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Revue de la
SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE
PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA



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•The Older Queen: Was It Really a Painting?

•Royal * 1993 * Royale

•Pre UPU Mail to Australia

•Knut Lokke-Sorensen, Stamp Designer

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From the Editor's Desk

by Steve Thorning

TWO NEW COLUMNISTS

This issue we welcome two new regular contributors to the journal. Basil Stead of Saint John, New Brunswick has agreed to provide a column of observation and opinion on the current state of philately, under the title of "Philatelic Commentary." Mr. Stead's name will be familiar to many readers – he has been an occasional contributor to the "Letters to the Editor" column over the years.

I am pleased to announce the return of a youth column to the pages of *The Canadian Philatelist.* Readers of *Canadian Stamp News* will be familiar with Randy Heimpel's name as the author of the junior philately column in that publication. His column for us, titled "Future Footprints," is directed to adult collectors who are currently working with young collectors or who may do so in the near future. Mr. Heimpel has had considerable experience himself working with groups of young collectors in schools, and he will share the practical knowledge he has gained with readers of this journal. The promotion of youth philately has been a major activity of the Royal in recent years, and this column will aid in promoting this important work.

A TIP OF THE EDITOR'S VISOR....

....goes to our editorial consultant, Ralph Mitchener, who received an international silver medal for his stamp column which appears every third week in the *Ottawa Citizen.* His column, which has been running more than nine years, was considered one of the three best stamp columns published in a non-philatelic publication in the western hemisphere. Mr. Mitchener received the award at PhiLITex, the International Philatelic Literature Exhibition held in New York City, Oct. 28 to Nov. 1.

DO PHILATELIC EDITORS COLLECT STAMPS?

Since taking over the duties at *The Canadian Philatelist* editor's desk, the part of my life that has suffered the most is my own stamp collection. The journal, plus the time it takes to write my local history column in our weekly newspaper, plus my responsibilities as a member of the Elora Council, seem to eat up all my spare hours. I did manage to find a little time to prepare an exhibit for the Guelph Stamp Club show last October (I've exhibited at Guelphpex every year since 1974), but I shudder every time I look at my cartons of unsorted covers, and glassines and boxes of loose stamps. Maybe in 1993...

THE PRESENT STATE OF PHILATELY

The future of the hobby seems to be a growing matter of concern to many philatelists, from high-profile writers to ordinary rank-and-file collectors. Many long time collectors are voicing strong opinions about the stamp issuing policies of Canada and other countries; others are concerned about attracting new collectors and competition from other activities. J.D. Williamson's letter on this subject, published in the Mar.-Apr. 1992 issue, has generated more reader response than anything published in this journal since I took over as editor. Some local shows are having more difficulty attracting exhibitors than they did 10 or 15 years ago.

What is the future of philately? Where is the hobby headed? Has the proliferation of new issues hurt or helped stamp collecting? I will be offering some of my own comments in coming issues, and would appreciate hearing from readers on these questions that should be of concern to us all. □

AN OUTSTANDING 3¢ SMALL QUEEN COLLECTION



The property of Abe Charkow of Vancouver, will be featured in our March Auction Sale. The Charkow collection includes that formed by Stuart Johnstone and is exceptionally comprehensive with mint multiples, imprints, shades, a copy of the rare perf 12½ x 12½ and a stitched watermarked copy. Used include multiples, fancy cancellations with many covers, 2-ring and 4-ring numerals with covers, two perf 12½ x 12½ covers, New Brunswick numerals in grids and much more. In over 400 lots this is one of the finest collections to come on the market since the Cohen sale in 1987. Catalogue on request from:

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Letters to the Editor / Lettres au rédacteur

CANADA '92 SIGNATURE SHEETS

Sir,

Ralph Mitchener's notes on the CANADA '92 "signature" sheets (*Canadian Philatelist,* Nov.-Dec. 1992) make it clear that they were NOT made available at any price from the National Philatelic Centre at Antigonish, N.S. or any other philatelic sales outlets of Canada Post for the convenience of collectors who could not be present at the show. In short, it would be safe to say that these sheets were not issued primarily for postal purposes.

They therefore fall under the category of what the FIP (Fédération Internationale de Philatélie) would designate as an "Undesirable Issue." As such, they cannot be shown at any international philatelic exhibition under the patronage of the FIP, regardless of "the magic of the marketplace."

As a dedicated philatelist of 58 years' standing, I am absolutely appalled to see an affluent and highly industrialized country such as Canada stoop to behaviour worthy of the stamp-issuing policies of such impoverished and insignificant areas as Kiribasti and Tuvalu, just to name two examples.

Andrew Cronin, FRPSC, Toronto, Ont.

A HAPPY READER

Sir,

I must let you know how much I enjoy all the articles and departments of *The Canadian Philatelist.*

As a collector or railway material I would also like to express special thanks for the series, "The Iron Road." The amount of research done by Mr. Gayral is phenomenal and in sharing it with other collectors he is doing a great service for philately.

Keep up the good work, it is much appreciated!

Vernon Richards, Victoria, B.C.

A PEAR IS A BERRY IS AN APPLE...

Sir,

On our trip to Newfoundland in 1989, we were served, on one occasion, Bake Apple Pie. Then we learned that the Bake Apple is not an Apple but a Berry, the Cloudberry.

So if English-speaking people can call a Berry an Apple, why should Mr. Jansen (letter, Sept.-Oct. 1992) object if French-speaking people want to call the Saskatoon Berry a Petit Poire or Little Pear.

He suggests they call the Saskatoon Berry a Pomme de Saskatoon. That would be translated as Saskatoon Apple. If you do not intend to call a Berry a Berry, does it matter if you call it a Pear or an Apple?

Garnet G. Trivett, Simcoe, Ont. □

Philatelic News in Brief...

ADDITION TO POSTAL ARCHIVES

Mr. George E.L. Manley, the noted collector and expert on Canadian precancels, has donated his collection of precancelled postal stationery to the Canadian Postal Archives.



General type precancel with undated hub used on George envelopes at several locations.

The collection, in 10 volumes, contains over 1,300 items, ranging from George V Admiral

stationery to the later Centennial issues. It includes envelopes, postcards with both private and regular issue precancels, post bands, polling cards and ancillary material.

Mr. Manley has spent 70 years collecting and studying precancelled stamps and postal stationery. He is the author of *The Canadian Precancelled Postal Stationery Handbook* and he contributed a chapter on postal stationery to the *Canadian Precancel Handbook*.

More information on the Manley Collection can be obtained from the Canadian Postal Archives, 365 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N3.

BUS TO ROYAL*93*ROYALE

Royal members in Toronto and southwestern Ontario can take advantage of a charter bus package, put together by well-known collector Otto Zeman, to attend Royal*1993*Royale in Ottawa.

The bus will leave Toronto on Saturday, May 1 at 8 am, returning from Ottawa to Toronto on Sunday night, May 2.

Cost per person will be $80.00 per person, which includes transportation and one night's accommodation (two to a room) at the Radisson Hotel, site of the Royal convention. The cost is based on a full bus load of 44 people.

Those interested should reserve a seat as soon as possible. Contact Sergeant Pepper, Otto's Tours, 150 Country Hill Drive, Suite 104, Kitchener, Ont. N2E 3H2 or phone (519) 576-6886.

IONIAN STUDY CIRCLE

Last Sept. 21 a group of collectors established an Ionian Study Circle at a meeting in Argostoli (Cephalonia Island). The object of the Circle is the study of the postal history of the Ionian Islands from the 14th century until 1864. This includes disinfected mail and the Austrian handstamps specifically used on mail from the Ionian Islands.

Interested collectors can receive information from a Canadian member, Mr. W.J. Liaskas, 43 Valecrest Dr., Islington, Ont. M9A 4P5.

LE PAPIER ET LA PHILATÉLIE

The Post House in Montreal is currently displaying philatelist Richard Gratton's thematic collection on paper and paper making. The collection reflects the history of paper making, the importance of the paper making industry, and concerns for environmental protection.

M. Gratton is president of the Académie québecoise d'études philatéliques. A research scientist in paper making chemistry by profession, he has written articles on philately and paper.

A special postmark is in use at the Post House in connection with this exhibit. It was designed by François Brisse, editor-in-chief of *Philatélie Québec*.



The Post House is located at 1035 Rue Saint-Jacques in Montreal, and is open from 8 am to 5:45 pm weekdays and 8:30 am to 4:45 pm Saturdays. Call Johanne Hallé at (514) 283-4602 for information.

WORLDWIDE COLLECTORS

The International Society for Worldwide Stamp Collectors is an organization for those who collect the stamps of many countries, rather than specializing in one. With about 600 members worldwide, the society facilitates the exchange of stamps among collectors and publishes a bi-monthly newsletter. Membership is a modest $6.50 per year.

Irving Whynot has recently taken the reins as Canadian Secretary of the ISWSC. He can be reached at Box 371, Don Mills, Ont. M3C 2S7; (416) 444-6955. □

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The President's Page / la page du président

by Michael Madesker

There is an unspoken rule of neutrality that is imposed on presidents of philatelic organizations. One of the subjects to be avoided is commentary on judging at exhibitions. I will, therefore, exert the utmost caution not to break this vow of silence, as well as watch my step to keep in tow with our most able Chairman of the Judging Programme. Having said all that I will attempt to present my views on the subject of collateral materials in postal history presentations. In making my comments I will draw on my academic training blended with philatelic knowledge, and humble anticipation of criticism of both.

The list of definitions and explanations below was prompted by the many enquiries and questions from disgruntled exhibitors. My advice to them is to attend judging critiques and ask questions to better understand how the judge viewed the collection. It is entirely possible that the exhibitor did not convey the message in an adequate manner or the judge failed to notice some of the finer points. Most of the questions involve the meaning of collateral materials and therefore I will state my understanding and interpretation of it by using standard definitions.

COLLATERAL is a compound word composed of the adjective "lateral" which means "pertaining to" and the prefix "co(l)" meaning "together" or "jointly." The resulting word arrives at a new definition: "side by side" or "subsidiary" in *Cassell's English Dictionary*, "not in direct line" according to *Webster*, and "accompanying" or "confirming" according to *Random House*. There are more definitions listed than those quoted; however, they become interpretively repetitious and even contradictory.

In banking (where I presently hang my hat) it means, according to *Webster*, "anything of value pledged as additional security for the performance of the main obligation." In genealogy it is interpreted as descending from the same stock, but in a different line; not lineal. According to *Random House* "a cousin is a collateral relative."

Musson Stamp Dictionary by Douglas and Mary Patrick (to which I had the honour to contribute) offers an explicit philatelic description: "text, drawings, pictures, postmarks and other materials used on stamp album pages to explain the stamps or covers." You will kindly notice that Mr. Patrick did not refer to exhibitions but only to album pages. He, too, did not want to antagonize judges who did not share his view.

The American Philatelic Association's *Manual of Philatelic Judging* is quite generous in the latitude offered: "Whereas maps of mail routes, postal decrees, fee and time schedules, and the like are, at best, only tolerated as collateral material elsewhere, these same postal items, if pertinent to the subject of the exhibit, are considered primary postal history exhibit material." There is no reference here to album pages; this is a direct explanation aiming at the heart of the matter: postal history and its study. I could not express it better than that.

The French call materials in an exhibition that do not support the story line "secondaire." I like that term. It is polite and yet to the point. Secondaire:

this material is of secondary importance; it does not support your thesis. If I were to add to it the banking language, although paraphrased, an exhibit is composed of primary material which is supporting the author's thoughts and (collateral) secondary material which does not provide any additional security to the main contention. I think we will all feel better by adhering to plain and self-explainable language. When you think of it, collateral does not even roll off the tongue all that easily.

I hope to see you all at the Annual Convention in Ottawa, April 30 to May 2, 1993. □

Editorial Consultant's Notes

by Ralph Mitchener

CANADA'S FIRST HOLOGRAM STAMP AND OTHERS OF ITS ILK

The hologram on one of the two Oct. 1 stamps commemorating Canadian achievements in space makes Canada the sixth country to have a hologram on its stamps or postal stationery.

Austria, on Oct. 18, 1988, was the first to issue a hologram stamp (Scott 1441), followed by Brazil on Oct. 14, 1989 with a three-stamp souvenir sheet (Scott 2210) with each stamp containing a hologram.

Other hologram stamps have been released by Finland on two occasions (Scott 810-11 on Jan. 19, 1990 and Scott 886-88 on May 8, 1992), and by Poland with a Souvenir sheet (Scott 3056) issued on Nov. 16, 1991.

The United States has added three postal stationery envelopes to the hologram count. Two, issued on Dec. 3, 1989 (Scott U617) and on Jan. 21, 1992 (Scott U625), have a space theme. The other (Scott U618, issued on Sept. 9, 1990) has a football theme.

Canada Post's hologram stamp exceeded my expectations. It is first rate; better, I'd say, than its predecessors from the other countries.

The hologram has five stages which is the maximum number, I am told, that present-day hologram technology will allow.

WHY NOT LIONEL CONACHER?

I like the Nov. 9 *Lightning on Ice* prestige booklet, even if one has to spend $10.50 (plus of course GST, as well as an extra 4 per cent tax in Quebec) to get the three different stamps in the 25-stamp booklet. One also gets pictures of some past and present NHL greats and a well-researched and interesting descriptive text.

I wonder why a picture of Lionel Conacher (named Canada's greatest athlete of the first half of the 20th century and who, along with Babe Siebart – pictured on one of the stamps – also spent part of his NHL career with the Montreal Maroons) was not included somewhere in the booklet. A picture of Lionel's brother, Charles, is on the booklet's front cover.

The answer may well be that Lionel Conacher has not been named a member of the Hockey Hall of Fame, although he played 12 seasons in the NHL from 1925-26 with the Pittsburgh Pirates, New York Americans, Montreal Maroons and Chicago Black Hawks and was on Stanley Cup winning teams in 1934 and 1935. Nicknamed "The Big Train," he was also known for his prowess in baseball, boxing, football, lacrosse and rugby.

When a Member of Parliament from 1949 to 1954, he urged that Canada issue a hockey stamp. He died in 1954, two years before such a stamp appeared.

Two other former NHL players were Members of Parliament. Pictures of both are in the booklet. To bribe you to read my next set of

notes, I"ll give their names there. Perhaps you already know them.

FIRST SPECIAL EVENT POSTMARK

As a footnote to my article "A So Far Unique Usage of the 1855 French Exposition Universelle Postmark?" in the July-Aug. 1991 *Canadian Philatelist,* I learned from the Sept. 19, 1992 edition of the American weekly magazine *Stamps* that that postmark was the world's first commemorative one. The *Stamps* reference seems to have been taken from James Mackay's interesting book, *The Guiness Book of Stamp Facts and Feats,* which indicates that that postmark was the first provided in connection with a special event.

Typos are not confined to our journal. The same issue of *Stamps* illustrated a 1949 Venezuelan stamp with the note that "this 10c stamp was issued in 1049." So much for Rowland Hill!

LATE CHRISTMAS STAMPS

Last-minute reprinting of the 42¢ and 84¢ 1992 Christmas stamps resulted in all four the Christmas stamps not being included in the initial shipment of Canada Post's 1992 *Souvenir Collection.*

As a result, those who have it – or will have it in the future – should unwrap it to determine whether or not the Christmas stamps are included. If not, they can be obtained, at no cost, by sending an enclosed business reply card to Canada Post's National Philatelic Centre. It is important to check the book's contents to be sure that the stamps are complete.

The 56-page hard-cover *Souvenir Collection,* priced at $31.95 plus tax, contains (or will contain when the Christmas stamps are received) mint stamps with a face value of $31.68. At the price, and given its pictorial and textual contents, it is a bargain. One can even see, on page 39, illustrations of the two reprinted stamps before they were reprinted – when they had the double-dot diaeresis over the wrong vowel in the word "Noël."

IS IT A SIGN OF THE TIMES?

From October 1983 to early September 1992 I wrote a weekly Saturday stamp column for *The Ottawa Citizen.* During that time the space for it gradually became less.

The column now appears once every three weeks, alternating with a recently begun one on coins and one on a variety of other hobbies or collectibles (comic books, sports cards and insects have been among those featured).

The "Hobbies" page on which the columns appear continues to have weekly columns devoted to birds and chess. New columns on astronomy and photography alternate every second week. A new weekly column on computer games has appeared.

Are stamps really playing second fiddle or lesser roles in the leisure-time activities of young and old alike?

The change in frequency of my *Citizen* column makes me wonder how many stamp columns there now are in Canadian non-philatelic newspapers, and what their frequencies are. I'd appreciate readers' additions to the following list of such columns of which I'm aware.

Weekly: Denis Masse in *La Presse* of Montreal; Peter Smith in the *Calgary Sun.*

Every Second week: G.F. Hansen in the *Winnipeg Free Press,* Peter McCarthy in *The Sherbrooke Record,* Larry McInnis in *The Montreal Gazette,* and James Montagnes in *The Toronto Star.*

Every three weeks: Mine in *The Ottawa Citizen.*

Egad, my column seems to be unique in frequency! □

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Fellows of the Society

by Beverlie A. Clark, F.R.P.S.C.

James E. Kraemer

James E. Kraemer. Membership No. 4254, was elected a Fellow of our Society in 1976.

Born in Listowel, Ontario, Jim Kraemer received his education at Elmira High School and the Universities of Toronto and Waterloo. He is an industrial engineer and a senior plastics engineer. His career has been chiefly in the field of management and administration. On August 31, 1971 he was given the task of planning and organizing the National Postal Museum prior to its official opening on September 27, 1974. He then continued as curator for six years. He retired from Canada Post in 1984.



Jim Kraemer is a veteran of World War II, having served with the Royal Canadian Armoured Corp until he was sent back to Canada, on order of National Defence, to assist in tank design.

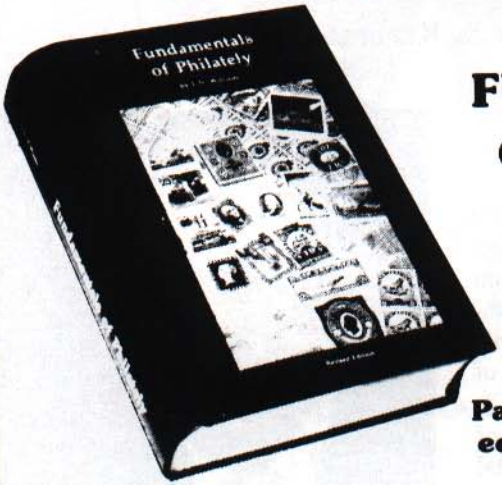
A philatelist since his youth, Jim's collecting interests have centred around postal history, Canada precancels, Brazil, St. Helena, Germany city issues 1945-46 and other specialized collections.

For many years Jim Kraemer served as Honourary Vice-President of our Society, and he is the immediate Past President. He is, at present, the President of the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation. In addition to being a Fellow of our Society, Jim was elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (1964), a Fellow of the German Philatelic Society, Inc. (1975), and a Fellow (Order of the Beaver) of the British North America Philatelic Society (1978). He also served in the capacity of president and board member of a number of local and regional philatelic societies of which he is a member.

An accredited international philatelic judge, Mr. Kraemer has acted as Canadian Commissioner to several international exhibitions. He was responsible for national conventions held in Kitchener and Ottawa. In addition, Jim has served as editor of the *Germany Stamp News* (1964-66). He co-authored *The Canada Precancel Handbook* (1986) and wrote *The Postal History of Bruce County, Ontario* (1990). He has published many researched articles in English and French in a number of philatelic journals. In 1988 he received the Geldert Award for the best article published in *The Canadian Philatelist* in the previous year.

Jim and Fern (who has attended most conventions and exhibitions with Jim) are residents of Nepean, Ontario. □

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Variations

by R. Molar

Old stamp journals are sometimes mines of information and nostalgia. In this and some future columns I"d like to share extracts of such information and nostalgia contained in several monthly 1892 and 1893 numbers of *The Stamp News* published by Theodor Bull & Co. of London, England.

The material, "Reminiscences," was written by A.A. Bartlett, then of Charlottetown, who with Donald A. King of Halifax formed the syndicate that bought up the remainders of the pre-Confederation Nova Scotia Cents Issue stamps in 1895 or 1896.

Nicholas Argenti, in *The Postage Stamps of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia,* notes on page 182 that the Premier of Nova Scotia in a budget speech on Feb. 1, 1895 stated that the remainders were sold for $18,000, but later in the text it appears that Bartlett and King purchased them in 1896. The 1895 date may have been a misprint. If not, Bartlett and King must have sat on them for over a year.

The stamps had been stored in a room in a building in Ottawa. That room, I read somewhere some time ago – it may have been the East Block on Parliament Hill – but now cannot recall the reference, was next to one where the Ottawa Philatelic Society held some of its early meetings!

Back to Bartlett's "Reminiscences" after this digression. The following is from the Sept. 1, 1892 number of *The Stamp News.* He, or the publishers, certainly believed in using long paragraphs.

