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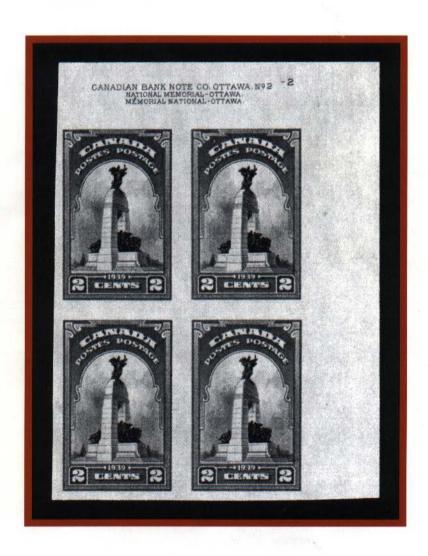
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VOL 47 • NO. 6

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

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The Cover: An imperforate plate block of the two-cent 1939 Royal Visit Issue, Plate No. 2-2 upper right. Don LeBlanc explains the 1939 imperforate plate blocks beginning on page 420.

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From the Editor's Desk

by Steve Thorning

A GOOD SPEAKER

A quarter century passes in no time at all. I realized the other day that it was 25 years ago this month that I joined the Guelph Stamp Club. It seems like only a couple of years ago.

Because of other commitments, I have been able to get out to meetings only a couple of times in the last year. The speaker at the last meeting was superb. It was Roy Fagel, the local Retail Representative for Canada Post.

It was fascinating to hear about changes and innovations in the handling of mail from someone on the inside. A current priority seems to be the improvement of customer service, to both business users and individuals. For example, a single-fee parcel post system is in the works. Mr. Fagel even hinted that Canada Post might have gone too far with cutbacks and closures in recent years. During a lengthy question period, he was candid, frank, and informative with his answers.

Mr. Fagel supervises the retail outlets in Guelph, plus the small town offices in an area about 30 miles to the north and west of the city. There are several hundred similar positions in Canada Post—all of Canada is covered. Why not ask your local Canada Post Retail Representative to speak to your club?

Mr. Fagel has spent virtually all his working life with the Post Office, and all of it in Guelph. When he started, it was still the Royal Mail and the trucks had crowns on their sides. He has been part of the transition from a public service to an organization with corporate objectives. The path has not always been easy. There has been a lot of criticism of Canada Post in recent years —much of it justified—but we should not ignore the continuing efforts of those at the lower levels, like Mr. Fagel, to improve service and make changes to suit the needs of customers. I'm sure his colleague in your area will be happy to visit your club.

LET'S SEE THE JUBILEES

Next year is the centenary of Canada's first commemorative issue and one of its

classic sets of stamps: the Jubilee Issue of 1987. Some time ago, Dean Mario wrote to me with the fine suggestion that Canada Post reprint these stamps in 1997, and print them by the engraving method.

This is one of the most beautiful of Canadian sets. A reprinting would allow all collectors to acquire a finely centred mint set—something that is now within the means of only a few.

The following year, 1998, is the centenary of the Map Stamp. why not reissue this stamp as well? Not only was it innovative in design and printing method, but it also is a monument to Canada's leadership in postal reform and improvement. As well, it has become the single most studied stamp in Canadian history.

Can you think of a better way to mark our postal heritage? How about it, Canada Post? If you think these are good suggestions, write to Canada Post or to this journal. It will not happen unless we make our voices hear loud and clear.

GETTING IN TOUCH WITH US

The Directors of the Royal are anxious to improve accessibility to the Society's officers and services. There will be announcements shortly providing numbers for fax and e-mail communication.

In the meantime, we are providing some phone numbers on the Officers and Directors page, and I have begun listing my phone number on the contents page. Reaching me during the daytime and early evening is a hit-and-miss affair, as I attend to various duties and meetings. I do most of the work on the magazine between 10 pm and 2 am. Usually I am home by 10 pm, and you can be reasonably sure of catching me then. I am happy to accept coming events notices, chapter listing changes, and brief news items by phone. Hope to hear from you!

SEND MAIL TO THE RIGHT ADDRESS

Some members and advertisers are still sending material for the journal to the Toronto address. This mail must be forwarded to me. The resulting delay means that you might miss a publication deadline, or that it will take

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longer publication deadline, or that it will take longer than necessary for a reply to go back to you. The Toronto office deals with memberships and changes of address. Anything that appears in the journal should be sent directly to me.

There is also some mail still being sent to the old Ottawa address, which has been obsolete since the beginning of 1992. This mail was being forwarded to me, but the post office box is to be closed at the end of this year.

