, post office directories, reports of the Postmaster General of Canada, manufacturer directories, local phone books and numerous other sources that promised to shed light on an enigmatic topic. Readers need only refer to the 150 endnotes to appreciate the extensive research required to pen this 60-page volume.

The main body of the text is divided into four sections: Canada’s First Mailboxes, Identification Symbols, Mail Collection, and Canadian Mailbox Models. A brief synopsis at the end of the book summarizes the rationale for the methods used to design Canada’s street letter boxes.

Anyone who has ever wondered what shade of red Canada’s street letter boxes are painted will find the answer in this book. But this expertly written book teaches us much more besides post office trivia.

Many of the book’s illustrations also picture models of seldom photographed mailboxes. Readers will find them a visual treat. One of the most outstanding examples is a photograph of a pillar box dating from the King Edward VIII era. Because this poignant piece of British history ended rather suddenly with the abdication of the love-struck king, not many postal artifacts from Edward’s brief reign exist today.

It is at once obvious that the book’s pages are tastefully illustrated with black-and-white as well as colour photographs, posters and postcards. One can almost imagine that the pages were lifted from a prize-winning philatelic exhibit.

The author tells readers that the book is not the definitive work on this topic and I would agree. For example, in her introduction, the author explains that the first street mailboxes in Toronto appeared in 1859. However, in a letter dated January 10, 1967 the Post Office Department’s J. G. Cunningham, Director of Information and Public Relations, states that Toronto inaugurated street mail pickup in 1852. His letter goes on to indicate that two mailboxes were put into service on June 5, 1852 with a third placed on Toronto’s Yonge Street six days later on June 11, 1852.

Readers are also told that mail in Canada began being sorted on trains in 1854 although railway postal historians such as Lionel Gillam and Lew Ludlow tell us that mail was sorted and cancelled on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad as early as 1853. However, readers should not take these inconsistencies to mean that the author’s research was somehow shoddy or careless. Far from it. Research of esoteric topics such as the findings discussed in this book is necessarily based on information gleaned from numerous different documents produced years ago by individuals who themselves were not infallible.

Although Mailboxes: Urban Street Furniture in Canada may not be the last word on Canada’s pillar and street letter boxes, it is a groundbreaking work that merits our attention. It is the first book published about a little studied aspect of Canadian postal history and deserves a space on the desks and bookshelves of more than just postal historians and philatelists. It deserves a much wider audience and I would not hesitate to recommend this well researched work to anyone who has an interest in Canadian history.

By Tony Shaman
**Compte rendu de livre : Toute une histoire**

**Les boîtes aux lettres canadiennes**

par Bianca Gendreau (ISBN 0-660-19335-3) a été publié par le Musée canadien des civilisations de Gatineau, Québec, dans la collection Mercure. On peut se le procurer chez les principaux libraires, par téléphone au 819-776-8387, ou au 1-800-555-5621, par courriel : publications@civilization.ca; par Internet à la cyberboutique : www.cyberboutique.civilization.ca ou par la poste au Service des commandes postales, Musée canadien des civilisations, 100, rue Laurier, boîte postale 3100, Station B, Gatineau, Québec, J8X 4H2. Couverture souple; prix de détail 16,95 $.

Après la lecture de ce magnifique livre, il serait difficile de ne pas reconnaître, avec son auteur, que retracer l’histoire des boîtes aux lettres canadiennes n’a pas été une mince affaire. En effet, elle a dû fouiller dans les dossiers de la Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, examiner des coupures de journaux de l’époque, les annuaires des postes, les rapports du ministre des Postes du Canada, les annuaires des manufacturiers, les annuaires téléphoniques de certaines localités et tout autres sources pouvant jeter un éclairage sur un sujet si énigmatique.


Ainsi, ceux qui se sont déjà demandé de quelle nuance de rouge les boîtes aux lettres étaient peintes trouveront la réponse à leur question. Au-delà de l’anecdote, ce livre s’avère un véritable travail d’expert, riche en enseignement.

Les illustrations montrent également des boîtes aux lettres qui ont rarement été prises en photo. Un vrai plaisir pour les yeux. À titre d’exemple, une boîte-borne datant de l’époque du roi Édouard VIII. Comme son règne correspond à une tranche poignante de l’histoire britannique, qui s’est terminée assez soudainement par l’abdication du monarque au profit de l’amour, les artefacts postaux de ce court règne sont plutôt rarissimes.

On notera la qualité de la mise en page, effectuée avec goût, à l’aide de photographies en couleurs aussi bien qu’en noir et blanc, d’affiches et de cartes postales. On pourrait presque s’imaginer que ces pages ont été tirées d’une exposition philatélique primée.

L’auteure affirme que son livre ne constitue pas un travail définitif sur le sujet, ce avec quoi je suis d’accord. Par exemple, dans son introduction, elle indique que les boîtes aux lettres sont apparues à Toronto en 1859, alors que dans une lettre en date du 10 janvier 1960, le directeur de l’Information et des Relations publiques du ministère des Postes, J. G. Cunningham, déclarait que Toronto a inauguré les boîtes postales en 1852. Il ajoute que deux boîtes aux lettres ont été mises en service le 5 juin 1852 et qu’une troisième a été installée sur la rue Yonge six jours plus tard, soit le 11 juin 1852.

De plus, les lecteurs apprennent que le courrier canadien a commencé à être trié à bord des trains en 1854. Mais des historiens de la poste tels Lionel Gillam et Lew Ludlow nous disent que le courrier était trié et oblitéré sur les chemins de fer Saint-Laurent et Atlantique dès 1853. Il ne faut cependant pas s’empresser de conclure qu’un tel manque apparent de cohérence signifie que la recherche de l’auteure a été bâclée. Loin de là. Les trouvailles de nature « esotériques » que recèle ce livre viennent obligatoirement de renseignements glanés çà et là dans des documents produits il y a longtemps par d’autres auteurs non moins infaillibles.

Même si Toute une histoire: Les boîtes aux lettres canadiennes n’est pas le mot de la fin en matière de boîtes aux lettres et de boîtes-borne au Canada, il s’agit d’un travail novateur digne d’attention. C’est la première fois qu’on publie un livre sur un aspect si peu étudié de l’histoire postale, et une place devrait lui être accordée sur nos bureaux et dans nos bibliothèques davantage qu’aux ouvrages de nos historiens de la poste et de nos philatélistes. Il mérite un vaste public et je n’hésite pas à le recommander à quiconque s’intéresse à l’histoire du Canada.

**par Tony Shaman**
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185 BNAPS
153 Brigham Auctions
198 Canada Post
175 Coates & Coates
199 CSDA
131 Eastern
139 Greenwood
161 Jeff Meliski
149 Lighthouse
199 RPSC Research Foundation
186 RPSC Sales Circuit
135 Saskatoon
175 Sheffield
146 Vance Auctions
151 Van Dam, E.S.J.
140 Washington 2006
155 Zatka Philately

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