My stamp life may be said to date from April 1st, 1888 – a short time, I grant you, for any one to attempt to pose as an authority on the subject – but every spare moment of my life since that date has been exclusively devoted to philatelic matters, to the complete barring out of any other study, until it has got to be such a vital necessity that I scarcely see how I could get along without it. Twenty-five years ago I collected, in the city of St. John, New Brunswick, as a boy collects, securing about 500 stamps, among them the shillings of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and then one day, when in want of a little ready cash, sold the whole thing for five dollars, and regretted it ever after. Eighteen years ago, in the same city, the fever very nearly returned again under the following circumstances. I had been standing for some years keeping books at a large desk, under which was an old hair-covered trunk on which I was in the habit of resting one foot, and one day the thought struck me to look in this trunk to see what it contained, and an examination brought to light a large accumulation of old letters containing the pence issues of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. For a while I was so pleased with my "find that I decided to exchange and collect; but then pecuniary reasons cropped up, and I wrote to several firms in the United States and England, and finally sold the batch for £7 10s, and when I inform you that they were giving me threepence each for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 3 pence, 1s each for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia 6 pence, and the munificent price of 12s 6d. for shillings, you will realize that I acted the part of the forlorn virgin. However, that is one of the things of the past, and what would life be to us without "experience," bitterly though it may be bought. As I remarked before, my real philatelic life dates from April 1st, 1888, and as from little acorns grow great oaks, so it was a very slight thing

which started me on the philatelic journey which, it seems to me, I shall follow while I live. Visiting the town of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, and requiring some postal cards, I sent a boy from the hotel to the post office for fifty, and on his return, when starting to write on some of them, I found them printed in all sorts of ways, some having three of four of the regular printing on the face, some printed on both face and back, and altogether a motley-looking crowd of postal cards. My first thought was to return them to the office and get back my money, and just at that moment the vital point in my stamp career was reached, for had I acted on first impulse philately would have had one less devotee, and these lines would never have been penned. A something, I can never tell what, told me to keep them. I had no knowledge at all in philatelic matters, and so far from imagining that these cards had an additional value attached to them by the apparent fact of their having been handled in printing by an intoxicated man, I should have called them utterly worthless.

A little later, in Charlottetown, a friend of mine, at that time the most prominent collector in the place, wanted to give me 10 cents each for these cards, which cost me 1 cent each, and the thought then flashed across me that they might be valuable, so I kept them. You may remember, Mr. Editor, that later on you took a fancy to two of these cards, which I showed you in your office in London, and gave me a good figure for them. From this little incident I date my philatelic life, for on finding out that my Charlottetown friend had a collection, something of which I was ignorant before, I asked him to show it to me, and was so much impressed with its general beauty of appearance that I tried hard to buy it; but as my friend and I were somewhat at variance as to price I determined to start then and there and form a collection for myself; so, like a good patriotic Canadian, I made straight for the Post-office, and bought a set of current issue of Canada ½¢ to 15¢. I can truly state that from that day to this I have never rested from my labour. In fact, I have been a complete slave to my collection, examining it by daylight, dreaming of it by night, and many a night has the neighbouring town clock struck hour after hour while my eyes refused to close, and my thoughts ran riot through the mazes of philately. □

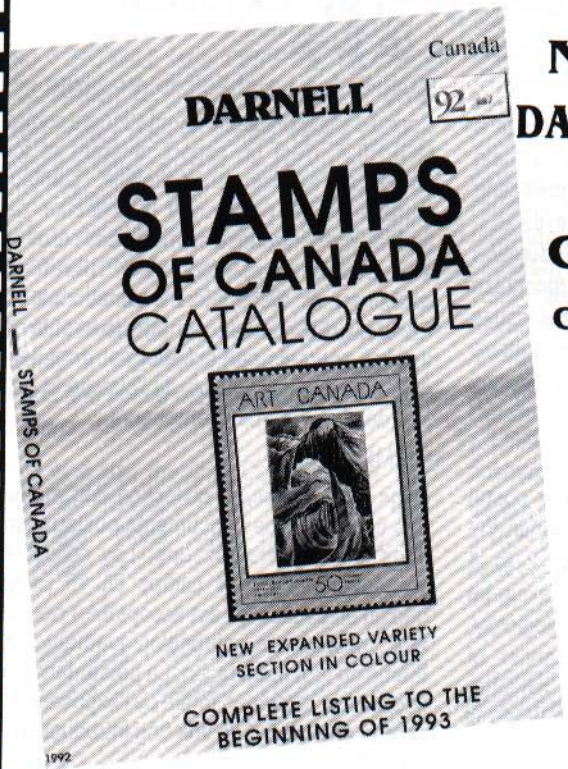
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The Judging and Exhibiting Column - La rubrique du juge et de 'exposant

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

MOPHILA – Modern Philately

Internationally known as MOPHILA this is a new aspect of exhibiting in philately. Its main objective is to promote stamp collecting through creative and innovative ways. MOPHILA Salons were created by the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) to recognize the attractiveness of current philatelic issues particularly as they represent the culture, history and spirit of the age and of the issuing entity.

THE WHAT

In this class, the exhibit must show postal stamps and postal material issued within the **last ten years**. Exhibits (normally 2 to 4 frames of 16 pages; although 1 frame can be acceptable) may be developed chronologically, thematically or otherwise. The manner of presentation is totally left up to the exhibitor although an introductory plan or statement is required.

THE WHO

There are no divisions in this class. Exhibitors can be single collectors, clubs, class projects or groups. Exhibitors can be of any age, member or not of the FIP or its component bodies or national associations.

THE JUDGING

Normally the MOPHILA Salons are not judged by the regular panel. Visitors are asked to fill in a ballot as to their preferred exhibit. The exhibit receiving the most votes can be awarded a Trophy.

ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE

For the first time ever, at a Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (RPSC) accredited national show, there will be a MOPHILA Section at ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE in Ottawa, April 30 - May 2, 1993. The MOPHILA Section will

MOPHILA – La philatélie moderne

Connu dans la philatélie internationale comme MOPHILA, c'est un aspect différent et tout nouveau d'exposer en philatélie. L'objectif primaire est de promouvoir la collection des timbres par l'entremise de méthodes créatives et innovatrices. Les Salons MOPHILA furent créés par la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP) pour reconnaître la beauté des timbres courants particulièrement dans leurs célébrations de la culture, de l'histoire et de la joie de vivre des pays émetteurs.

COMMENT?

Dans cette classe, al collection doit montrer des timbres ou des documents postaux émis dans les **derniers dix ans**. Les collections (généralement 2 à 4 cadres de 16 pages; quoiqu'un seul cadre est acceptable) peuvent être développés chronologiquement, par thème ou tout autre façon. La présentation est laissée à la discrétion totale de l'exposant. Par contre, on s'attend de voir une introduction ou un plan.

QUI?

Il n'y pas de divisions dans cette classe. Les exposants peuvent être des individus, des clubs, des projets de classes ou des groupes. Il n'y a aucune restriction d'âge ou d'adhésion à la FIP, ses corps constituants ou les associations nationales.

LE JUGEMENT DES COLLECTIONS

En général, les Salons MOPHILA ne sont pas jugés par le panel de juges de l'exposition. Les visiteurs sont priés de voter pour leur choix favori. La collection recevant le plus de vote peut se voire octroyer un trophée.

ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE

Pour la première fois dans l'histoire d'une exposition nationale accrédité par La Société royale de philatélie du Canada (SRPC) il y aura une Section MOPHILA à ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE qui se tiendra à Ottawa du 30 avril

basically follow the rules above. Prospective exhibitors may apply for a minimum of 1 frame and a maximum of 8 frames. Entry forms are available by writing to Co-chairmen, ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE at/à ORAPEX, P.O. Box 2788, Station 'D', Ottawa, Canada K1P 5W8.

If you collect modern issues, postal history, postal markings (such as Klussendorf cancels which celebrate their 10th anniversary in 1993), I encourage you to try your hand at exhibiting. Share your knowledge and research on recent Canadian or worldwide issues, revenues, postal stationery, etc. Develop a thematic/topical by using only stamps and postal material issued in the last ten years.

Come and visit the 65th Convention of The RPSC at ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE and encourage those who collect MOdern PHILAtely. □

Charles J.G. Verge is Chairman of the R.P.S.C. Judging Programme.

au 2 mai, 1993. Cette Section MOPHILA suivra sensiblement les règlements stipulés ci-haut. Les personnes intéressées à exposer peuvent faire une demande pour de 1 à 8 cadres . Les formulaires sont disponibles en écrivant aux Co-Présidents, ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE at/à ORAPEX, C.P. 2788, Succursale 'D', Ottawa, Canada K1P 5W8.

Si vous collectionnez les émissions modernes, l'historie postale ou les marques postales récentes (tels que les Klussendorfs qui célèbrent leur 10e anniversaire en 1993) je vous enjoins d'exposer. Partage vos recherches et vos connaissances sur les émissions récentes canadiennes ou du monde, les fiscaux ou les entiers postaux, etc. Développez une thématique en utilisant seulement des timbres ou des documents postaux émis dans les dix dernières années.

Venez visiter la 65e Convention de La SRPC à ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE et encouragez ceux qui collectionnent les éléments MOderne de la PHILAtélie. □

Charles J.G. Verge est le préident, programme des juges, S.R.P.C.

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Philatelic Commentary *by Basil Stead*

Variety is the Spice of Life

It's possible our Canada Post Corporation has made a discovery. Since August 5th I have received seven cards with "Presenting..." etc. at the top. Each one is very different and now another! Oh my! Those are the new Christmas stamps. But for now you can only buy two of the four. Someone made a mistake but anyway it would appear that C.P.C. has found out that variety is the spice of life and also produces a good income. But when will the 42¢ and 84¢ stamps appear?

Compiling a used Canadian collection today is a real challenge. One is almost forced to send letters to one's self! But what about those cancellations? October was stamp month and C.P.C. went to the trouble of having a special cancellation for the occasion. Have you seen it? You can't miss it. Those crinkly big black lines completely obliterate the stamp. Not even the dealers want them!

C.P.C. was certainly looking for colour when they issued the new definitives. What a treat after those miserable animals! And how nice they will look in the Canadian kitchen. The cooks can also use them for jam labels! But what about bakeapple, high bush cranberry, low bush cranberry, pigeon berry, snake berry and partridge berry, which are all native to this area. C.P.C.'s job is not over yet. Those legendary heroes made a well designed set, but Laura is the only one we know; and expensive too.

The Canada Day set was attractive and colourful except nobody knows where the city hall is (there are several in New Brunswick) and Molly Bobek's illustrations tend to be muddy, so the tiny picture really doesn't come off. Perhaps the Newfoundland and Manitoba stamps are easier to understand.

I have said before that stamps are stamps and perhaps C.P.C. should concentrate on designs that the layman can understand. The Order of Canada/Roland Michener pair are perhaps the clearest stamps in depicting what was intended. The background brought out the subject. from two orthodox stamps we go to Canada in space. The hologram is new to Canada but has been used by other countries. The design is interesting but the second stamp needs the "magnifying glass treatment." What have we got here? There seems to be a pink "mess" on the left hand side which I suppose is some celestial globe. The right hand side seems to have a patchwork effect which we are forced to believe are distant fields.

From outer space we come to hockey. C.P.C. did it up brown (there is a lot of brown there) and the little booklet and stamps tell an interesting story. It is an historical keepsake as well as a philatelic gem. Our Canadian collection takes a "down" when it comes to the Second World War stamps. Remembrance Day rather takes care of that: those dark days. The background colour is so dark that the subject matter is lost. After a good cancellation one has no idea what is on that piece of paper. Here we might point out that when a picture is reduced in size for a stamp more research might be considered regarding colour and detail. In the case of these stamps even the value is hard to find.

Going back in 1992 we note the David Milne 50¢ stamp. Many of his paintings were so interesting but why C.P.C. chose that one we will never know. Fortunately the title is on the stamp. As for the World Philatelic Youth Exhibition miniature sheet: it should have been available in the signature version to everyone. That issue has now become a dealer's "rip off."

And now we wonder what is in store for us in 1993. Each year I say "this is enough." Stamp collecting is becoming a bit much. "Queen's heads" and that sort of thing have gone by the board and now we are "collecting" a bunch of pretty paper. Costly, too! □

CANADA in SPACE

THE HOLOGRAM PANES, Oct. 1, 1992 ISSUE

I've some valuable accumulated information to trade with collectors and dealers who have found any errors or varieties on the panes of 20 featuring the 10 Hologram stamps.

Object: To find some means of evaluating what exists. Send photocopies of what you may have. If for sale, will buy any number. Offers made on number available.

I am the dealer who, in 1959, bought 105 Seaway errors at an average $1,000.00 each, reselling them at $1,500.00 apiece.

Kasimir Bileski

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by Hans Reiche

Most collectors keep almost every stamp that has ever entered their house. What does one do with all these stamps, which can amount to several pounds every year?

There are many possibilities for the collector to dispose of them. Any club meeting always has collectors attending who are delighted to look over material from others, even if the stuff is fairly common. Certain dealers advertise for wholesale lots. Bundles or stamps packed in envelopes can be offered to such dealers, even if they do not bring much. Some stamps are so plentiful and common that even large quantities do not have much value.

Better commemorative stamps which arrive on letters may be worth much more than the regular definitive issues.

Often, stamps can be found with special or unusual cancels. A cancel that appears routine to one collector may be a very useful one for another. Many odd and different cancels can be found on modern Canadian stamps. This field has been badly neglected so far. Slogan cancels are another field, and large bulk lots can be rewarding.

Even a collection of badly defaced stamps (and there are plenty of those in Canada) will make a conversation piece.

Some collectors find that they do not receive enough mail, and will add to their accumulations by buying bulk lots. This can be a rewarding activity, especially if the lot is unsorted, but eventually the stamps must be disposed of.

A superintendent of one large government building collected over 200 pounds of stamps. The catalogue value was phenomenal, but the disposal value proved a sad experience for him. One collector accumulated only the 50 cent and dollar stamps. He had many thousands of each value. One day when he was short of cash he used the stamps as collateral for a private loan.

In the end, one can always donate large lots of surplus stamps to organizations such as the Boy Scouts or church groups, which are glad to accept them for their fundraising projects. The last resort is to recycle the stamps, perhaps to be turned into toilet paper. Remember that these stamps are for collecting, and certainly have no investment potential.

* * *

In case you are interested in the details of how the hologram stamp was produced, the problems encountered, the company which developed the hologram, and other interesting information, get a copy of the October 1992 issue of *Equinox* magazine. The article titled "Letter Perfect" provides much new information on the stamp to collectors for the first time. □

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Under the Hammer...

...with Dean Mario

Many auctions were conducted in October's "Stamp Month" and two held on October 24 will be featured this issue.

Downeast Stamps in Maine revealed many tempting U.S. classics in its Public Auction No. 141. One was lot 5, a four-margin used 1847 10¢ Washington which realized $600 against a $1000 estimate (the 10% buyer's premium not included). Another nice stamp (described as "choice") was lot 35, the 1890 30¢ Jefferson, which sold above estimate for $280. A rare 1923 1¢ Green Washington (with certificate) in used F-VF condition, reached $1800 (estimated at $2,750).

Other rare offerings included several 1930 Graf Zeppelins, with the 65¢ Green selling between $105 (lot 142) and $150 (lot 140) used, and $140 (lot 141) mint. The $1.30 Brown sold between $210 (lot 145) and $260 (lot 143) used, and $350 (lot 144) mint. The $2.60 Blue sold for $425 (lot 146), but another used copy, slightly creased and torn, went for $190 (lot 148). A LH mint single sold for $425. (lot 147).

Foreign issues were well represented in this American sale. An 1851 Canadian 3d. used with 3½ margins found a home for $125 (lot 828). Many mint 50¢ Bluenoses, in varying degrees of hinging, realized between $30 (lots 856-859) and $90 (lot 853). A small lot of six used Cape of Good Hope 1853-1863 imperf issues in fine condition reached $54 with an estimated of $660 (lot 931).

Lot 953, a complete mint set of 1922-1923 Ireland overprints, realized $70 on an estimate of $255.85. The 3s Blue Green of Sweden (lot 1036) in used, but tiny-thinned, condition sold for $325 against an estimate of $3000. An 1855-1989 used collection of Sweden with over 1700 different, estimated at $2068, went for $300 (lot 1065). Downeast can be reached at 52 Fern Street, Maine 04401 USA.

The other October 24 auction was conducted by Stanley Gibbons Australia. Large lots and collections usually begin at these auctions and lot 1 was truly massive. It was a 53-volume worldwide collection (less France and Poland) and realized $4200 (Australian dollars, 10% premium not included), against an estimate of $5000. A collection of Germany, lot 128, dating from 1919-1975 and including 1934 airs, 1935 Saar, and W. Germany, realized $500, $20 over estimate. A fine 1971-1991 specialized Great Britain Machin issue collection sold for $1125 with a $1500 estimate (lot 141). A collection of Poland with 1919 Austrian Overprints and varieties (lot 204) saw some spirited bidding and reached $1050, $350 over estimate.

Not surprisingly, Australian items were well represented. Lot 278 was a 1913-1984 mint/used collection on leaves and it sold for $900 with an estimate of $600. A beautiful marginal mint single of the 1913 Kangaroo, estimated at $800, realized $950 (lot 321). Later issues were equally popular as lot 402, the 1963-64 Navigators set in NH mint blocks of four went for $525 with a $500 estimate.

Many desirable foreign items were included in this sale. Lot &13 was a used B.C. and Vancouver Island 1860 2½d. Dull Rose which sold for $90 (estimated at $120). A used $2 Jubilee from Canada, lot 719, went for $100 (estimated at $125). Many fine Great Britain items included an 1840 1d. Black with "enormous even margins" (lot 795) going for $220 ($150 estimate), a choice 1882 £5 Orange with c.d.s. (lot 809) sold for $1800 ($1600 estimate), and a rare 1911 3d. Grey/Lemon

with certificate reached $3800, near the $4000 estimate (lot 824). Lot 880, Hong Kong's 1874 4¢ Slate, superb unused, went to a new home for $1700, $200 over estimate. This sale finished with a remarkable offering of thematic Scout covers, and a worldwide selection of 1951-1982 covers and cards (357 items) which sold for $525 against a $400 estimate. The sale brought in a total of $212,605. Stanley Gibbon's Australian address is G.P.O. Box 863J, Melbourne 3001, Australia.

Mr Mario encourages correspondence from readers, as well as catalogues and prices realized lists from auction houses. He may be reached at 933 Dudley St., Saskatoon, Sask. S7M 1K8. □

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FUTURE FOOTPRINTS

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Your Philatelic Legacy

Do you recall how you started collecting stamps? Although the details may be a bit unclear to you, chances are fairly good that ONE PERSON was responsible for introducing you to the hobby. Perhaps a relative, or a family friend passed you some stamps as a child, and you were hooked. Chances are also good that you reflect upon that person with many fond remembrances. Where would you be today without that other's enthusiasm?

Whatever your actual situation, it is time to ask yourself how you can repay that person (or group). There is a very easy way. Find someone to help get started, just as you were helped.

The problem lies in where to look. If you are fortunate to belong to a Stamp Club, it probably has a Junior Member's section. Have you been donating stamps, and more importantly, time to this group? Is the membership growing, or declining? Have you personally found someone to sponsor?

Have you noticed that it is easier to find new enthusiasts who are young rather than adults? Usually what we encounter as children stays with us forever in some form, so it makes sense that if we feel some responsibility to help our hobby grow, we should look to children as the future mainstay of Philately.

If you cannot access a Club, perhaps you might wish to go to a group which is already waiting for you. This requires some degree of bravery, and is not for everyone, but only requires one telephone call to begin.

Call the elementary school nearest to your home, and ask to speak to the principal. She or he will gladly listen to your suggestion about starting a stamp collecting club at the school. She or he will want to know what you would like to do, and when, and how, and all sorts of other things about you to ensure that it will all be legitimate, and that you have the kids' best interests at heart. But, once the first question is asked, you know that some serious thought is being given to your idea. The next thing to do is set up an appointment to visit the principal to talk about what you would like to see happen.

Sound scary? Not for you? Wrong! If you are a collector, you already have many skills which would make you perfect for this. Shy of children? You need not be. The ones you encounter will be volunteers, eager to please, and full of enthusiasm. They will show you respect you would not believe existed if the media were to be fully relied upon.

Of course, if you are thinking of this as a viable activity, you will have many questions, too. Do you meet at 8 am, noon, or after school? Do you meet weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly? How do you start, and what do you do?

That's where these articles come in. As an adult who has been fortunate in successfully starting three children's stamp clubs in elementary schools, I can assure you that there is little work and a lot of fun involved in this venture.

In the future, we will be giving advice and ideas, and sharing some anecdotes, about clubs for children. Perhaps there will be something we include which will spark you to imagine yourself as being responsible for leading thirty or forty new collectors into the remarkably educational world of Philately.

The children are there, ready to learn. All they need is you! □



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DEFINITIVES / TIMBRES COURANTS

with John G. Schmidt

This column is a forum for information on Canadian definitive issues of all periods, and for discussion on the study of these issues. Each column lists new issues in summary, as well as recent discoveries and corrections to previously published information. Mr. Schmidt's listing of modern Canadian definitives began in the July-Aug. 1992 issue; this listing is in reverse chronological order. Correspondence is welcomed, and should be addressed to John G. Schmidt, 2649 Shadow Court, Ft. Collins, CO 80525 USA.

PREVIOUS DEFINITIVE ISSUES, PART 4: **PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS (1977 - 1989)**

Some notes on the listing:

A) - Perforations were measured and recorded using the formula G = 20 N/W in which G = Gauge, N = Number of teeth along the edge of the stamp, and W = Width (or Height) of the stamp in millimetres. Gauge numbers were rounded to the nearest tenth. [I counted the number of teeth between rows or columns of perforations. Width and height were measured from one edge of the stamp design to the same reference point on the next stamp.]

B) - Papers listed are (A) = Abitibi, (S) = Slater, (P) = Peterborough, (R) = Rolland, and (H) = Harrison.

C) - Printers are APL = Ashton-Potter Limited, CBN = Canadian Bank Note Co., and BABN = British American Bank Note Co. For sheet stamps I have either listed the plate number or indicated an inscription block "I" in brackets [ ]. For booklet pane singles I have used "[bps]" and indicated the general booklet number after the FDI.

D) - Stamp colour has been indicated by m/c = multicoloured or s/c = single colour.

E) - Where Scott has not assigned a separate number for a printing on a different paper or the use of a different printer I have so indicated with [N/L] under that paper change or the printer c h a n g e

Description	Sc. #	Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	FDI	Bklt.#
1¢ slate blue	797	CBN [bps]	(A)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	28 Mar. 1979	80a
1¢ sage green	938	BABN [bps]	(R)[1]	12.5 x 12	Untagged	30 Mar. 1987	92a
		BABN [bps]	(H)[2]	12.5 x 12	Untagged	1 Oct. 1987	92b
						3 Feb. 1988	96
2¢ deep green	939	BABN [bps]	(A)	12.5 x 12	Untagged	21 June 1985	88a
		BABN [bps]	(R)	12.5 x 12	Untagged	21 June 1985	88b

Description	Sc. #	Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	FDI	Bklt.#
2¢ slate green	939a	BABN [bps]	(H)[1]	12.5 x 12	Untagged	18 Jan. 1989	100a
5¢ violet brn.	800	CBN [bps]	(A)	12 x 12.5	Side Bars	28 Mar. 1979	80a
5¢ dark brown	941	BABN [bps]	(A)	12.5 x 12	Untagged	21 June 1985	88a
		BABN [bps]	(R)	12.5 x 12	Untagged	21 June 1985	88b
6¢ henna brn.	942	BABN [bps]	(R)[1]	12.5 x 12	Untagged	30 Mar. 1987	92a
		BABN [bps]	(H)[2]	12.5 x 12	Untagged	1 Oct. 1987	92b
						3 Feb. 1988	96
6¢ dark purple	1186	BABN [bps]	(H)[1]	12.5 x 12	Untagged	18 Jan. 1989	100a
12¢ blue	714	BABN [1]	(A)	13 x 13.3	Side Bars	3 May 1977	
	N/L	CBN [1&2]	(A)	13 x 13.3	Side Bars	?	
precancel	714i	CBN	(A)	13 x 13.3	Side Bars	N/A	
coil	729	CBN	(A)	10 vert	Side Bars	3 May 1977	
14¢ red	715	CBN [1-4]	(A)	13 x 13.3	Side Bars	7 Mar. 1978	
coil	730	CBN	(A)	10 vert	Side Bars	7 Mar. 1978	
17¢ green	790	CBN [1&2]	(A)	13 x 13.3	Side Bars	8 Mar. 1979	
coil	806	CBN	(A)	10 vert	Side Bars	8 Mar. 1978	
34¢ multicol.	925	CBN [I]	(H)	13.3 x 13	Four Sides	21 June 1985	
red brn. coil	952	CBN	(R)	10 horiz	Four Sides	1 Aug. 1985	
34¢ dark blue	947	BABN [bps]	(A)	12.5 x 12	Four Sides	21 June 1985	88a
		BABN [bps]	(R)	12.5 x 12	Four Sides	21 June 1985	88b
34¢ multicol.	925a	BABN [bps]	(H)	13.3 x 13	Four Sides	1 Aug. 1985	89
	925b	BABN [bps]	(R)	13.3 x 13	Four Sides	4 July 1986	N/L
36¢ multicol.	926B	CBN [I]	(H)	13.3 x 13	Four Sides	30 Mar. 1987	
		CBN [I]	(R) N/L	13.3 x 13	Four Sides	?	
dark red coil	953	CBN	(R)	10 horiz	Four Sides	19 May 1987	
36¢ lilac rose	948	BABN [bps]	(R)[1]	12.5 x 12	Four Sides	30 Mar. 1987	92a
		BABN [bps]	(H)[2]	12.5 x 12	Four Sides	1 Oct. 1987	92b
36¢ multicol.	926Be	APL [bps]	(R)	13.3 x 13	Four Sides	30 Mar. 1987	93
						19 May 1987	94
37¢ multicol.	1163	CBN [I]	(H)	13.3 x 13	Four Sides	30 Dec. 1987	

Description	Sc. #	Printer	Paper	Perforations	Tagging	FDI	Bklt.#
dark blue coil	1194	CBN	(P)	10 horiz	Four Sides	22 Feb. 1988	
37¢ dark blue	1187	BABN [bps]	(H)[1]	12.5 x 12	Four Sides	3 Feb. 1988	96
37¢ multicol.	1163c	APL [bps]	(H)	13.3 x 14	Four Sides	15 Jan. 1988	97a/b
		APL [bps]	(R) N/L	13.3 x 14	Four Sides	15 Jan. 1988	98a/b
38¢ multicol.	1165	CBN [I]	(S)	13.1 x 13.6	Four Sides	29 Dec. 1988	
	1165ii	CBN [I]	(P)	13.1 x 13.6	Four Sides	6 Nov. 1989	
dark green coil	1194A	CBN	(P)	10 horiz	Four Sides	1 Feb. 1989	
38¢ dark blue	1188	BABN [bps]	(H)[1]	12.5 x 12	Four Sides	18 Jan. 1989	100a
38¢ multicol.	1165	APL [bps]	(S)	13.1 x 13.6	Four Sides	29 Dec. 1988	101 103

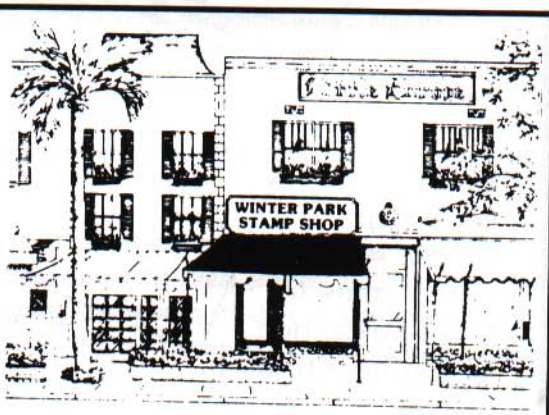
For those who wish to use Scott's perforations, the following table is given:

Precise Perforation	Scott's Perforation
12 x 12.5	12 x 12 1/2
13 x 13.3	13 x 13 1/3
13.3 x 14	13 1/3 x 14
13.1 x 13.6	13 x 13 1/2

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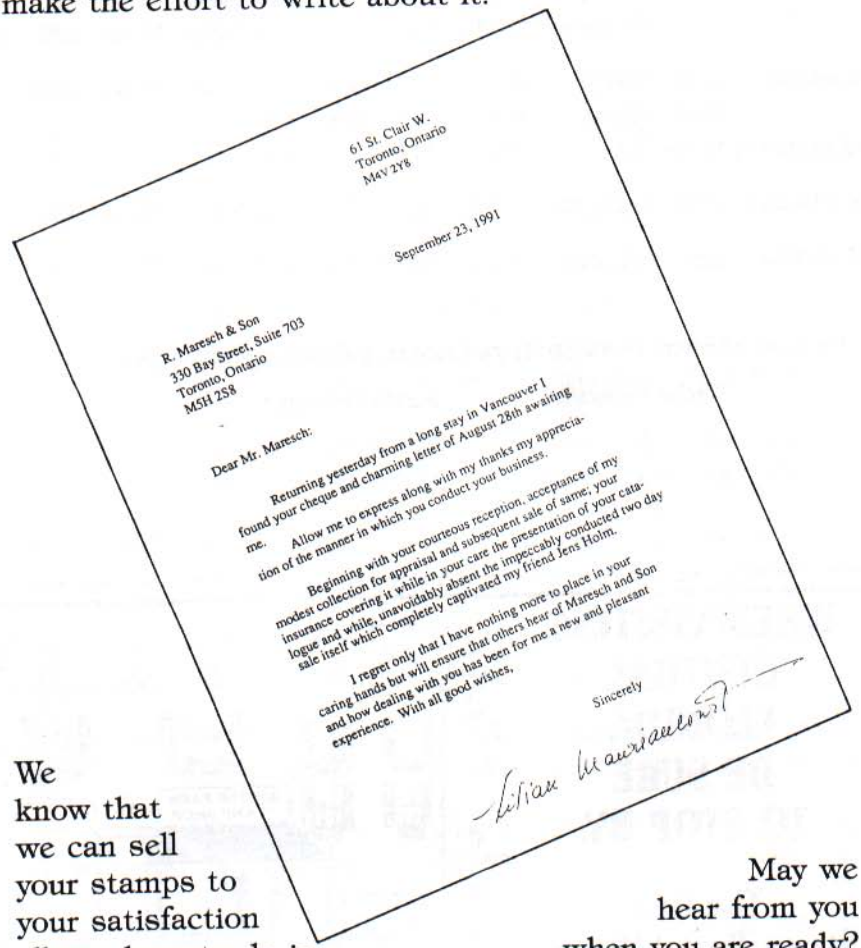
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DEALERS IN RARE STAMPS SINCE 1924

Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History

by J.C. Arnell, F.R.P.S.C.

XXV. The Effect of the Retaliation Act on Canadians

When the U.S. Congress approved the Closed Mails through Boston, it authorized the establishment of an American postal service to Europe – there had never been any means for Americans to send prepaid letters overseas, other than by the use of forwarding agents, such as William F. Harden. This was followed by an Act of Congress to permit contracts with American citizens to use American vessels for the transportation of U.S. Mails to Europe, with preference being given to the use of steamships, and subsequently the packet postage on letters was established at 24 cents per half-ounce. The first contract to be effective was that of the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, whose first steamer, the *Washington* was launched in January 1847 and carried the first U.S. Mail from New York on 1 June. She arrived at Southampton on 15 June, on the way to Bremen, and landed a British and a French Mail.

The General Post Office in London reacted very unfavourably over this development, not being prepared to accept any competition on the North Atlantic. Instead of accepting that the letters in these mails had been prepaid to Southampton, an order was issued on 9 June, in anticipation of the *Washington's* arrival, requiring the payment of full postage on them.

Major S.R. Hobbie, the U.S. first assistant postmaster general, arrived at Southampton on the *Washington's* maiden voyage to formalize arrangements for the handling of these U.S. Mails. The British 9 June Order had not been expected, for his instructions were to attempt to have the 8d Stg. ship letter postage charged on letters arriving or leaving Britain on any other than British contract packets abolished. Failing that, he was to use the Canadian Closed Mail agreement as a bargaining medium. On arrival, he was told that the 1/- Stg. postage was being imposed "to protect the Cunard line of steamers, and to derive for the British Treasury a revenue out of the Mail service."

When it became clear that there was no chance of getting a reasonable agreement with the British, the American government decided to use the threat of terminating the Closed Mail agreement and sent the necessary warning to London in mid-July. When there was still no movement, notice was given on 16 August that the agreement would be cancelled in three months. This of course meant a reversion to the use of Halifax for the Canadian Mails.

The British reaction to this was immediate. William Maberly, the Post Office Secretary, advised the Postmaster General on 18 August,

that it will be right immediately to acquaint Lord Grey with the Notice which has been given by the United States Post Office to terminate the Agreement made in February 1845, for the transmission of the Canadian Mails through the American territory, and that the instructions of His Lordship may be requested, with respect to the mode in which the Despatches between the Colonial Office and the Governor General of

Canada should be forwarded after the 16th November next, when the Mails can no longer be sent through the United States, but must again be landed at Halifax, and take the route of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

In the event of His Lordship deciding upon still forwarding these Despatches by way of Boston, the services of the two Officers who have hitherto taken charge of the Closed Mails might be made available, but some further arrangement would require to be made when the New York line of Packets is put in operation, should Lord Grey desire to send & receive Despatches also by that route.[This last remark refers to the planned introduction of a second Cunard service to New York from Liverpool, which began at the beginning of January 1848.]

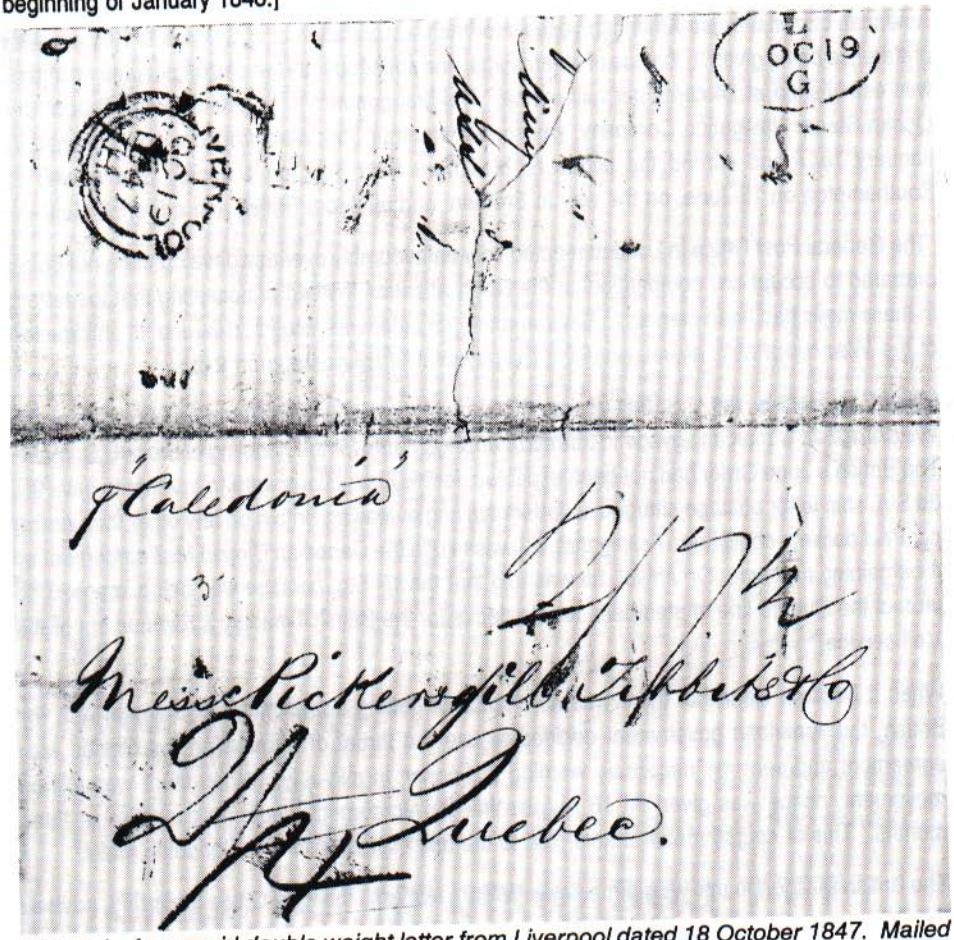


Figure 1. An unpaid double weight letter from Liverpool dated 18 October 1847. Mailed the following day and backstamped with a Liverpool packet oval, rated 2/4 Stg. postage due, and put in the Montreal bag for the ***Caledonia****, which sailed that day and arrived at Boston on 5 November. At Montreal, the postage due was converted to 2/7½ Cy. This cover is from the last closed mail through Boston.*

With respect to the suggestion that Lord Grey might want to continue to send government

despatches through New York, when the Post Office attempted to establish such a private mail courier service between the two U.S. ports and Montreal, the U.S. Postmaster General issued instructions that any person attempting to carry such a mail through the United States was to be arrested and prosecuted in every state through which the mail had been carried. This put an end to the idea, but it is strange that the British should have even contemplated this, for it was the system that the Americans wanted to institute for their Mails landed at Southampton from their contract steamers.

While I do not know what transpired in the next six weeks or so, the decision was taken in London to start sending the Mails through Halifax with the early November sailing. This was promulgated in the following notice:

By Command of the Postmaster-General

Notice to the Public
and
Instructions to all Postmasters, Sub Postmasters and Letter Receivers

General Post Office

October 1847

The Postmaster General of the United States having given a Notice for *Determining the Agreement* under which the Correspondence between Great Britain and Canada has been conveyed in closed Mails through the Territories of the United States, *as well as all other Agreements subsisting between the Post Offices of the two Countries,* the Mails to and from *Canada* will henceforth be landed and embarked at *Halifax, Nova Scotia, instead* of at *Boston* as at present.

All letters and Newspapers therefore addressed to Canada will in future be forwarded by the Way of Halifax N.S. *unless specially directed to be sent by some other route;* and as the arrangement under which United States Postage has hitherto been collected in Canada, is also suspended by the Notice alluded to, all Letters for Canada, which the writers desire to have forwarded by the way of the United States, should be addressed to the care of parties in the United States, or they will otherwise be detained for the postage due for their transit through the American Territories.

The Postage on Letters to & from Canada forwarded via Halifax N.S. will be $1^s/2^d$ the half ounce, as at present, but *no charge* will be made on Newspapers either in the United Kingdom or in Canada.

Contemporary with this notice, the Admiralty instructed its agents on Cunard steamers to land the Canadian Mails at Halifax, commencing with the 4 November sailing of the *Acadia* from Liverpool.

On 24 November 1847, W.H. Griffin, a post office surveyor, reported the arrival of this Mail at Quebec at daybreak that morning, having been brought from Halifax in five days and twelve

hours. He noted "that the roads between Halifax and Quebec were in bad condition for travelling and that when the Snow Roads are fully formed the letter Mail may certainly be brought through in four days and a half." The Montreal Mail was forwarded the same afternoon "by a first class River Steamer," as the navigation was still open on the river between the two cities – and arrived early the next morning.

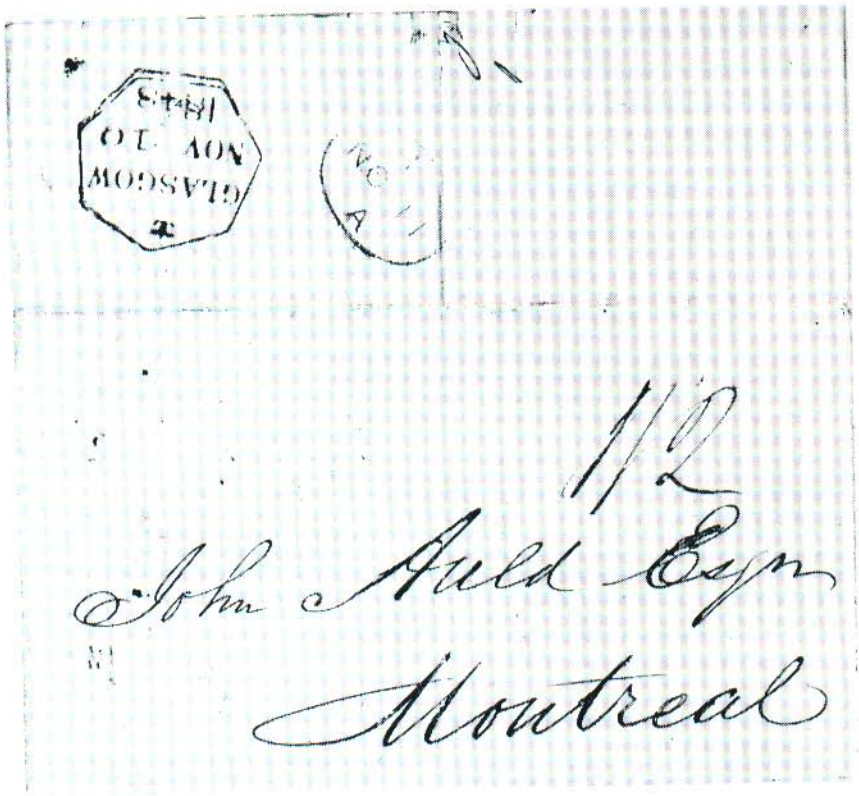


Figure 2. Mail through Halifax during the retaliatory period: an unpaid letter from Glasgow dated 10 November 1848. Mailed the same day and rated 1/2 Stg. postage due. Backstamped with a Liverpool packet office oval the following day. Carried by the ***Britannia****, on her 40th and last voyage from Liverpool on 18 November 1848. The* ***Britannia*** *was the Cunard steamer which inaugurated the steam packet service in July 1840. The* ***Acadia****, which had made the second Cunard crossing in 1840, had left Liverpool on her 33rd and last round trip on 4 November, two weeks before the* ***Britannia's*** *last voyage.*

The second Mail to be brought overland from Halifax reached Montreal in the unprecedented time of five and three-quarter days. However, all was not well with this Mail. Because of continuous rains along the route, the letters and newspapers therein were completely saturated with water, and many letters were destroyed through abrasion. □

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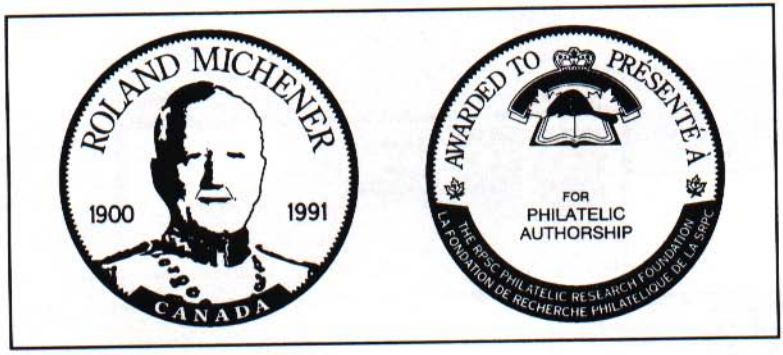
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by/par James E. Kraemer, President/président

The Roland Michener Medal



The R.P.S.C. Philatelic Research Foundation has been honour by being allowed to strike a special silver medal commemorating The Right Honourable Roland Michener, P.C., C.C., C.M.M., C.R., L.L.D. The Roland Michener Institute of Toronto has authorized the Foundation to award the medal in recognition of Mr. Michener's lifelong interest in philately and his long association as a member of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

The medal measures 50 mm in diameter and 4 mm in thickness. It is made of 925/000 tit. silver.

The Roland Michener medal will be awarded to the author of the article judged to be the best in each volume of the *Opusculum*. There is little doubt but that this will be looked upon by philatelic writers as a prestigious award.

Roland Michener served as Governor-General of Canada from 1967 until 1974. One of the first important events affecting the office of Governor-General occurred on July 1, 1967, Canada's 100th birthday. It was the introduction of the Order of Canada, whereby Canadians who have made extraordinary contributions or performed outstanding services may be honoured. Michener became the first chancellor of the Order of Canada.

Roland Michener was born on April 19, 1900, in Lacombe, Alberta. He attended the Universityof Alberta, served in the Royal Air Force, and was a 1919 Rhodes Scholar. He became a lawyer, politician, a Member of Parliament and served as Speaker of the House of Commons. In 1964 he was appointed Canada's High Commissioner to India. He died on August 6, 1991. □

The Older Queen: Was It Really A Painting?

by Henry H. Heins



Figure 1.

In four short years we will reach the 100th anniversary of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, which marked her 60th year on the throne. (It brings to mind that Queen Victoria herself quaintly referred to the occasion as "the tenth anniversary of my Golden Jubilee.") To us in philately, 1997 will thus also mark the centenary of Canada's Jubilee stamps.

For almost this entire passage of time, philatelic literature has been virtually unanimous in declaring that the depiction of the older Queen on those familiar commemoratives was taken from an artist's painting, namely that of Heinrich von Angeli, the court painter.

This attribution has been perpetuated in our time by such respected authorities as Winthrop S. Boggs, L. Seale Holmes, H.D.S. Haverbeck and Robson Lowe. The latest recurrence of which I am aware was in a detailed article by Larry McInnis in the October 28, 1991 issue of *Linn's Stamp News.* He reviewed the various dates that previous writers had given for the painting (either 1862 or some time in the 1880s), but agreed with them that it was the work of von Angeli. I attempted to contact Mr. McInnis, but he did not reply to my letters.

Meanwhile, Miss Lois E. Young of Pershore, Worcs. had published in November 1987 an admirable illustrated booklet entitled *The Royal Image: Stamp Portraits of Britain's Monarchs* (Philip Cockrill Series No. 51). In it she calmly observed that it was not a painting at all on the Jubilee stamps, but an 1882 photograph by Alexander Bassano – and she irrefutably supported this claim with the actual photograph! Without being aware of this, I happened on the same photograph myself in a non-philatelic book and recognized its similarity to the Jubilee stamps. But Lois Young and her colleagues of the British Royal Portraits Study Group were there ahead of me, and I now rise to champion her cause. As a matter of fact, she wrote me that in

the almost five years since she had published her claim, I was the only person to contact her about it. First of all, she was kind enough to give me a postcard, published by the National Postal Museum in London and reproduced here (Figure 2) with their permission. It depicts the painting of Queen Victoria by Heinrich von Angeli which has already been mentioned. The painting was later used, so states the card, "for the imprinted stamps of certain GPO postcards from 1889." That is true, but it is noteworthy that nothing is said there about Canada's 1897 Jubilee issue.



Figure 2. The Heinrich von Angeli portrait of Queen Victoria. (Reproduced from a postcard with the permission of the National Postal Museum, London.)

Being a full-length standing portrait, the detail of the head is just not too clear. Yet this has long been the alleged source of the depiction of the Older Queen on the 1897 Jubilees. It is almost as though the original attribution had come from an otherwise impeccable source, and no one until Lois Young and her friends had ever ventured to question it, or bother to check the veracity of the claim.

Elizabeth Longford, in her biography *Queen Victoria: Born to Succeed* (Harper & Row, 1964) mentions two portraits that von Angeli painted, one in 1875 and another commissioned by the Queen in 1880. The one in Figure 2 was likely a third, begun in 1885.

Curiously, Boggs gives the date of 1862 for the painting used on the stamp, but entirely apart from the fact that the Queen was only 43 that year (though already a widow), or that von Angeli was only 22 and had barely begun his work at Vienna, the Small Diamond Crown that she wears on the stamp was not made until 1870. It seems that Victoria wanted a crown of her own, within reach, in addition to her diadems and tiaras. She found the Imperial State Crown too heavy as she grew older, and wearied of the red tape involved, even for her, in requisitioning it from the Tower of London every time a formal occasion called for a crown.

Lois Young's second and even more helpful gesture was to put me in touch with the Curator of Photographs in the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle, a very congenial

lady named Frances S. Dimond. After I had written and described what I was looking for, Miss Dimond sent me a print of an 1882 photograph by Alexander Bassano, one of the court photographers. But it was a full-length standing pose, much like the von Angeli painting. The face was almost, but not completely, like that on the stamp.

At this point I realized that Bassano of course must have taken several poses at that photo session, with slight variations in the Queen's position, both standing and sitting. So I sent the first print back to Windsor, along with the five-cent stamp illustrated in Figure 1, asking Miss Dimond if she had all of the poses that had been made that day, and if she could provide a more precise match with the face on the stamp. She proved equal to the task, and sent me the one. Reproduced here in Figure 3, by gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen, it bears on its back the authenticating label of the Royal Archives.



Figure 3. The Alexander Bassano photograph of Queen Victoria, taken 27 April 1882.
(Reproduced with permission of Windsor Castle, Royal Archives. ©1992. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.)

In Miss Diamond's accompanying letter, she stated, "It was taken on the occasion of the marriage of her fourth son, Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, to Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, which took place in St. George's Chapel on April 27th 1882." The thought then occurred to me that in the Royal Philatelic Collection, King George V might have written some personal note, with the Canada Jubilees, if had been present that day at the wedding or photo session. I wrote to the present Keeper of the Royal Collection, Mr. John Marriott, LVO, at Buckingham Palace, who promptly replied: "I have searched the likely places – including the presentation volume – but without success."

Then I asked Miss Diamond if she could check the Royal Diaries in the same connection, to see if either Queen Victoria or the future George V had made any personal reference to the photo session with Mr. Bassano on April 27th 1882. She replied that she had found nothing relevant in either diary. In the case of the then 17-year-old Sailor Prince, his journal did show that he was in Syria that day as a

midshipman on the *H.M.S. Bacchante.*

The wishful thinking thus ruled out, we have to go solely on the evidence supplied by the Bassano photograph itself. It does seem rather conclusive, even though both the photo show the Queen wearing the identical crown and other jewellery (which is probably what caused the confusion in the first place).

Comparing the stamp in Figure 1 with the Bassano photograph in Figure 3 and detail in Figure 5, everything matches. The pose is identical. Note the centre part in the Queen's hair (no widow's peak!), and the right eye in shadow. By contrast, in the von Angeli painting (Figures 2, and detail in Figure 4) both eyes are visible, but not the part in the hair, and the chin is more pronounced. Also in the painting the veil touches the ear, while in the photograph and on the stamp it does not. Each of these points is minor in itself, but together they add up.



Figure 4. Detail of the von Angeli portrait.



Figure 5. Detail of the Bassano photograph.

The remarkable thing is that in the intaglio process, the engraving of the Older Queen had to be done in reverse (a mirror image) to reproduce the left-facing original on the issued stamp. The Chalon head of the Younger Queen, on the other hand, was engraved in positive (copying directly from the original Chalon painting which faced left), so it would face right, with the two heads facing each other in a more pleasing design, on the issued stamp.

The 1897 engraver, whoever he was, did a beautiful job, and he was not copying from the von Angeli painting; he was copying the Bassano photograph.

As a footnote, I wish to note that the Windsor Castle fire of November 20, 1992 was of more than usual concern to this writer, for I was still in ongoing correspondence with the Royal Archives there in preparation of this article. Fortunately, as I learned later, the Archives (whose only address is Windsor Castle, Berks.) are housed in the historic Round Tower, isolated from the damaged areas. □

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETING

Take notice that the 65th annual general meeting of the members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be held on 1st day of June, 1993 at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon (local time) at the Radisson Hotel, 100 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider financial statements of the Society for the year ended December 31, 1992 and the reports of the directors and officers thereof;
2. To elect directors;
3. To appoint auditors;
4. To transact such further or other business as may be properly come before the meeting and an adjournment or adjournments thereof.

By order of the Board, (signed) Michael Madesker
President

Note: If you are not able to be present at the meeting, please complete the form of proxy inserted in this issue of *The Canadian Philatelist,* or a photocopy thereof, and send it to one of the three persons named thereon.

NOMINEES FOR DIRECTORS

Eight members of the Society have been nominated to serve as DIRECTORS for the two-year period, 1993 to 1995. These nominees are listed on pages 44 to 47 of this issue of *The Canadian Philatelist.* The names appear in alphabetical order and, in conformance with the bylaws of the Society, a short biography for each nominee is published.

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Lt. Col. William J. Bailey, C.D., B.A.
Richmond, B.C.



Bill Bailey was born in Vancouver in 1927, and is a graduate of the University of British Columbia. He has had two careers: first as a Regular Officer in the Canadian Army from 1951, where he served in Canada, Europe, Asia, Africa and the Middle East; second with St. John Ambulance from 1978 until 1989. He still serves in the Brigade as Deputy Provincial Commissioner.

Bill is an accredited national philatelic and literature judge. He writes extensively on Canadian military postal history, including three volumes with E.R. Toop on the Canadian Military Posts, and a handbook, *Die Geschichte de Kanadischen Feldpost – 1989*, with Werner Steven. His philatelic interests include Canadian military postmarks, Gold Coast postal rate covers, Tibet, the order of St, John, and Cartes postales de Franchise Militaire of France.

François Brisse, Ph. D.
Beaconsfield, Québec



François Brisse, né à Paris (France) en 1935, a résidé à Bordeaux jusqu'à l'age de 20 ans. Il a entrepris ses études à l'université de Bordeaux et y a obtenu le diplôme d'ingénieur chimiste. Après avoir fait le service militaire, il a émigré au Canada et est arrivé à Halifax en 1962. Il a obtenu un doctorat en chimie de l'université Dalhousie. Après un séjour de deux ans au Conseil national des recherches d'Ottawa il a été engagé comme professeur de chimie à l'université de Montréal où il enseigne encore. Il a épousé Seana Hanrahan, une belle haligonienne, et ils ont eu deux enfants.

François Brisse collectionne les timbres depuis l'age de 10 ans, mais ne s'y est sérieusement intéressé quevers 1955. Ses domaines d'intérêts comprennent: Collection des timbres du Canada, de France et de Grand-Bretagne; histoire postale du Canada et de France; collections thématiques sur les ballons, la chimie et les minéraux; collection des timbres-poste et du courrier artique et antartique.

Il est depuis 1987 le rédacteur en chef de *Philatélie Québec*, un magasine philatéique mensuel.

*Royal * 1993 * Royale*

The 65th Annual Convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada

at

OTTAWA

April 30 – May 2 ***30 avril – 2 mai***

This insert contains:

- **Proxy form the the RPSC Annual Meeting**
- **Registration Form for Royal * 1993 * Royale**
- **Entry Form for exhibitors**
- **Hotel reservation information**

ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

PROXY

The undersigned member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada hereby appoints Michael Madesker of Downsview, Ontario, or him failing, William G. Robinson of Vancouver, British Columbia, or him failing, Harry Sutherland of Toronto, Ontario, as the proxy of the undersigned to attend and act for and on behalf and in the name of the undersigned at the annual general meeting of the Society to be held in Ottawa, Ontario, at the hour of 10 am on Saturday, May 1, 1993 upon any and all matters that may properly come before the said meeting, or any adjournments thereof, the undersigned hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said proxy may do by virtue thereof; unless specified below.

To approve the election of the following slate of eight (8) directors, each of whom has been properly nominated according to the Society's by-laws and as selected by the Nominating Committee, to serve a two-year term of office ending at the annual meeting in 1995.

BAILEY,William J.	Richmond, British Columbia
BRISSE, François	Beaconsfield, Québec
LAFLEUR, Jean-Claude	St-Augustin, Québec
MACDONALD, John James	Antigonish, Nova Scotia
MILLAR, Michael	Barrie, Ontario
MITCHENER, Ralph D.	Ottawa, Ontario
SUTHERLAND, Harry	Toronto, Ontario
WILSON, J. Donald	St. John's, Newfoundland

FOR ☐ AGAINST ☐

dated this ..... day of .....

R.P.S.C. Membership No. .....

.....

(Signature of member)

Mail to one of: Michael Madesker, 157 Clifton Ave., Downsview, ON M3H 4L6
William G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V6M 3A7
Harry Sutherland, P.O. Box 100, First Canadian Place, Toronto ON M5X 1B2

ORAPEX National Philatelic
Exhibition Organizing Committee
c/o R.A. Centre
2451 Riverside Drive
Ottawa, CANADA K1H 7X7

Comité organisateur d'ORAPEX,
Exposition philatélique nationale
a/s Centre du R.A.
2451, promenade Riverside
Ottawa, CANADA K1H 7X7

ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE at\à ORAPEX

April 30 avril - May 2 mai, 1993

Canada's 2nd National Philatelic Literature Exhibition
La 2e Exposition nationale canadienne de littérature philatélique

Some news on the exhibitions named above:

1. See the reverse of this memo for registration and tour information.

2. There will be three judging seminars at the Show: thematic, literature and special studies. Exhibitors and judges should attend these seminars although any body is welcomed.

3. A very special talk will be given by John Keenlyside called *"A Victorian Romance"*. Those of you who attended John's talk at BNAPEX '91 in Vancouver will know that this seminar is geared mainly to the non-philatelist and is of particular interest to spouses.

4. At this time (one month to the close of the philatelic literature entries) the number of entries to Canada's Second National Philatelic Literature Exhibition has far surpassed the total entries received for the First Exhibition held in 1991 (136 vs 111).

PLEASE ATTEND THE EXHIBITIONS, THERE IS SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY AND DON'T FORGET THERE ARE SOME 40 DEALERS AS WELL AS THE NATIONAL POSTAL MUSEUM, CANADA POST AND A HOST OF SOCIETIES AND STUDY GROUPS.

Des nouvelles des expositions ci-haut mentionnées:

1. Voir le verso de cette note pour les informations régissant l'inscription et le tour guidé.

2. Il y aura trois séminaires sur l'art de juger: thématique, littérature et études spéciales. Les exposants et les juges sont particulièrement invités à y assister quoique toute personne intéressée est la bienvenue.

3. Un séminaire très spécial sera donné Par John Keenlyside intitulé: "Victorian Romance". Ceux d'entre vous qui ont eu le plaisir d'entendre John à Vancouver à l'occasion de BNAPEX '91 sauront que ce séminaire est destiné principalement au non-philatéliste et particulièrement aux conjoints.

4. A cette date (un mois avant la date de clôture des inscriptions de littérature philatélique) le nombre d'inscriptions à la Seconde Exposition nationale canadienne de littérature philatélique) surpasse de beaucoup le nombre total des inscriptions à la Première Exposition tenue en 1991 (136 vs 111).

VEUILLEZ VOUS JOINDRE A NOUS POUR LES EXPOSITIONS, IL Y A QUELQUE CHOSE POUR TOUS ET N'OUBLIEZ PAS QU'IL Y A ENVIRON 40 MARCHANDS AINSI QUE LE MUSÉE NATIONAL DE LA POSTE, POSTES CANADA ET UNE MULTITUDE DE SOCIÉTÉS ET DE GROUPES D'ÉTUDES.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS AT ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE at\à ORAPEX April 30 - May 2, 1993

1. Participation is open to all philatelists in the following classes:
   a. Court of Honour
   b. Open Class
   c. Youth Class
   d. Mophila Class (Modern Philately no earlier than 01.01.1983)
   e. Special Studies Class
   f. Regional Class
2. Each exhibitor, by signing an entry form, indicates his/her willingness to abide by the rules of the exhibition.
3. All competitive entries must be the property of the exhibitor who will so declare on the entry form.
4. Exhibitors shall enter their collection in the proper class. The jury, at its discretion may transfer an exhibit, if incorrectly entered.
5. A single entry may be eligible for multiple awards. In addition to Royal Philatelic Society of Canada medals, many society and group awards will be available to the jury.
6. Exhibit frames will accommodate 16 page of the standard size pages (8 1/2" x 11") and are 3 x 4 feet. The entry fee is $10 Can. per frame in the Open Class, Mophila, and Special Studies classes, $7.50 per frame in the Regional class and is $5 per exhibit in the Youth class. **All exhibit materials must be in protective sleeves.** These fees are payable in advance with the entry form and must include sufficient funds for the prepayment of the return of the exhibit if it is to be sent back by mail, EMS or Priority Courier. Otherwise the exhibit will be returned by Express collect.
7. The exhibition committee reserves the right to reject, restrict, or limit the number of frames allowed an exhibitor or/and an entry. Open Class exhibits of less than three frames are respectfully declined.

8. **a. All exhibits shipped or mailed must be in the hands of the Exhibition Committee by April 26, 1993. The shipping address is: P.O. Box 2788, Station 'D', Ottawa, CANADA K1P 5W8.**
   b. Exhibitors may deliver their collection directly to the exhibition hall between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. on April 29, 1993. The exhibition hall is the Ballroom of the Radisson Hotel, 100 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA.

9. Although stringent precautions against theft, damage or other mishaps are taken (including uniformed armed guards) no responsibility shall attach to the R.A. Stamp Club, the R.A. Centre, The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, the Radisson Hotel, their agents, officers, employees, voluntary or paid assistants or any other person authorized to perform any tasks in connection with the exhibits.
10. Insurance is the sole responsibility of the exhibitor, since all exhibits are entered and received at the risk of the exhibitor.
11. A panel of judges accredited by their national societies will decide on the allocation of awards. Their decision is final. Youth Class exhibits will be judged by the standards prescribed by the Youth Commission of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie.
12. The decisions of the Exhibition's Organizing Committee concerning any and all exhibition matters shall be final.
13. Although exhibitors are free to mount their own exhibits and/or help mount others, they must first contact the Exhibition's Organizing Committee before beginning to mount.

OFFICIAL ENTRY FORM -- FORMULAIRE DE PARTICIPATION
ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE at\à ORAPEX

Mail to: P.O. Box 2788, Sta. 'D', Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA K1P 5W8 no later than **March 31, 1993.**
Postez à: C.P. 2788, Succursale 'D', Ottawa, Ontario, CANADA K1P 5W8 avant le **31 mars 1993.**

NAME/NOM:_____ CLUB/SOCIETY SOCIÉTÉ:_____

ADDRESS(ADRESSE):_____

TELEPHONE: (work/travail)_____ (home/domicile)_____

CLASSIFICATION OF EXHIBIT **(circle one)**
CLASSIFICATION DE LA COLLECTION **(encerclez)**

Court of Honour/Cours d'Honneur, Open/Ouvert, Youth/Jeunesse (Indicate age at/Indiquez l'age au 01.01.1993_____), Mophila, Special Studies/Études spéciales, Regional/Régional.

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NOMBRE DE CADRES (16 pages par cadre) REQUIS ET PAIEMENTS

_____ frames/cadres x $10 Can.		= $ _____
Youth class/Classe jeunesse:	_____ frames/cadres	= $ 5.00
Return postage/Frais de postes pour le retour:		= $ _____
Total		= $ _____

TITLE OF EXHIBIT/TITRE DE LA COLLECTION:_____

DESCRIPTION OF EXHIBIT (10 to 25 words)
DESCRIPTION DE LA COLLECTION (10 à 25 mots)

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please enter the above-noted exhibit in **ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE at\à ORAPEX.** A separate entry form is submitted for each exhibit and I am aware that philatelic exhibits are to be set up on Thursday, April 29, 1993 between 3 and 9 p.m. I agree that the exhibit is entered subject to the rules and regulations of the **ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE at\à ORAPEX** Show which are published in the Prospectus and to which I agree to be bound. *Veuillez considérer la collection ci-dessus pour **ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE at\à ORAPEX.** Un formulaire distinct a été utilisé pour chaque demande et je suis au courant que les collections philatéliques doivent être montées le 29 avril, 1993 entre 15 et 21 heures. Je, soussigné, accepte d'être régie par les règlements et les directives de **ROYAL * 1993 * ROYALE at\à ORAPEX** tels que publiés dans son Prospectus.*

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at\à ORAPEX

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Please note: Available rooms will be held until March 29, 1993.
Please book early.

Please note: Guaranteed means your room is held in your name, with your credit card or deposit by which you are confirming payment. Should it be necessary to cancel reservations, you must do so before the **6 pm** arrival time to avoid being billed. The Radisson's reservations agents would be pleased to help you.

P. Jean-Claude Lafleur
St-Augustin, Québec



Jean-Claude Lafleur est né à Hull en 1937. Après ses études secondaires au Séminaire St-François et l'obtention d'un baccalauréat en théologie à l'Université d'Ottawa, il enteprend sa longue carrière de professeur au Séminaire St-François en 1964.

Membre de pusieurs sociétés philatéliques, il est accrédité comme juge international. Il fut commissaire et juge pour CANADA 92. Il est responsable actuel des juges à le federation Québecoise de philatélie.

La formation philatélique de la jeunesse le préoccupe particuliè – ment depuis des dizaines d'années. La philatélie thématique est la voie qu'il préconcise chez les jeunes depuis sa propre " Conversion " à cette philatélie. Il est l'auteur de plusieurs articles sur ce type de philatélie et donne des stages à travers la province sur cet art qu'est la vrai thématique.

Prêtre depuis 29 ans, la philatélie est pour lui presque un deuxième sacerdoce, car il y voit un chemin de fraternité, de beauté, de regard sur le monde, de partage et de don de soi à la jeunesse.

John James MacDonald, Ph.D., F.R.P.S.C.
Antigonish, N.S.



Born in New Glasgow, Nova Scotia in 1925, J.J. is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier University in science and the University of Toronto in physical chemistry. Married with seven children, he joined the staff of St. Francis Xavier in 1949 and is at present its Executive and Academic Vice-President.

He has served with many national and international organizations, among them being the Canada Council, the Canadian Commission for UNESCO, the Science Council of Canada and the World Union of Transport. He was awarded the Centennial Medal of Canada in 1967.

Apart from academic and philatelic interests, he has designed two public golf courses and coached at the first international tuna fishing tournament.

A member of the R.P.S.C. since 1970, he was elected a Fellow in 1987.

He began collecting stamps at the age of 7. His interests are Nova Scotia postal history, the New Brunswick Connell stamp, Nova Scotia pence issues and Nova Scotia proofs. His 1985 book, *The Nova Scotia Post Offices: Masters and Marks, 1700-1867,* received large vermeil at CAPEX '87.

Michael Millar, F.R.P.S.C.
Barrie, Ontario



Born in Darlington, England in 1934, Michael Millar came to Canada in 1955 following service in the Royal Engineers. He is an acknowledged authority on the British Squared Circle postmarks. He collaborated over an 11 year period with Stanley Cohen in his major work on the subject, *Collecting British Squared Circle Postmarks.* He has also written articles for *The Canadian Philatelist* and other publications. Mr. Millar joined the R.P.S.C. in 1960 and has served as Director, Chapter Co-ordinator and Judging Programme Co-ordinator. He is currently the Chairman of the Anti-Theft Committee. Mr. Millar was named a Fellow in 1981. He is an accredited National Judge and an International Youth Judge.
While His chief interest is British Postal History he has also formed collections of Canada, Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Millar retired from Canada Post in 1989 after 27 years of service, which included six years in the Railway Mail Service. He is presently a part-time Court Registrar. He is married to the former Dorothy McNiven and they have three daughters – none of whom has the slightest interest in philately.

Ralph D. Mitchener, M.A., F.R.P.S.C.
Ottawa, Ontario



Born in Winnipeg in 1926, Ralph has lived in Ottawa since 1951. Married with two children and two grandchildren, he is a graduate of the University of Manitoba, the University of Toronto, and Carleton University.
Now retired, he was a federal civil servant, first with Statistics Canada and then with the Department of the Secretary of State, for just over 35 years.
A member of the R.P.S.C. since 1962, he has served as its library affairs officer since 1983 and its historian since 1986. In 1990 he became editorial consultant for *The Canadian Philatelist.* An accredited national judge, he was elected a Fellow in 1989 and has been a director since 1991.
He has been a director of the Postal History Society of Canada since 1985. In 1983 he began writing a column about stamps for *The Ottawa Citizen.* Among his philatelic interests are various aspects of Canadian and foreign postal history, Ethiopia, thematic collections on ice hockey and on teeth and dentistry, philatelic literature, and the history of philately in Canada and elsewhere.

Harry Sutherland, Q.C., F.R.P.S.C.
Toronto, Ontario



Harry Sutherland, a former President of the R.P.S.C., is standing for another term of office as a Director of the Society. In addition to acting as a Director he is Board Secretary and International Representative of the R.P.S.C. for the international bodies F.I.P. and F.I.A.F. Sixty-two years of age, he is the only living signator of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in Canada. He is a Fellow of both the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and the Royal Philatelic Society of London. He holds memberships in numerous philatelic bodies including the Collectors Club of New York, B.N.A.P.S., the Toronto Stamp Collectors Club, the North York Stamp Club and a number of specialized collecting groups. If elected, he will serve the Society and stamp collectors in Canada to the best of his ability.

J. Donald Wilson, P.Eng.
St. John's, Newfoundland



Don Wilson was born in Calgary and lived in Peru, but his school life was spent in Dartmouth. He graduated as a mechanical engineer from T.U.N.S. and received an Honourary Doctorate in 1979.

A stamp collector since youth, he has fostered the hobby wherever he has lived. He is a world traveller, having visited 115 countries. In 1959 he started a marine construction and engineering company, working around the province of Newfoundland and Labrador.

Don's accumulation of Newfoundland material is a treasure; it includes a wealth of new information on Newfoundland-Labrador R.P.O. and T.P.O. cancels. Many new town cancel finds are from his treasure trove.

A collector of Canada, Newfoundland, and Newfoundland Revenues, he still finds time to continue as President of the St. John's Philatelic Society and Chairman of the B.N.A.P.S. Ethics Committee. He was recently elected Chairperson of B.N.A.P.S. A long time member of 16 national and international philatelic societies and groups, Don's main objective is to foster our hobby and increase the R.P.S.C. membership and service to members.

Pre UPU Canadian Letter Mail to Victoria, Australia

by George Arfken

This is a study of the postal rates and regulations governing Canadian letter mail to Victoria, Australia, from roughly 1866 to the start of the 5¢ UPU rate in October 1891. There is some tendency to think of Australia as one place, one entity. This was certainly not the case in the 19th century. The individual Australian Colonies were sometimes more like separate nations. In particular, Canadian postal rates varied from one colony to another. Here we focus on Victoria, Australia. The postal record for Victoria, while not complete, is perhaps more complete that it is for any of the other Australian Colonies. Table 1 lists the postal rates for letter mail from Canada to Victoria.

Table 1. Canadian Letter Rates (per half ounce) to Victoria, Australia

	Via England	Via Panama	
(July) 1868 *	23¢	22¢	
(July) 1869	23¢		
Feb. 1870	16¢		
		Via San Francisco	
June 1870	16¢	15¢	
	Via Southampton	Via Brindisi	
(July) 1872	16¢	22¢	10¢ **
Oct. 1875	16¢	22¢	8¢
Aug. 1878	15¢	19¢	12¢
Apr. 1879	15¢	19¢	15¢
Oct. 1880†	-	19¢	15¢
Jan. 1889		19¢	12¢
Oct. 1891		5¢ UPU	5¢ UPU

Prepayment was compulsory by all routes until January 1889. The 10 and 8 rates via San Francisco (Oct. 1872 - July 1878) paid only to the port of destination (Melbourne).

* The "July" of the date of the Tables of Rates of Postage, 1868 - 1874, is given in parenthesis because the Tables were usually delayed beyond July. The July 1870 Tables of Rates of Postage were actually issued in October.[1]

** Mail service via San Francisco was suspended March 14, 1873 - Jan. 31, 1874. No via San Francisco service was listed in the (July) 1873 Tables of Rates of Postage.

† Via Southampton no longer listed.

Table 1 could be simplified somewhat by deleting the "Via Brindisi" column and deleting the "Via Southampton" listings starting with October 1875. The rates shown in Table 1 were listed in the Official Postal Guides but they are not really relevant to Canadian covers. Specifically, no Canadian cover paid for "Via Brindisi" has been reported. No preUPU Canadian covers have been reported going via England and Southampton after August 1873. This point is discussed further in Section 4.

1. The 1860s: 22¢ and 23¢ rates

In the early 1860s, British and Canadian mail to Australia and New Zealand was carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.[2] This shipping line was generally called the P & O. The mail went overland across the Suez isthmus. Pointe de Galle in Ceylon was a transfer point for mail to India, to Hong Kong and to Australia and New Zealand. The mail service to the Australasian Colonies was monthly. The P & O packets ended their run at Sydney, New South Wales. Mail for New Zealand was carried by other ships from Melbourne, Victoria and from Sydney. In 1868, the postal rate for letters was 23¢ per ½ oz.

Figure 1 shows a mourning cover with the 23 rate paid with 15¢, 6¢ and 2¢ Large Queens. The cover was posted in Brantford on April 30, 1868. There is a red LONDON PAID, 13 MY 68 transit stamp and a red 6.



Figure 1. A mourning cover from Brantford, AP 30 68, to Melbourne, Victoria. There is a red LONDON PAID, 13 MY 68 transit stamp and a red 6. The three Large Queens paid the 23¢ rate via England. Courtesy of Wm. H.P. Maresch.

From the geography, it is clear that New Zealand was at the very end of a very long mail route, long in distance and long in time. Even worse, the P & O packets started their return trip eight days after arriving in Sydney. The round trip from Sydney to Auckland, New Zealand was ten days. Australians could reply by the same mail packet. New Zealanders had to wait an extra month for the next P & O ship. New

Zealanders were eager, even desperate for better mail communication with the U.K. The obvious alternative was a trans Pacific route that would not only be shorter but would make New Zealand the first of the Australasian Colonies to receive mail from the mother country.

In 1866, New Zealand and New South Wales contracted with the Panama, New Zealand and Australian Mail Co. to carry mail from Sydney and Auckland across the Pacific to Panama. Crossing the isthmus by rail, the mail for the U.K. would be picked up at Colon by the Royal Mail ships from England. Mail for Canada and the U.S. would go by packet from Colon to New York. The contract called for an annual payment of £100,000. This trans Pacific mail service began June 15, 1866 and continued for 2½ years. The initial listing of this service from the U.S. to New Zealand and Australia by Starnes[3] was August 1866. The U.S. rate was 22¢ per ½ oz. Canadian Department Order No. 70, February 12, 1867, called attention to the new mail service with the words:

> Australia and New Zealand via New York and Panama, by Steamer leaving New York on the 11th of each month - 22¢ per ½ oz.
>
> H.L. Langevin, Postmaster General

A Decimal era mourning cover to Melbourne, Victoria is shown in Figure 2. The 22¢ trans Pacific rate was paid with two 10¢ and one 2¢ Decimal issue stamps. Posted in Hamilton, C.W., August 1867, the cover reached Melbourne in October 1867. The handstamp 6d MORE TO PAY is discussed below.



Figure 2. A mourning cover from Hamilton, C.W., August 1867, to Melbourne, Victoria, October 1867. There is a red 12 handstamp and a black 6d MORE TO PAY. The three Decimal stamps paid the 22¢ rate to Australia via Panama.

Figure 3 shows a Large Queen cover to Melbourne.[4] Here, the 22¢ trans Pacific rate

was paid with 15¢, 6¢ and 1¢ Large Queens. Mailed in Hamilton June 10, 1868, the cover shows a Panama June 25, 1868 transit. Again there is a 6d MORE TO PAY. This cover and the Large Queen cover of Figure 1 have been illustrated in colour by Firth[5]



Figure 3. From Hamilton, JU 10 68, to Melbourne, Victoria. Sent by U.S. packet to Panama, JU 25 68 transit, and then across the Pacific by colonial packet. The three Large Queens paid the 22¢ rate via Panama and supposedly paid to destination. There is an ms. 12 in blue and a handstamped 24 in black. Also 6d MORE TO PAY in black. Courtesy of Wm. H.P. Maresch.

To the bitter disappointment of New Zealand, this trans Pacific mail service ended at the end of 1868. There were a variety of reasons: fear of yellow fever in Panama and little passenger traffic, little freight and poor connections with the Royal Mail packets.

Both trans Pacific covers, Figures 2 and 3, exhibit a clear handstamp 6d MORE TO PAY. This was irritating (and maybe infuriating) to the Canadian writers who had understood that their 22¢ payment paid to destination without any further charge. The Duckworths[6] note this irritation. Why these supposedly prepaid covers should be charged 6d is a matter of speculation. One possibility stems from the fact that Canadian letters for Australian and New Zealand trans Pacific mail were forwarded to New York and there were combined with U.S. letters. At this time, the U.S. had no postal treaties with any of the Australasian Colonies. As an example of a pretreaty arrangement, covers from South Australia to the U. S. in the 1880s would be prepaid 6d and then charged 5¢ upon delivery in the U.S.[7] U.S. postal guides listed the rate to South Australia as 5¢ and presumably there was a 6d charge upon delivery in South Australia. It is quite possible that Victoria levied a similar charge on mail from the U.S. and mistook the Canadian covers enclosed with the U.S. covers as U.S. mail and stamped all of the covers, U.S. and Canadian, 6d MORE TO PAY.

2. June 1870: 15¢ rate, June 1870 - October 1872

The abandonment of the trans Pacific via Panama route to the U.K. was a disappointment to New Zealand and New South Wales. However, a new opportunity came with the completion of the U.S. transcontinental railroad on May 9, 1869. In his *1870 Report*, p. 8, the U.S. Postmaster General described the new railroad with the following words:

> ... the mails have been conveyed over the line - 3,307 miles long - between New York and San Francisco ... The average time, going west, was ... 7 days 7 hours and 52 minutes; going east, ... 7 days 4 hours and 44 minutes.

New Zealand and New South Wales contracted with H.H. Hall, then U.S. consul in Sydney, for mail service between Sydney and Auckland and Honolulu.[8] Hall received subsidies from the governments of New Zealand and New South Wales. He anticipated a similar subsidy from the U.S. but despite two requests from the U.S. Postmaster General, no subsidy was granted.[9] While trans Pacific mail service was of vital concern to New Zealand, it was far less important to the U.S. Letters to Europe outnumbered U.S. letters to Australasia by about 100 to 1.

The new trans Pacific packet service began June 10, 1870. Starnes' initial listing of the packet service from San Francisco is for June 1870 with a U.S. rate of 10¢ per ½ oz. The 1870 Tables of Rates of Postage listed the exchange offices: Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto and Hamilton. The mail was to go to Detroit (or New York) and then to San Francisco. (These Tables, dated July 1870, were actually published in October 1870. It is interesting to note that the 1870 Tables listed "Australian Colonies." New Zealand was ignored. The 1871 Tables corrected this and listed "Australia and New Zealand."

Department Order No. 5., October 27, 1870, stated:

> Correspondence for (Australia and New Zealand) may be forwarded, via the United States, through offices exchanging Mails with New York or Detroit, on prepayment of the following rates of postage: 15¢ per ½ oz. by packet from San Francisco on the 10th of each month.
>
> A. Campbell, Postmaster General

In the spring of 1871, the New Zealand subsidy was transferred to the United States, New Zealand and Australia Steamship Line under W.H. Webb – the Webb Line for short. The Hall Line collapsed in September 1871. The Duckworths, on p. 418 of their book, quote a letter from Canadian Post Office Department Secretary William White indicating that for a period in mid 1871, the Webb Line carried letters addressed to New Zealand but letters for Australia were sent via England. This interruption in service to Australia was too brief to be listed in the annual Tables of Rates of Postage and no confirming Department Orders, Circulars or Notices have survived. The Webb Line continued with sailings every four weeks until the spring of 1873.

The importance of this trans Pacific mail service to New Zealand and to New South Wales should not be underestimated. For New Zealand, it meant that it was first in line rather than the last to get mail from the U.K. The savings in time were about two

weeks. For New South Wales, the trans Pacific route meant that Sydney merchants received mail before their rivals in Melbourne.

No Canadian covers to Victoria or elsewhere in Australia during the Hall Line and Webb Line period, June 1780 - March 1873, have been reported. Two covers to New Zealand are known. One of these is shown in Figure 4. From Wolfville, N.S., the cover was endorsed Via New York and Via San Francisco and was paid the proper 15¢ rate. The Wolfville MY 22 1871 and the New Zealand JY 28 71 receiving stamp give a transit time of 67 days.



Figure 4. From Wolfville, N.S., MY 22 1871, to New Zealand., JY 28 71 receiving stamp, transit time 67 days. The 15¢ Large Queen paid the new 15¢ rate. Endorsed "Via New York" and "Via San Francisco."

The U.S. and New Zealand signed a Postal Convention, effective December 1, 1870. This convention set the U.S. letter rate to New Zealand at 12¢ per ½ oz., paid to destination in New Zealand. The 15¢ Canadian rate can be interpreted as the 3¢ Canadian domestic rate plus the 12¢ U.S. rate.

3. October 1872: 10¢ rate, October 1872 into early 1875

The July 1872 Tables of Rates of Postage (probably issued in October) announced that the letter rate for the Australian Colonies, via the U.S., was 10¢ per ½ oz. New Zealand was listed separately at 15¢. The 1872 Tables did not explain this discrepancy. However, letters to New Zealand were paid to destination as a result of a U.S. - New Zealand postal convention. Letters to the Australian Colonies were paid only to the port of debarkation and were subject to a possible additional charge on delivery. Examples of this charge on delivery appear in Section 5. A Post Office Circular dated 20 January 1874 did note the possible charge upon delivery:

> The following are the rates to be charged on the various descriptions of correspondence forwarded by the above route:

Correspondence for New Zealand and New South Wales:

Letters ..... 15¢ per ½ oz.

Correspondence for other parts of Australia and for the Fiji Islands:

Letters ..... 10¢ per ½ oz.

The rates above given, prepay correspondence in full to New Zealand and New South Wales: but correspondence for the rest of Australia, and for the Fiji Islands, will be liable for a further charge on delivery.

This 1874 Circular listed New South Wales along with New Zealand because, by 1874, New South Wales had signed a postal convention with the U.S. The Canadian postal rate to New South Wales was 15¢, paid to destination in New South Wales. Windsor was designated as the exchange office except that British Columbia letters were to go directly to San Francisco.

Only one cover paying this 10¢ rate has been reported and, it happens to have gone to Melbourne, Victoria. Shown in Figure 5, this is the first of four examples of the Edward Williston correspondence. Posted in Chatham, N.B., March 25, 1874, the cover reached Melbourne on May 30, 1874 (B/S). There is also a Montreal March 31, 1874 backstamp confirming the year date as 1874. Leaving Canada at Windsor, the Canadian exchange office, the cover entered Detroit and received a red DETROIT PAID ALL transit stamp.



Figure 5. From P.O. Chatham, N.B., March 25, 1874, to Melbourne, Victoria, May 30, 1874, 66 days in transit. The route was Chatham, Montreal, Windsor, Detroit, San Francisco (probably New Zealand, New South Wales) and Melbourne. There is a red Detroit PAID ALL handstamp. This is the only recorded example of a Canadian cover paying this 10¢ rate. The squiggle at upper left (in dark red) may indicate the charge on delivery.

4. Via England: 16¢

In late 1869, the U.S. and the U.K. agreed to a drastic reduction in sea postage. This led to the reduction of the Canadian postage on letters to the U.K., via New York, from 15¢ to 8¢. The charge via Canadian packet dropped from 12½¢ to 6¢. This reduction in sea postage cut the rate to Australia and New Zealand, via England, from 23¢ to 16¢. The Duckworths (p. 414) have determined that the new 16¢ rate became effective February 9, 1870.

In 1873 packet service between San Francisco and New Zealand and Australia by the Webb Line (the United States, New Zealand and Australian Mail Steamship Co.) ended. The *1873 Report of the [U.S] Postmaster General,* p. xvii, records:

> Notice was given to this Department on the 4th of March, 1873, by the United States, New Zealand and Australia Mail Steamship Company of the withdrawal of its steamers from the route between San Francisco, New Zealand, and the Australian Colonies, via the Sandwich Islands, the effort of said company to establish an American Line of mail-steamships on that route having proved unsuccessful.

A Canadian Post Office Department *Notice,* dated March 14, 1873, announced that mail service via San Francisco had been suspended. On July 15, 1873, Canadian Post Office Department Order No. 10 repeated this information:

> The Mail service by direct Steamer between San Francisco and the Australian Colonies having been discontinued, all correspondence for Australia will, in future, be forwarded via England.
>
> The rates of postage via England will be: -
>
> For letters via Southampton ..... 16 cts. per ½ oz.
>
> For letters via Brindisi ..... 22 cts. per ½ oz.

The trans Pacific shipping line had ceased operation. This deplorable situation lasted until late January 1874. Trans Pacific mail service was taken over by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. A Post Office Department Circular dated January 20, 1874 declared that mail for Australia could again go via San Francisco:

> Mails for the above places (Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands), hitherto forwarded by way of England, will in future be sent by way of San Francisco, U.S., the first despatch to be made by a Steamer leaving San Francisco on Saturday, the 31st January instant [1874], and others to follow by Steamers sailing on every fourth Saturday counting from that date.

During the period March 14, 1873 to January 31, 1874, the only route for mail to Australia and New Zealand was via England at the rates listed above. Only one cover has been reported going via England during this period. This cover is shown in Figure 6. Posted in Newcastle, N.B., AU 27 1873, the cover arrived in Melbourne, Victoria, Australia on NO 17 73. That totals 82 days in transit. The route across the Atlantic to England, through the Mediterranean, across the Indian Ocean and finally the width of Australia (still by sea, south of that island continent) was a long route, much longer than the suspended via San Francisco route. There is a very prominent red LONDON PAID transit mark to show that this cover did indeed go via England.

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Figure 6. From Newcastle, N.B., AU 27 1873, to Melbourne, NO 17 73, 82 days in transit. Sent via England, LONDON PAID 16 SP 73, because the trans Pacific packet service was interrupted. This is the only recorded example of a Canadian cover paying this 16¢ via England rate.

The January 20, 1874 Circular stated: "Mails for the above places (Australia, New Zealand and the Fiji Islands), hitherto forwarded by way of England, will in future be sent by way of San Francisco, U.S." For Canada, the trans Pacific route was much shorter than the via England route. The difference in route lengths meant that Canadian letters to New Zealand might arrive a month sooner if sent trans Pacific rather than trans Atlantic. The result of the restoration of the trans Pacific mail service was no more "Via England" mail from Canada to New Zealand or to eastern Australia (Victoria, Tasmania, New South Wales and Queensland).

5. 1875: 8¢ rate, Early 1875 through July 1878

The date of the start of this 8¢ rate is not definitely known. The first Canadian document to mention it was the October 1875 *Official Postal Guide*, p. xxxiii. However, a Williston cover (shown below) dated April 1875 paying this 8¢ rate is known. Why 8¢? It's tempting to interpret this rate as the sum of the Canadian rate to the U.S. plus the 5¢ U.S. rate to nontreaty destinations.[10] This 5¢ U.S. rate was intended primarily for Latin American countries but it was applied to covers to and from South Australia in the 1880s.

As with the previous 10¢ rate, the 8¢ rate paid "to port of debarkation only." There could be a charge for carrying the cover inland or simply for delivery at the port of destination. Figures 7 and 8 show that Victoria did indeed levy charges on the incoming Canadian mail.

The cover of Figure 7 was posted in Chatham, N.B., April 12, 1875, paid 16¢ in Small Queens, double the 8¢ rate. It reached Melbourne on June 7, 1875, 56 days later. There are Saint John, Montreal, Windsor and Melbourne backstamps. A thin black inked 7 and a heavier stamped red 7 appear to be the postage due charge in pence.



Figure 7. From Chatham, N.B., AP 12 1875, to Melbourne, Victoria, J 7 75, 56 days in transit. The route from Chatham to Detroit was Chatham - Saint John - Montreal - Windsor - Detroit. The four Small Queens paid double the 8¢ rate. This 8¢ rate paid only to the port of debarkation. The red 7 handstamp and the inked 7 may be the charge on delivery, in pence.

The Intercolonial Railway was not yet complete but there was a rail connection between Saint John and Montreal through the northern New England states.

Figure 8 illustrates the 8¢ rate with one more Williston cover, double rate. Mailed in Sydney Mines, C.B., January 29, 1877, the cover reached Melbourne on April 12, 1877, 73 days in transit. The Large Queen franking is interesting. Another cover of this same correspondence with the same franking has been described by DiCiommo.[11] The charge for delivery on the cover of Figure 8 is indicated with a brown 5.

The British found that sending New Zealand mail westward across the U.S. would get the letters to their destinations ten days to two weeks sooner than if they had been sent eastward across the Indian Ocean. As a consequence, mail traffic between the U.K. and New Zealand – across the U.S. – was heavy. The U.S. wanted to be paid more than the regular GPU / UPU transit rate for carrying mail over the 3,307 rail miles between New York and San Francisco. In his 1876 Report, pp. 180-181, the U.S. Postmaster General noted that the U.S. and the U.K. had agreed, on October 6, 1876,

to a transit charge of 6 francs per kilogram of letter mail. (If all the letters were 15 grams, this transit charge would be about 1.8¢ per letter.)



Figure 8. From Sydney Mines, C.B., JA 29 1877, to Melbourne, Victoria, AP 12 77, 73 days in transit. There is a red Detroit PAID ALL. Franked with two 5¢ Large Queens and a 6¢ Small Queen to pay double the 8¢ rate. This 8¢ rate paid only to the port of debarkation. The brown ms. 5 may be the charge on delivery.

This U.S. demand for higher reimbursement for the 3,307 mile transcontinental rail transit was recognized in the 1878 Convention of Paris as "Extraordinary Service." Article III of the "Regulations of Detail and Order" supplementing the 1878 Convention specified that "extraordinary services" were:

> The extraordinary services of the Union giving rise to special expenses, ..., are exclusively
>
> 1st. Those which are maintained for the accelerated territorial conveyance of the mail called Indian;
>
> 2nd. That which the Postal Administration of the United States of America maintains upon its territory for the conveyance of closed mails between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

The *1883 Report of the [U.S.] Postmaster General*, p. 21, recorded that transit payments for transcontinental carriage of U.K. – New Zealand and Australian mail came to over $115,000.

6. August 1878: 12¢ rate, August 1878 through March 1879.

August 1, 1878 was the day on which Canada adhered to the GPU / UPU rates and regulations. The postal rate for letters to Victoria (still nonUPU) was set at 12¢ per ½ oz. This was an increase of 4¢ but unlike the old 8¢ rate, the 12¢ rate paid to destination.

It would seem that this new rate was a consequence of a new U.S. – Victoria postal convention, effective July 1, 1878. The U.S. rate under this convention was 12¢ per ½ oz. This was the fourth postal convention that the U.S. had negotiated with New Zealand and the Australian Colonies. Table 2 lists these postal conventions and the references from the U.S. *Reports of the Postmaster General* references.

Table 2. Postal Conventions with New Zealand and some Australian Colonies

Colony	Effective Date	*Report of the [U.S.] Postmaster General*
New Zealand	December 1, 1870	1870, pp. 137-139
New South Wales	February 1, 1874	1874, pp. 217-219
Queensland	January 1, 1876	1876, pp. 172-174
Victoria	July 1, 1878	1878, pp. 375-377
Tasmania	July 1, 1886	1886, pp. 838-840

The main features of the postal convention with Victoria were:

1. Mail to be carried by a direct line of colonial mail packets plying to and from San Francisco. Melbourne and San Francisco would be the exchange offices.

2. 12¢ per ½ oz. U.S. rate to Victoria, 6d Victoria to U.S.

3. Paid to destination.

4. Registration established – 10¢ on U.S. letters.

5. Victoria granted transit rights through the U.S.

The "paid to destination" provision applied to Canadian mail that was carried with the U.S. mail.

This 12¢ rate was in effect for only 8 months. No example of this short lived rate has been reported. Instead of showing a cover to illustrate this rate, I can only ask collectors to check the dates on any 12¢ covers to Australia and New Zealand. This 12¢ rate (August 1878 to March 1879) applied to Canadian covers to New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria. It did not apply to the colonies that had not signed postal conventions with the U.S.: Tasmania, South Australia and Western Australia.

7. April 1879: 15¢ rate, April 1879 through December 1888

On April 1, 1879, the letter rate to Victoria rose from 12¢ to 15¢ per ½ oz. This was the day on which the UPU regulations agreed upon in the 1878 Convention of Paris became effective. Canada made a number of rate changes at this time but there seems to be no reason for the 1878 Convention to raise this rate. One can, of course, interpret this 15¢ rate as the sum of Canada's 3¢ rate to the U.S. plus the 12¢ U.S. rate to Victoria.

Figure 9 shows a cover paying the 15¢ rate with five 3¢ Small Queens. The cover was mailed in Halifax, December 26, 1882, fairly early in this 15¢ rate period. There are Windsor and San Francisco transit stamps and a Melbourne receiving mark, February 12, 1883. The transit time was short: 48 days. The 15¢ paid to destination including redirection within Victoria. A new address was written vertically in purple.



Figure 9. From Halifax, DE 26 82, via Windsor and San Francisco to Melbourne, FE 12 83, 48 days in transit. The 15¢ rate was paid with five 3¢ Small Queens. Here, 15¢ paid to destination. The cover was redirected within Victoria: no charge.

The Pacific shipping lines lived a precarious financial life. There was a long history of financial troubles. The main subsidy came from New Zealand which benefitted most from this trans Pacific route. The was some help from New South Wales. As a matter of congressional policy, the U.S. contributed only a relatively small amount. The *1883 Report of the [U.S.] Postmaster General*, p. 22, recorded that New Zealand and New South Wales subsidized the shipping line to the extend of $400,000. The U.S. contributed $40,000 to New Zealand and New South Wales plus $12,500 directly to the steamship company.

In July 1885, financial matters became critical. There was a brief and probably unnecessary interruption in the trans Pacific mail service in August 1885. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co. had refused to carry mail after July 31. From August 1 to August 17, U.S. mail for Australia and New Zealand was forwarded via Europe. A Canadian Post Office Circular, dated August 24, 1885, announced the resumption of trans Pacific mail service to New Zealand and to Australia via San Francisco after a one month interruption. No Canadian covers sent via England during this short period have been reported. Actually the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. was under contract to New Zealand through October 1885 and the steamer *Zealandia* did carry mail on August 29. Reacting to Pacific Mail's demands, New Zealand did not renew the Pacific Mail contract but instead entered into a three year contact with the Union Steamship Co. This contract provided for sailings every four weeks starting in

November 1885.

In U.S. records, the new shipping line was the Oceanic Steamship Co. The U.S. contracted with this line for sailings from San Francisco every four weeks from October 1885 through November 1888. This was a major advance in a U.S. commitment to support trans Pacific mail to New Zealand and Australia. In 1888, the contract was raised to $50,000 per year less $1,000 for each trip by a foreign steamer. In 1891, the reimbursement was raised to $60,000 per year less the same $1,000.

Figure 9 showed redirection within Victoria. The cover of Figure 10 illustrates redirection to a different Australian Colony. Properly paid 15¢, the cover was addressed to Mrs. W.K. Bowerman in Melbourne, Victoria. However, Mrs. Bowerman had gone to Sydney, New South Wales. This was a different colony and redirection to a different (nonUPU) colony was not free. The Melbourne address on this cover was crossed out with a red line. The cover was readdressed in red to G.P.O., Sydney. Upon arrival in Sydney, the cover was stamped 2D TO PAY.



Figure 10. Received in Melbourne, Victoria, MY 15 86. Redirected to G.P.O., Sydney, New South Wales. Sydney MY 18 86 backstamp. Stamped 2d TO PAY. These were separate, nonUPU colonies. Redirection from Victoria to New South Wales was not free.

This 15¢ rate period lasted almost 10 years. Most of the covers to New Zealand and Australia came during this period. Included were a number of spectacular, large covers franked with up to seven 15¢ Large Queens.[12] These covers were from the Oceanic Publishing Co., Guelph, Ont., to W.A. Fargo, Auckland, New Zealand. We say more about Mr. Fargo in the next section.

8. January 1889: 12¢ rate, January 1889 through September 1891

The January 1889 Official Postal Guide announced that the postal rate to Victoria had been reduced to 12¢ per ½ oz. The U.S. rate to Victoria remained at the earlier 12¢. Figure 11 shows a Canadian cover to New Zealand paying the 12¢ rate. The only Canadian date stamp is a Windsor, March 27 (1891). There is an Auckland, New Zealand April 25, 1891 receiving stamp. The addressee, W.A. Fargo, had gone from Auckland to Sydney, N.S.W. Auckland, New Zealand was crossed out and the cover readdressed to G.P.O., Sydney. There, the cover was marked 2d once in blue and a second time in purple. A 2 pence N.S.W. postage due stamp was affixed. Redirection between these two nonUPU colonies was not free.



Figure 11. Two 6¢ Small Queens paid the new 12¢ rate. The cover was received in Auckland, New Zealand, AP 25 91. Redirected to G.P.O., Sydney, New South Wales: (due) 2d, receipted with a 2 pence N.S.W. postage due stamp. Redirection between nonUPU New Zealand and nonUPU New South Wales was not free. The upper 2d is in blue. The lower 2d is in purple.

The cover shown in Figure 11, addressed to W.A. Fargo, is one of a very large correspondence with Fargo from Canada and from the U.S. Fargo was a publisher and had an extensive correspondence with both countries. Some 25 Fargo covers from Canada were auctioned by Robson Lowe, June 24, 1975. All of these covers were from the 1880s or early 1890s.

9. October 1891: 5¢ UPU rate, Oct. 1, 1891

In his *1883 Report*, p. 21, the U.S. Postmaster General wrote that "Initiatory steps are being taken by five of the seven British colonies in Australasia and by Cape Colony for admission to the Universal Postal Union. These are now the only large groups of colonies not embraced in the Postal Union."

The UPU 1885 Additional Acts of Lisbon included the statement:

> Final Protocol II
>
> The British Colonies of Australia and the British Colonies of the Cape and of Natal will be allowed to join these Conventions, or one or the other of them, and the protocol will be left open for this purpose.

The UPU 1891 Treaty of Vienna continued the invitation to join the UPU and noted that a date had been set:

> Final Protocol III
>
> The Protocol also remains open to the British Colonies of Australasia, whose Delegates to the Congress have declared the intention to enter the Universal Postal Union on the 1st October 1891.

The admission of the Australian Colonies and New Zealand to the UPU had been delayed for at least eight years by concerns over postal rates and voting rights. Eventually agreement was reached on the 5¢ UPU rate and one vote for the entire group of Australian Colonies. The Australian Colonies and New Zealand adhered to the UPU rates and regulations on October 1, 1891.

Canada's Canadian Pacific transcontinental railway was completed in November 1885. The first through train left Montreal on June 28, 1886 and arrived in Port Moody, outside Vancouver, on July 4, 1886, a trip of 2892 miles. This set the stage for a Canadian – British shipping line to serve New Zealand and Australia. A Post Office *Notice* dated August 1893 announced that "Mails for the Australian Colonies and the Sandwich Islands will be despatched from Vancouver, British Columbia, by Steamer *Miowera*, 16 August 1893...." The *Notice* listed additional sailings on the 16th of the next four months. This was the start of an all-red meaning all-British Empire route from England to Australia via Canada. Two points in this quotation deserve clarification. Firstly, the Sandwich Islands are now the Hawaiian Islands. Secondly, the "Australian Colonies" meant Australia and New Zealand. The route is believed to have been Vancouver – Hawaii – Fiji – New Zealand – New South Wales.

Concluding this survey of preUPU mail to the Australasian Colonies, Victoria in particular, the importance of four correspondences should be emphasized. The Fargo correspondence has been mentioned in the preceding section. The Bowerman covers of Figure 10 is also one of an extensive correspondence. Two other correspondences deserve special mention. The covers of Figures 1, 2 and 3 are from the McCormack correspondence. Figure 3 provides the only example reported of the Large Queen 22¢ trans Pacific mail service to Australia. Finally, Figures 5 – 8 display four covers of the Williston correspondence. This correspondence furnishes examples, some perhaps unique, of the mail to Australia in the 1870s.

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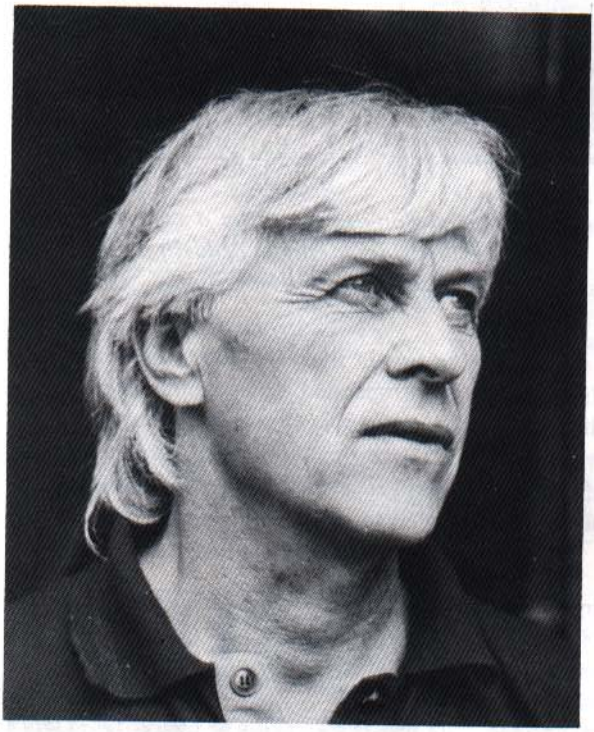
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Knut Lokke-Sorensen – World Famous Stamp Designer

by Jay J. Edward



Since 1964 Knut Lokke-Sorensen of Oslo, Norway has created and engraved more than 160 Norwegian postage stamps. Born in 1931, he is a highly regarded artist and one of the world's best known miniaturists.

When he was 18 years of age, immediately after graduating from college, he passed exacting tests in painting and drawing set by the Norwegian Academy of Art in Oslo. He then studied for four years at the Academy under Professor Per Krohg. (The great oil painting on the wall of the Security Council hall at the United Nations in New York is an example of his work.) He then took an additional year of study in Florence, Italy at the Accademia di Belle Arti under the eminent Ottone Rosai.

Lokke-Sorensen was 27 years old when he became a designer for the Bank of Norway. He started at once to design and engrave a new set of bank notes, namely the fifth edition. Portraits have always been Lokke-Sorensen's chief interest. While with the bank note company he had the opportunity of doing many famous Norwegians, among them Nansen, the explorer, authors Bjornson and Wergeland, Abel the mathematician and Ibsen the dramatist.

Delicate or soft differences in the engraving result in shades that change the meaning or feeling of the final work. This technique as practiced by engravers is known as "taille douce," and is used for bank notes and postage stamps for security as well as artistic reasons.

An example of the soft but disciplined engraved lines of Lokke-Sorensen is the 1982 stamp portraying King Olav, Regent in Norway for 25 years. He is justly proud of his efforts in this portrait representation. According to the artist, an engraved stamp

has a two step effect, first as seen by the naked eye and secondly as seen under magnification.





King Harald and Queen Sonja, printed by a combination of engraving and offset by Norges Bank Seddeltrykkeri, were designed and engraved by Knut Lokke-Sorensen.

Postage stamp design in Norway follows a set procedure. The Post Office appoints an artist to produce a sketch that is six times the size of the postage stamp. The sketch is then re-viewed by a design committee consisting of well known artists, expert philatelists, and postal authorities. Suggested changes or alterations may be requested. Eventually, after the committee is satisfied, the sketch is sent to the General Director of Posts for approval.

Among the awards won by Mr. Lokke-Sorensen was the coveted 1982 Grand Prix de l'Art Philatélique Européen presented by President Mitterand of France. A review of Lokke-Sorensen's postage stamps provides a panoramic tour through Norway's art, geography, history and daily life.

Lokke-Sorensen's work can be seen on the new posthorn stamps issued by Norway on November 22, 1991 in denominations of 6, 7, 8 and 9 Krone. Norway's posthorn stamps are the oldest unbroken series using the same subject that has ever been issued. by any country.

Posthorn stamps have been on sale in Norwegian post offices continuously since 1872. Over this time, the unit of currency has changed from the Skilling to the Ore, and then to the Krone. If still in use in the year 2000, the series will have spanned three centuries and survived two world wars. Paper suppliers, printers and printing methods have changed over the years and have contributed to making this series of stamps a rich and lasting challenge for collectors.



The 1991 Norwegian Posthorn stamps.

Architect Andreas Friedrich Wilhelm von Hanno was the original designer of the



A montage of Norwegian stamps designed and engraved by Knut Lokke-Sorensen.

posthorn stamps. In the new issue, the design has been modernized by Knut Lokke-Sorensen. The 1991 version of the stamps are recess-printed in two colours by Norges Bank Seddeltrykkeri.

Timbroloisirs, the philatelic magazine from France, recently surveyed 5000 stamp collectors, and evaluated their opinions regarding the world's most beautiful stamps. The result was Norway 1st, France 2nd and China 3rd. The work and art of Knut Lokke-Sorensen continue to play a large part in maintaining the high opinion of Norwegian stamps held by stamp collectors around the world. □

PLAN NOW FOR ROYAL *1993* ROYALE

Royal members should begin making plans now to attend the 1993 R.P.S.C. convention in Ottawa, April 30 to May 2. The exhibition and convention will be the major philatelic event in Canada this year.

Many special events and surprises have planned by the show organizers. The show theme is the 100th anniversary of the Stanley Cup, and a special attraction at the show will be the Canada's Second National Philatelic Literature Exhibition.

Ottawa has many attractions at this time of year: flowers are budding and the ice is off the Rideau Canal. Visitors should plan extra time in the city to visit some of the ten museums in Canada, including the National Postal Museum.

The Parliament Buildings are a perennial favourite with visitors. It is a good idea to contact your local Member of Parliament beforehand for a special pass for a reserved location in the House of Commons visitors gallery.

Visitors will enjoy the walks and drives through the well maintained parklands of Canada's capital. Shoppers can take advantage of the shops in the downtown area and in the outlying malls.

The convention site is the centrally located Radisson Hotel, formerly the Holiday Inn. It has been completely renovated recently, and it boasts the only revolving restaurant overlooking Hull/Ottawa and the Ottawa River. Both the regular exhibition and the literature exhibition will be held in the large ballroom of the Radisson Hotel.

The co-chairmen of Royal 1993 Royale are Paul Burega and Charles Verge, both experienced administrators, organizers and philatelists.

The exhibition is open to all philatelists, and there are six classes:

a) Court of Honour
b) Open Class
c) Youth Class
d) Mophilia (Modern Philately – Stamps issued after 1 Jan. 1983)
e) Special Studies
f) Regional Class

Exhibit frames hold 16 standard pages (8½ x 11 inches). The entry fee is $10.00 per frame in the Open, Mophilia and Special Studies classes; $7.50 per frame in the Regional Class and $5.00 per frame in the Youth Class.

Entry forms are available from the co-chairmen at P.O. Box 2788, Stn. D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W8. All entry forms must be received **no later than 31 March 1993.** Members are reminded that, to qualify for international competition, exhibits must attain at least a vermeil at the national level (silver-bronze for juniors). Success at Royal 1993 Royale will allow exhibitors to proceed to international exhibitions.

The other part of the show at Royal 1993 Royale is Canada's Second National Philatelic Literature Exhibition. Literature will be judged in ten classes, including handbooks, catalogues, newsletters, articles in both philatelic and non-philatelic publications, and show programs.

Royal 1993 Royale continues the two-year tradition of issuing two souvenir postal stationery envelopes depicting two noted Canadian philatelists. There will be four special cachets, one for each day of the show and one for the R.P.S.C.

The committee is planning for a show of 400 frames and 200 literature entries. Of the 400 exhibition frames, 100 have been allocated to aerophilately and astrophilately.

The Radisson Hotel is offering a special convention rate for rooms, $99 single or double, for reservations made before Mar. 29. Details can be found on the insert in the centre of this journal, which also includes an advance registration form for the convention and a proxy form for the annual meeting.

For more information on the convention, write to Royal 1993 Royale, Box 2788, Stn. D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W8. □

James Albert Pike, F.R.P.S.C.

James Pike was born in Humboldt, Saskatchewan in 1906, and graduated as a mining engineer from the University of British Columbia in 1930. He was active in the mining industry of Washington and British Columbia for over 30 years, mostly with the Newmont Mining Corporation. He was a Freemason, and served as Worshipful Master of Cariboo Lodge No. 4 at Barkerville, B.C. in 1949.

He was a life-long stamp collector; his main interests lay in the early postal history of British Columbia and the stamps of Newfoundland. He served as President of the British North America Philatelic Society in 1975 and 1976, and was elected to their honourary fellowship, the Order of the Beaver, in 1977.

From 1970 until 1978 he served as a director of the Royal Philatelic Society, representing members in British Columbia, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in 1976.

Mr. Pike had been an active member of the British Columbia Philatelic Society. and was an honourary life member.

Jim Pike died in Vancouver, B.C. on May 23, 1992 following a short illness. He is survived by his wife, Georgia, one son, two daughters, and two brothers. He was predeceased by his first wife, Patricia.

A memorial service held in St. Mary's Anglican Church, Vancouver, was attended by numerous philatelic friends.

G. Collins Baugild, F.R.P.S.C.

G. Collins Baugild, F.R.P.S.C., of Halifax, Nova Scotia passed away on May 10, 1992. Best known for his outstanding collection of Nova Scotia and his calligraphic skills, he was a member of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club for nearly 70 years. Mr. Baugild, who was 86 years of age, was born in Lunenberg, Nova Scotia and moved to Halifax with his family when he was 12 years old.

Over the years, his Nova Scotia, British West Indies, and Great Britain collections took many awards. A long time member of the Royal Philatelic Society, he served as regional director from 1955 to 1959. He served as exhibition chairman for the Royal's convention in Halifax in 1965. He had assisted at an earlier convention in Halifax in the 1940s. In 1987 Mr. Baugild was elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.

Mr. Baugild's wife was the former Violet Kelly of Sydney, Nova Scotia. One son, Donald Baugild,and his family survive. The Royal Philatelic Society extends its sympathy to the family.

Where Have All the Commemoratives Gone?

by J.J. MacDonald

The editor of the newsletter for the Postal History Study Group of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club recently reported on his findings concerning the usage of postage stamps after sorting through over 6,000 covers from Nova Scotia dated in the months of June and July 1992. That report now prompts the current author to report on a similar but somewhat more detailed survey which was conducted over a ten-week period from the 1st of March to the 8th of May, 1992.

The source of mail in this survey was the correspondence received by the Admissions and Registrar's offices of St. Francis Xavier University. These covers came from individuals, Canada wide, who were applying for admission or inquiring about academic standing at the University. Hence all were non-commercial in nature. Submissions of high school records and other material from guidance counsellors in high schools were often processed by the senders in a central school office. Almost invariably, this mail bore stamps cancelled by machine at a large postal facility, or bore postage meter impressions.

This survey covers over 3,000 letters and the details are shown in the table. All numbers are cumulative for the entire period but results are available for each day in the period if this would be of interest to any readers.

Some conclusions are evident from the results:

1. 34% or approximately ⅓ of this Canadian mail bore meter impressions instead of stamps.
2. Of those that did carry stamps, only 15% were commemorative issues.
3. Another 15% of those bearing stamps were cancelled with what the author calls "special" cancels such as Klussendorfs, POCONs and other square handstamps, or the new large (32 mm) circles.
4. 3% of all stamped envelopes were uncancelled.
5. 70% of stamped envelopes used the common current 40¢ or 42¢ definitives or were cancelled with uninteresting machine cancellations, material which the author calls "junk."

These figures show that only 10% of all mail carried a commemorative stamp. Previous experience would indicate that only about 1 in 10 stamped letters has a town cancel where the name of the town can be identified on the stamp. Hence, it is concluded that only 1% of the mail, as examined in this survey, carries a nicely cancelled commemorative. This explains why it is so difficult to put together an attractive collection of recent commemoratives in good condition.

The author appeals for similar studies to be made in other geographic areas and using other sources of mail. It would be instructive to know whether the results of this survey are representative of all Canadian mail today.

The following is a summary of the survey results.

Stamp Usage Survey – St. Francis Xavier University, 1992

	No. of Covers	% of Covers with Stamps	% of Survey
Total covers surveyed	3109		
Covers with meter impressions	1065		34%
Covers with stamps	2044		66%
Covers with commemoratives	311	15%	10%
Klussendorf cancels	148	7%	5%
Large Circle cancels	106	5%	3%
POCONs and handstamps	50	3%	2%
"Special" cancels (total of above 3 categories)	304	15%	10%
Covers with "Junk" cancels	1429	70%	46%
Covers with uncancelled stamps	65	3%	2%

Note: As some covers franked with commemoratives also had "special" cancels, the above figures are approximate.

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NEW DEFINITIVES — DEC. 30

In preparation for the increase in the first-class postage rate on 1 Jan. 1993, Canada Post issued a group of new definitive stamps on Dec. 30. The designs include Queen Elizabeth II, two new variations on the Canadian flag design, and fruit trees.

One stamp for the domestic letter rate portrays Queen Elizabeth in colour, with a metallic silver background. It was designed by Tom Yakobina and Chris Candlish, using a portrait by Yousuf Karsh. The stamp is available in sheets of 100 and booklets of 10.

The other first-class stamp shows the Canadian flag in colour, flying over a prairie grassland. This stamp is available in sheets of 100 and packs of 10 and 25 stamps. A single-colour flag design is on the new coil stamp, available in rolls of 100.

The new Quick Stick (43 cent) self-adhesive stamps, the fifth in the series, shows the Canadian flag against the background of an east coast estuary. These stamps are

TIMBRES COURANTS — 30 décembre

La Société canadienne des postes annonce un nouveau timbre à l'effigie de la reine Élisabeth II, deux vignettes illustrant le drapeau canadien et une émission sur les arbres fruitiers dont les valeurs nominales refléteront les nouveaux trarifs d'affranchissement de 1993. Ces timbres-poste seront mis en circulation le 30 décembre.

Le timbre représentant la souveraine a été conçu par Tom Yakobina et Chris Candlish d'après un portrait de Yousuf Karsh. Le timbre courant de 0,43 $ est offert en feuilles de 100 timbres et en carnets de 10. Le motif est rehaussé par la couleur argent métallique à l'arrière-plan.

L'une des vignettes courantes de 0,43 $ présente l'unifolié flottant au-dessus d'un paysage des Prairies. Les timbres sont offerts en feuilles de 100 et en carnets de 10 et 25. Les timbres présentés en rouleaux de 100 illustrent également l'étendard canadien.

Le nouveau timbrexpress autocollant au tarif de 0,43 $, le cinquième de la série, présente le drapeau flottant au-dessus d'un estuaire sur la côté est, du côté de l'Atlantique. Il est

available in booklets of 12.

The new flag stamps were designed by Gottschalk and Ash International.

Fruit tree designs for the medium-value definitives, introduced last year, are continued with this series. the 49¢ value (for letters to the United States) shows the Delicious apple. The 67¢ (for the domestic mail, 30-50 grams) stamp shows the beaked hazelnut. The 86¢ stamp (the international rate), portrays the Bartlett pear. These stamps are available in panes of 50 stamps, and the 49¢ and 86¢ values are also available in booklets of five stamps. These values were designed by Clermont Malenfant, Richard Robitaille and Denis Major.

The new pre-stamped envelopes begin a new series portraying the provincial capitals of Canada. The No. 8 envelope features Charlottetown and the No. 10 shows Victoria. These issues commemorate 225th anniversary of the founding of Charlottetown and the 150th of Victoria. They were designed by Raymond Bellemare and will be available in packs of 10 or singles.

The new Aerogramme depicts a glider, and is available in packs of 10 or as singles.

Specifications:

Item	Printer	Paper
43¢ Flag	AP	CP
$4.30 Pack (10 x 43¢ Flag)	AP	CP
$10.75 Pack (25 x 43¢ Flag)	AP	CP
43¢ Queen	CBN	PPC
49¢ Delicious Apple	AP	CP
67¢ Beaked Hazelnut	AP	CP
86¢ Bartlett Pear	AP	CP
$4.30 Pack (10 x 43¢ Queen)	AP	CP
$2.45 Pack (5 x 49¢)	AP	CP
$4.30 Pack (5 x 86¢)	AP	CP
$43.00 Coil (100 x 43¢ Flag)	CBN	PPC
43¢ No. 8 envelope (46¢)	Innova	
43¢ No. 10 envelope (47¢)	Innova	
86¢ Aerogramme	AP	
$5.25 Quick Stick (12 x 43¢)	AP	Fasson

présenté en carnets de 12.

On a confié à la maison *Gottschalk and Ash International* la réalisation des motifs ornés du drapeau canadien.

La deuxième émission de la série consacrée à des arbres fruiters contient un timbre de 0,49 $ illustrant le pommier «Delicious», le noisetier à long bec (0,67 $), et le poirer «Bartlett» (0,86 $). Il s'agit des nouveaux tarifs d'affranchissement des envois à destination des États-Unis, de la deuxième catégorie de poids (30 g à 50 g) et du régime international. Les timbres sont présentés en feuilles de 50 et en carnets de 5 pour les destinations américaines et internationales. L'émission a été réalisée par Clermont Malenfant, Richard Robitaille et Denis Major.

Les deux premières enveloppes d'une série mettant à l'honneur *les capitales du Canada,* deux enveloppes préaffranchies seront également mises en circulation le 30 décembre. Y figureront Charlottetown, sur l'enveloppe no 8, et Victoria, sur l'enveloppe no 10, puisque 1993 marquera les 225e et 150e anniversaires de fondation des deux capitales. Les enveloppes, dont la conception graphique a été confiée à Raymond Bellemare, seront vendues en paquets de 10 ou à l'unité.

La Société a retenu, pour orner son aérogramme, le motif d'un planeur. On peut procurer cette papeterie préaffranchie en paquets de 10 ou à l'unité.

Spécifications techniques :

Article	Imprimeur	Papier
0,43$ drapeau	AP	CP
4,30$ carnet (10 x 0,43$ drapeau)	AP	CP
10,75$ carnet (25 x 0,43$ drapeau)	AP	CP
0,43$ Reine	CBN	PPC
0,49$ Pommier «Delicious»	AP	CP
0,67$ Noisetier à long bec	AP	CP
0,86$ Poirier «Bartlett»	AP	CP
4,30$ carnet (10 x 0,43$ Reine)	AP	CP
2,45$ carnet (5 x 0,49$)	AP	CP
4,30$ carnet (5 x 0,86$)	AP	CP
43,00$ rouleau (100 x 0,43$ drapeau)	CBN	PPC
0,43$ enveloppe no 8 (0,46$)	Innova	
0,43$ enveloppe no 10 (0,47$)	Innova	
0,86$ Aérogramme	AP	
5,25$ Timbrexpress (12 x 0,43$)	AP	Fasson

New on the Philatelic Bookshelf...

Postal Route Gazette Part I: New York State 1839. *Compiled by Robert Dalton Harris. Published 1992 ny The Printer's Stone, Ltd., Box 30, Fishkill, N.Y. 12524. ISBN 0-941480-11-9. Softcover, 8½ x 11, cerlox binding, 86+ii+4 pages plus 28 x 38 route map. Postilion Series of Primary Sources, U.S. Section, Volume 6. U.S. $28.00 postpaid, from the publisher.*

This book is the first of a new series of reproductions of the 13 Burr survey maps of the U.S. postal system, originally published in 1839. This volume is of New York State, and at the back of the 86 page volume is a pocket with a removable reproduction of the Burr 1839 postal route map, measuring 28 by 38 inches when unfolded. The 86 pages include reproductions of the "Four Year Contract and Special Routes (1 July 1837 to June 1841)" printed reduced, two columns per page, followed by the changes in the first, second and third years. The last chapter contains "Post Office Net Postages and Postmaster Compensation (1 July 1839 to 30 June 1841)" which is also printed reduced. The reduction allows the material to be made available in much less space, but does cause the reader to work to decipher some of the printing where the letters have not reproduced clearly and fully. Given that the originals are 150 years old, the quality of the reproductions is more than satisfactory. The average person could not hope to have access to the original documents, and with this series, the information is in affordable reach for both the postal historian and the exhibitor, as well as the state and local historian. The volume ends with a calendar covering 1800 to 2050, which is always of enormous value to the researcher.

The compiler, Robert Dalton Harris, gives a two-page introduction, and allows the reader to view the original material and draw conclusions. Mr. Harris provides some of the background regarding the Post Office Department and its scrutiny by Congress. He sets the tone for the material to follow.

The Printer's Stone is doing an excellent job in making original postal information available to today's researchers at an affordable cost, and should be commended.

Paul Burega

Royal "1991" Royale. *Video cassette, narrated by Hugues Saint Louis and produced by Claude Pelletier and Jean-Marie Robert for the Lakeshore Stamp Club. Colour, 46 minutes. $20 postpaid from the Lakeshore Stamp Club, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire, Quebec H9R 4N5 or from Ray Ireson, 86 Cartier St., Roxboro, Quebec H8Y 1G8.*

A cassette of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada 63rd Annual Convention, held in Dorval Quebec, 5-7 April 1991 has been released by the host club. The occasion also marked the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Lakeshore Stamp Club.

The cassette covers the convention, held at Dorval's Community Centre, from the opening ceremonies to the Awards Banquet. The participation of Canada Post Corporation, the youth activities, the judging of exhibits, the dealers bourse and other events are all shown.

Ray Ireson, the convention's general chairman, was the driving force in arranging for the taping of the show. The cassette, done in French and English, radiates community spirit. This videotape sets the standard for future Royal conventions, providing a valuable tool to other chapters planning to host an R.P.S.C. convention. It will of course, be of interest to all those who attended the 63rd convention, as well as those unable to attend. The tape was produced as a break-even project, so the

price is right.

J.E. Kraemer

*George Jay Kramer, **United States Telegraph Stamps and Franks.** 206 pages. Published 1992 by The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York, N.Y. 10016. $55.00 U.S. postpaid; $85.00 for the deluxe edition.*

This book is the result of in-depth research by the author, backed up by an outstanding personal collection which garnered many national and international awards, gold and large gold.

Profusely illustrated with some 500 plates, including seven in full colour, this volume examines the products of 26 stamp and frank issuing companies. It begins with the United States Telegraph Revenue stamps used during and after the Civil War and continues through the mid-19th century seals and labels of private companies, concluding in the modern period.

The volume is accompanied by a separate 1992 Pricing Guide and Control Number Guide.

The recent creation of a Revenue Section by the Féderation Internationale de Philatélie will, without a doubt, increase the interest in this "new" collecting area. George Kramer's book should be on the shelves of all collectors of Revenues as an example of a classic presentation of a subject.

Michael Madesker

*G.H. Davis, **Canada Special Delivery.** Published 1991 by the Unitrade Press. ISBN 0-919801-88-9. 186 pages, stiff cover. $39.50 from The Unitrade Press, 91 Tycos Dr., Toronto, Ont. M6B 1W3, and from dealers.*

This volume is a look at Canada's Special Delivery Service from 1898 to 1951. It is illustrated with the stamps and plate imprints of the special delivery stamps, along with rate covers. For each stamp issue, there is a table giving issue date, printer, quantity issued, plate numbers, plate size, details of the imprint, varieties, and known proofs.

Chapter Two looks at the stamps provided for special delivery, including Bahamas Special Delivery which were issued for use in Canada. Chapter Three looks at the workings of the service. Page numbers revert to one in each chapter, while figure numbers do not. No index is provided to enable searching for specific information. Many of the stamp illustrations show bowing or distortion of the stamps, which is not apparent on the cover illustrations.

Included are photos showing essays and unapproved designs, which come from the Canada Post Archives. A good deal of information is presented in this book, including letters written by postmasters to the postmaster general regarding problems and suggestions for the special delivery service. The volume is difficult to read, but useful as a reference.

Paul Burega

***Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part 16: Central Asia,** 3rd edition, 1992. softcover, 5¾ x 8½, 288 pages, with over 2000 illustrations in black and white. ISBN 0-85259-337-6. Published by Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., Christchurch Rd., Ringwood, Hampshire BH24 3SH England. Retail price £17.50. Available from the publisher, stamp dealers and book stores.*

After nine years (the 2nd edition appeared in 1983), a new catalogue listing for the central Asian countries of Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey was badly needed. In this edition stamp values have been changed to reflect current market trends. In Turkey many varieties and errors of the early issues are now listed. Foreign post offices in the Turkish Empire, which included British, Italian and Russian offices, have been expanded to include Egyptian and Greek offices. The addresses of specialist societies are found on page iv. It would be difficult to collect any of these three Asian countries without this catalogue.

J.E.Kraemer □

Society Reports / Rapports de la Société

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

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READ, Eric A. (14191), 1729 - 92nd Ave., Dawson Creek, BC V1G 1C6
RIPPIN, John (19931), 8 Millview Court, Rexdale, ON M9W 3K7
ROGERS, Dr. Benson T. (10331), 12 Jaczenko Terrace, Hamilton, ON L9B 1T8
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COMING EVENTS / CALENDRIER

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS - EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

1993

MARCH 19 - 21: ESCPEX '93, the Edmonton Spring National '93, at the Europa Conference Centre, Fantasyland Hotel/Resort, West Edmonton Mall. Free Admission, exhibits, bourse, seminars. Information: Deirdre McKay, Show Chairman, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6.

APRIL 30 - MAY 2 / 30 AVRIL - 2 MAI: ROYAL *1993* ROYALE at/à ORAPEX, Ottawa, Ont. at the Radisson Hotel. 400 frame exhibition; 100 frames are reserved for aerophilately and astrophilately. Entry forms must be submitted by 31 Mar. 1993. The Second National Philatelic Literature Exhibition is part of the event. Literature entries must be in the hands of the exhibition committee by 1 Feb. 1993. The program includes a seminar on philatelic insurances by Steven Beswick, RPSC Insurance Plan manager. Information on exhibiting at ROYAL *1993* ROYALE is available from the exhibition co-chairmen at P.O. Box 2788, Station D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5N8. Further information on the show and the annual meeting of the R.P.S.C. appears elsewhere in this issue.

MAY 7 - 9: PIPEX '93, Vancouver, B.C., at the Robson Square Conference Centre. Information from: Trevor N. Larden, 101-3787 West 4th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6R 1P4.

JUNE 11 - 13: STAMPEX '93, at Sheraton Centre, 123 Queen St. W., Toronto, Ont. Annual national level exhibition and bourse. Exhibit and bourse information: STAMPEX, Box 204, Station Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2M1.

SEPT. 3 - 5: BNAPEX 1993, in Toronto at the Royal York Hotel, 100 Front Street West, Toronto. Open Sept. 3 to members of BNAPS only. Registration $10.00 per day. Seminars, exhibits and bourse. Information from: Allan L. Steinhart, 35 Church Street, Suite 305, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1T3; (4160 362-8257.

1994

MARCH 18 - 20: ESCPEX '94, the Edmonton Spring National, at the Europa Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall, Edmonton, Alberta. Information from Show Chairman, P.O. Box 399, Edmonton, Alberta T5J 2J6.

MAY 6 - 8: ORAPEX '94, Ottawa, Ont., at the RA Centre, Riverside Drive S., Ottawa.

JUNE 10 - 12: ROYAL *1994* ROYALE, Vernon, B.C., at the Vernon Lodge. Information from Kelowna and District Stamp Club, Box 1185, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P8.

1993

FEBRUARY 13: BURLPEX '93, Burlington Stamp Club's 12th Annual Show, at Appleby Mall, corner of Appleby Line and New St., Burlington. 9:30 am to 5:30 pm. Dealers and Exhibits. Information: Frank Haller, 430 Belvenia Rd., Burlington, Ont. L7L 2G6.

FEBRUARY 20 - 21: Niagara Philatelic Society Annual Stamp Show, at Stamford Lions Club Hall, 3846 Portage Road, Niagara Falls, Ont. 10 am to 5 pm both days. Exhibits, door prizes, free admission.

FEBRUARY 26 - 27: VICTOPICAL 1993, at the Garth Homer Achievement Centre, 813 Darwin Ave., Victoria, B.C. Sponsored by the Greater Victoria and Vancouver Island Philatelic Societies.
100 - 6 page frames; entry fee $2.00 per frame (adult) and $1.00 for juniors. Bourse, cachet and special cancel. For further information or prospectus write: Don Shorting, Box 5164, Station B, Victoria, B.C. V8R 6N4.

FEBRUARY 27: APEX '93, Ajax Philatelic Society annual exhibition and bourse at St. Bernadette's Hall, southeast corner of Harwood Ave. and Bayly. Dealers, exhibits, youth corner, sales circuit and door prizes. Free admission and parking. 10 am to 4 pm. Information from Robert H. Robertson, 1910 Glenview Rd., Pickering, ON L1V 1W8.

FEBRUARY 27 - 28: Regina Philatelic Club's 13th Annual Stamp Exhibition and Sale of Stamps, Coins & Sports Cards, at Seven Oaks Motor Inn, 777 Albert Street, Regina Sask. 10 am to 7 pm Saturday; 11 am to 5 pm Sunday. Competitive exhibits, show cachet, door prizes, 15 dealers. Admission $2, children under 12 free. Information: Ken W. Arndt 586-8152 or Dr. Frans Rummens 586-0354.

MARCH 2 - 7: EUR-APEX '93. The British Aerophilatelic Federation invites Astro and Aerophilatelists to exhibit at their National air mail exhibition with international participation. The exhibition will be held at the Royal Horticultural Halls, London, England. This is the third Apex exhibition; Apex '73 was held in Manchester and Apex '83 in London, England. The International Class is open to those who have gained a Vermeil medal at a National Exhibition. Canadian Commissioner: R.K. Malott, 16 Hardwick Crescent, Nepean, Ont. K2H 6R1. Those interested may send for Bulletin No. 1 from: The Aerophilatelic Exhibition 1993 Ltd., 21 Lynton Close, Hurstpierpoint, Hassocks, West Sussex, BN6 9AN, England.

MARCH 6 - 7: NYPEX '93, the 36th Annual show of the North York Philatelic Society, at Edithvale Community Centre, 7 Edithvale Dr. (south side of Finch Ave. W. between Yonge and Bathurst). 10 am to 5 pm both days. Free admission and parking. Exhibits, dealers, sales circuit, bidding board, youth demonstrations and exhibits, draw prizes. Information: Anne McDougall, 1702-33 Elmhurst Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 6G8; (416) 226-4466; or James Carcary, (416) 222-3526 evenings.

MARCH 13: OAKPEX '93, at Oakville, Ont. The Oakville Stamp Club's Annual Exhibition and Dealers' Bourse at the Riveroaks Recreation Centre, 6th Line, Oakville. Free admission and parking. 10:00 am to 5:00 pm. Information from: Mel Kertcher, P.O. Box 69643, Oakville, Ont. L6J 7R4.

MARCH 20: OXPEX '93. The Oxford Philatelic Society is sponsoring its 44th Annual Exhibition and Bourse. Competitive exhibits, 18 dealers, youth booth and judging critique. College Avenue Secondary School, Woodstock, Ont. Free admission and parking. Further information from: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 1131, Woodstock, Ont. N4S 8P6.

MARCH 26 - 28: Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association show at Place Bonaventure, in cooperation with the Quebec Chapter of AQPP and the Philatelic Federation of Quebec. Free Admission, hourly draw, youth kits to those under 15. Friday 11 am to 8 pm, Saturday 10 am to 6 pm, Sunday 10 am to 5 pm.

APRIL 2 - 4: LAKESHORE *93, 30th Annual Exhibition of the Lakeshore Stamp Club, at Sartos Desnoyer Community Centre, 1335 Lakeshore Drive, Dorval Que. Friday 10 am to 7 pm; Saturday 10 am to 6 pm; Sunday 10 am to 4 pm. Free admission and parking. Show cover, sales circuit and 10 dealers. Information: David Nickson, c/o Box 1, Pointe-Claire/Dorval, Quebec H9R 4N5.

APRIL 16 - 18: WINNIPEG '93, annual show

of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society, at Union Centre, Winnipeg. Theme Youth and Stamp Collecting. Exhibition and bourse. Information: Chairman, Winnipeg Philatelic Society, Box 1425, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 2Z1.

APRIL 16 - 18: Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association Toronto Show, in co-operation with the East and North Toronto Stamp Clubs, at the Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place. Parking $6 per day, free show admission, free hourly draw and free youth kits to those under 15. Friday 10 am to 7 pm, Saturday 10 am to 6 pm, Sunday 10 am to 5 pm.

APRIL 17: STAMPFEST '93, Waterloo, Ont. Sponsored by the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society, at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Drive, Waterloo. 10 am to 4 pm. Admission and parking are free. Information from Betty Martin, Box 1676, Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4R2. Phone (519) 578-7782.

APRIL 17 - 18: WINPEX '93, the 10th annual show of the Essex County Stamp Club (Windsor), at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St. Windsor. 10 am to 5 pm Saturday; 11 am to 4 pm Sunday. Free admission, exhibition, 20 dealers, show cover. Information: Winpex Chairman, Essex County Stamp Club, 1350 Leafield Ct., Windsor, Ont. N8W 5A2.

APRIL 17 - 18: NOVAPEX '93, annual exhibition of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club, at Dartmouth Masonic Centre, Mount Hope Ave., Woodside. Senior and Junior displays, bourse, Saturday evening banquet. Information: J. Doug Allen, 5 Dunstan St., Dartmouth, N.S. B2Y 3T5.

APRIL 23 - 25: AMERISTAMP EXPO in Kansas City, Missouri. Sponsored by the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. All entries are limited to one frame of 16 pages. Information from Randy Neil, Ameri-Stamp Expo, Box 7088, Shawnee-Mission KS 66207-7088, U.S.A.

OCTOBER 23: Brantford Stamp Club's annual exhibition and bourse, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St., Brantford. Free admission, 15 dealers, draws and prizes. Information: Bob Anderson, Box 1, Brantford, Ont. N3T 5M3.

International Exhibitions

MAY 7 - 16: POLSKA 93, World Philatelic Exhibition organized by the Polish Ministry of Communication, the Polish Post and the Polish Philatelic Federation, under the patronage of the FIP, at Poznan International Fairgrounds.

JULY 30 - AUGUST 8: BRASILIANA 93, an FIP World Stamp Exhibition, at Post Office Headquarters, Rio de Janeiro.

AUGUST 14 - 19: TAIPEI 93, Chinese Taipei Philatelic Society and F.I.A.P., at CENTRA Exhibition Hall, adjacent to the Taipei Sung-San Domestic Airport, Taipei. Information from Fred F. Blau, Box 59153, Chicago, IL 60659 USA

OCTOBER 1 - 10: Bangkok World Philatelic Exhibition, under the patronage of the FIP, at Bangkok Convention Centre, Central Plaza, Bangkok.

1994

AUGUST 16 - 25: PHILAKOREA '94, FIP sponsored international stamp exhibition, in Seoul, Korea. Canadian Commissioner: William Simpson, 20 First St., Chatham, Ont. N7M 2P8; (519) 352-0050.

Coming Events are listed free of charge. Please send information to the editor as far in advance of the event as possible.

ROYAL *1993* ROYALE
OTTAWA
April 30 – May 2 / 30 avril – 2 mai

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 163 meets 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month, September to June in St. Bernadette's Hall, S.E. corner of Harwood and Bayly, Ajax, from 7 to 10 pm. All visitors welcome, especially junior collectors. Address: P.O. Box 107, Ajax, Ont. L1S 3C3.

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES des l'OUTAOUAIS

R.P.S.C. Chapter 190 meets every Thursday, September to April in the basement of the Saint Benoit Church, 170 Sherbrooke St., Hull, Qué. Visitors welcome. For information, Write P.O. Box 422, Gatineau, Qué. J8P 7A1.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 73 meets second Wednesday of each month except July and August at 7:30 pm. at Parkview Centre, 189 Blake St., Barrie. Table Auction at every meeting. Visitors welcome. Contact: Sec.-Treas. Lew Metzger, P.O. Box 1113, Barrie, Ont. L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 144 meets 1st Sunday October to June inclusive (1:30-4:00 pm) and 3rd Tuesday year round (7:30-9:30 pm), September to June at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Meeting Room 2, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Bramalea, Ont. Visitors welcome. Correspondence: Bramalea Stamp Club, % 74 Glenmore Cres., Bramalea, Ont. L6S 1H8.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The British Columbia Philatelic Society meets every Wednesday, September to June at 7:30 pm in the Amenity Room, Grosvenor Building, 1040 W. Georgia St. B.C.P.S., 3604 Oxford St., Vancouver, B.C. V5K 1P3.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: First Wednesday of month, 7:00 pm. Auctions on third and fourth Wednesday of month, 7:30 pm. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. S.W. No meetings July and August. Correspondence to Calgary Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 1478, Station "M", Calgary, Alta. T2P 2L6.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Canadian Areophilatelic Society (CAS) welcomes as a member anyone interested in aerophilately or astrophilately, worldwide. Yearly membership is $10 Cdn. No regular meetings are held but several members meet regularly at the weekly RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. 7:30 pm every Monday except June, July and August. Information: Ron Miyanishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4J 2P3.

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 139 meets twice per month, September to June (1st Wednesdays of each month and Thursday two weeks later) at 7:30 pm at Suite 301, 2660 Southvale Cres., Ottawa. Write to: Sec., C.F.P.S., Box 2595, Stn. D, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W6.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 205 meets on the second and fourth Tuesday September to May inclusive at 7 pm, in the Drop-in Centre, Victoria Square, Colborne, Ont. All stamp collectors are welcome. Officers for 1992-3 season are Bruce Plumb, Pres. (416) 355-3901; Walter Smith, Sec. (416) 355-2707; Mary Jackson, Treas. (416) 344-7882.

COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 11, R.P.S.C. meets 7:30 every fourth Tuesday. Visitors welcome. Box 465, Trail, B.C. V1R 4L7. Phone 368-9601.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA -

Chapter 67 meets 2nd and 4th Monday of every month (except on holidays and in July and August) at 7:30 pm at Forest Avenue Public School, 20 Forest Ave., Port Credit. Visitors always welcome. Contact E.A. Read, (416) 278-4716.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Chapter 138 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except June/August). Visitors always welcome. Information: Bill Heather, (604) 943-5303, 325-54th St., Delta, B.C. V4M 3G6.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn, north of arena. Visitors always welcome. Sec.: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4 3Z4.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Touring stampers, new members and guests are welcome to visit Edmonton's R.P.S.C. Chapter 6. Meetings 2nd Mondays, September through July, 7 pm, at St. Joseph High School, 4th floor cafeteria, 109 St. and 108 Ave. Correspondence: Box 399, Edmonton, Alta. T5J 2J6. Phone 437-1787.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

R.P.S.C. Chapter 154 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month (4th Wednesday in July and August) at the Knights of Columbus Hall, 1140 Goyeau St., Windsor, Ont. (just south of Giles Blvd.). Meetings start at 7 pm, program at 8 pm. Lots of parking and all visitors are welcome. Information: President, Essex Count Stamp Club, 356 Genevieve, Windsor, Ont. N8S 3V6.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 78 meets at Fairfield Centre, 80 Lothian Way, Etobicoke at 7:30 pm, 1st Wednesday of every month except July and August. Visitors always welcome. Information: C.E. Allen, 5 Aintree Court, Etobicoke, Ont. M8W 2E1. Phone 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets 1st Tuesday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Public Library at 7:30 pm. Visitors Welcome. President: Isabel Wessell, R R #3, Woodville, Ont. K0M 2T0.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 51 welcomes all visitors to our meetings on 2nd and 4th Mondays, September to May, and 2nd Mondays of May and June. Meetings at the Polonia Club, 4-C Solidarnosc Place (near Sherman and Barton) with parking available in the church lot. We consistently have a bourse of 12 dealers, as well as auctions, club sales books, slide show or speaker, library, door prizes. Free refreshments, but there is a small door charge. Information: P.O. Box 205, Hamilton, Ont. L8N 3A2.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 58 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month September through June (except 4th Tuesdays in December and June), 7 pm at Prince of Wales School Library, corner of Monaghan Rd. and Sherbrooke St., Peterborough, Ont. Information: Lloyd Mosher, Box 2222, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 7Y4.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 2nd Wednesdays, September to June from 7 - 10 pm at the Kelowna Secondary School Cafeteria, 575 Harvey Ave. Business meeting at 8 pm, followed by an auction. Visitors always welcome. Information: Box 1185, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 7 meets 4th Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the cafeteria of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile at 7:30 pm. Visitors always welcome. Sec.: Abie Heersma, 73 Jasper, Chatham, Ont. N7M 4C1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Monday, September to May, 7:30 pm, at St. Paul's Anglican Church Hall, corner of Queen and Montreal Streets, Kingston, Ont.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets 2nd Thursday every month (except July and August) at Rink in the Park, Seagram Dr., Waterloo. Visitors welcome. Information: B.J. Martin, Box 1676, Stn. C, Kitchener, Ont. N2G 4R2.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 33 meets 2nd Wednesday and last Friday each month from September to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, Ont. Meetings start at 8:00; visitors welcome. Sec.: Edith Dombrowsky, 174 Elron Cres., Thunder Bay, Ont. P7C 5T5.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 84 meets at Lindsay Place School, Broadview Ave., Pointe Claire, Quebec, on 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September to June at 7:30 pm. Pres.: Alan Dean, Box 1, Pointe Claire, P.Q. H9R 4N5.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets last Wednesday of each month (except December), 7:30 pm at Halton Centennial Manor (Auditorium). Enter from Childs Drive just south of Milton Mall. Park in rear and walk across to auditorium. Silent auction every meeting. Information: Box 203, Milton, Ont. L9T 4N9; Phone (416) 878-1533.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, September to May, at the Cassellholme Home for the Aged, 400 Olive St., North Bay, Ont. at 7 pm. (Basement meeting room.) Table auction and sales circuit. Visitors are welcome. Information: John Fretwell, R R 1, Callandar, Ont. P0H 1H0; phone (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 welcomes all visitors to its meetings on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm in the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, Lawrence Ave. E. at Leslie (southwest corner) Toronto. Table auction, sales circuit and informative lectures. Sec.: Roger Slute, 5 Concord Place, Toronto, Ont. M3C 3M8.

NORTH SHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 198 meets on alternate Tuesdays, September through June at Queen Mary School Library, 230 West Kith Road, North Vancouver, B.C. Visitors always welcome. Write to Box 86523, North Vancouver, B.C. VOL L. Current schedule and information: Herb Williams 984-6218 or John Wheeler 984-2744.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm. in Edithvale Community Centre, Finch Ave. W. between Yonge and Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions and speakers and Saturday morning workshops. Visitors always welcome. Information: James R. Carcary, Box 62, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5S7; (416) 222-3526.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

The first affiliate of the R.P.S.C., est. 1922, meets 2nd Tuesdays of each month, September to June at the Nova Scotia Museum. Visitors always welcome. Corresponding Secretary: D. Allen, Box 8541, Stn. A, Halifax, N.S. B3K 5M3.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 pm in the Pine Room, Oakville Arena, Rebecca Street, Oakville. Pres.: Geoff Hill, Box 524, Oakville, Ont. L6J 5B4.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 pm, September through May, at the Hintonburg Community Centre (Laurel Room), 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. Visitors are always welcome. Pres.: Alain Raciot, Box 3899, Stn. C, Ottawa, Ont. K1Y 4M5; phone (613) 521-0458.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 127 meets the first Sunday of each month at 2 pm at the United Church Hall, 696 Main St., Penticton. A short business meeting is followed alternatively by a swap and shop session and auction or slide presentation. Visitors always welcome. Information: R R 3, S55, C178, Penticton, B.C. V2A 7K8; phone (604) 493-0188.

PHILATÉLIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB

Chapter 118 meets 2nd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm. Bilingual and bi-province meetings in Hawkesbury Ont. and Lachute Que. Information: James R, Donaldson, 593 McGill St., Hawkesbury, Ont. K6A 1R1; phone (613) 632-3106.

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

Chapter 41 meets every Monday (except June, July and August) at 7:30 pm at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, Ont. Visitors welcome. Information: (613) 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 10 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month, September through May, from 7 - 10 pm at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation St., Regina. Visitors are always welcome. Information: Box 1891, Regina, Sask. S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month (except July and August), 7:30 pm at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Ave., by Canada Game Pool, northeast corner of Sixth and McBride, New Westminster, B.C. Information: Box 145, Milner, B.C. V0X 1T0. Phone 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (Except June to August), 8 pm at St. Malachy's High School. Auction each meeting. Information: Box 6783, Stn. A, Saint John, N.B. E2L 4S2.

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (except July and August), 8 pm at Cabot Institute. Visitors welcome. Chairperson: J. Don Wilson, 11 Elm Pl., St. John's, NF A1B 2S4, phone (709)726-2741.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets every 3rd Thursday of the month, 7:30 pm at Victoria Park Secondary School, Library Seminar Room, 15 Wallingford Rd., Don Mills, Ont. Information: J. Doehler (416) 438-4862, or P. Mustard 690-9711.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE de MONTREAL

Chapter 3 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays,September to June at 7 pm, 7110 8th Ave., Montreal (St-Michel), PQ. Visitors always welcome. Information: 9170 Millen St., Montreal, PQ H2M 1W7.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except July and August), 7:30 pm at St. Paul's Runnymede Church, 404 Willard Ave., near Jane and Bloor, Toronto. Visitors always

welcome. Information: 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington, Ont. M9B 2L9.

WESTMOUNT PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 17 meets 4th Monday of the month September to June (except December), 7:30 pm at the United Service Club, 1195 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal. Visitors very welcome. Pres.: Bernie Margolis. Information: Robert Mirabelli, 9 Dobie Ave., Mt-Royal, PQ H3P 1R9., phone (514) 735-0183.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays (except July and August), 7:30 pm at Veterans Club Room, downstairs, C.N. Union Station, Main St. at Broadway, Box 1425, Winnipeg, Man. R3C 2Z1. Visitors always welcome.

YUKON STAMP CLUB

Contact the club at P.O. Box 4841, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 2R8.

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