CLOSED ALBUMS

It seems that there has not been an issue of this journal recently that did not contain the report of the death of someone prominent in our hobby. This issue is particularly sad for me, as it notes the passing of two of our regular columnists, Basil Stead and John G. Schmidt. I never met either man, yet I count them as philatelic friends as well as contributors.

Basil Stead was a man of strong opinions as well as a passionate stamp collector. He wrote me frequently when I first took over this desk, expressing viewpoints I often heard at club meetings and shows, but rarely read in the philatelic press. For that reason I offered him a regular column. Since then, many readers have told me that they enjoyed reading his comments, even when they disagreed with him.

Jack Schmidt had been a contributor to this journal for almost 20 years, working initially with Peter Mann as editor. His specialty was modern definitives. With frequent changes in rates, printers, and papers in our definitives, I thought it best to have the new information available in a column format so that collectors could find it easily. Mr. Schmidt accepted my request to supply the information. Over the past couple of years, he devoted much time to the production work of *B.N.A. Topics*. We had plans for 1997 to offer columns on the Cameo, Wilding, and Karsh definitive issues. Those plans must now be abandoned.

They will both be missed in this journal. Let us pray that the fellow with the scythe takes a very long vacation in 1997, and we will be spared the melancholy task of reporting the passing of any more of our colleagues.

MEET JIM MEASURES

Jim Measures of Clifford, Ontario has joined the ranks of the regular contributors to *The Canadian Philatelist*. Before retirement he was an administrator with Employment Canada. For years he was an active member of the Collingwood Stamp and Coin Club.

One of his pleasures is attracting new faces to the hobby. He has been writing a stamp column for the *Clifford News* for several years, and he has organized a successful stamp club at the Harriston Junior Public School. Last June he took the club by bus to the CAPEX show.

Mr. Measures has wide ranging philatelic interests. Both novices and advanced collectors should find something informative and of value in his columns in forthcoming issues.

Letters to the Editor

MORE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC

Sir,

I would like to congratulate Mr Kraemer on the fine series of articles on "The Battle of the Atlantic and Canadian Mail." Having an avid interest in both philately and ships I find it most informative.

Having reached the age of retirement some time ago, I recall the many hours spent in the good old days photographing vessels in the Lachine and Soulanges Canals. I was under the impression that the so-called "canallers"

were limited to a length of about 250 feet in order to navigate the locks in the system between the port of Montreal and Lake Ontario. It was, therefore, a shock to me to see in the May June issue a photograph of Canada Steamships Lines' *Winnipeg* in the system at Morrisburg, Ontario with an alleged length of 473.5 feet, breadth of 59.8 feet, and 9,807 tons. This stretched my imagination, not to mention the locks in the canals.

Unless I have missed something, I assume that these dimensions are in error and that I

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have not been living under a cloud of misinformation all these years.

Please keep up the good work and let us have more articles of this kind. I truly enjoy them. R.S. Ritchie Hudson Heights, QC

Mr. Kraemer replies:

I checked the with the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority in Ottawa as well as their office in Cornwall and confirmed that Mr. Ritchie is absolutely correct. The longest ship that the old seaway could accommodate was 249 feet. With the completion of the new Seaway in 1959, ocean ships up to 76 feet wide and 730 feet in length can traverse the Great Lakes. The new locks are 80 feet wide by 760 feet long and have a water draft of 30 feet.

I then contacted Canada Steamship Lines in Montreal, and they confirmed that the S.S. Winnipeg illustrated on page 194, May-June issue of The Canadian Philatelist was not the S.S. Winnipeg described in the article and which was lost on October 22, 1942. The vessel that was lost was the former S.S. Jacques Cartier, a French ship taken over by the Ministry of War Transport and operated under contract by Canada Steamship Lines. The text of the article is correct; the illustrations on page 194 are in error.

I thank an alert Mr. Ritchie for drawing the incongruity to my attention. An attempt is being made to find a photo of the earlier *S.S. Winnipeg* as described in the article.

With reference to Mr. Patrick Campbell's letter in the July-August issue, page 253, Post Office records do not indicate that mail was carried on the *Empress of Britain*. As is usual, mail posted on board would be Paquebot Mail, and would be carried to the next port of call for transfer to the post office. No doubt such mail on the *Empress* was lost. My article on Canadian mail losses refers only to officially transported mail. Many ships were lost through enemy action before the first ships carrying mail to and from Canada were lost.

Lest there be any question of awards for valour and bravery mentioned in Mr. Bence's letter in the same issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*, the Allies awarded medals to some servicemen, including naval personnel, for acts of bravery, courage and valour.

Similarly, the Germans honoured some of their U-boat commanders and personnel with medals.

James E. Kraemer Ottawa

CANADIAN CITIZENSHIP

Sir.

I came across a colour cacheted cover, first day, of the 4¢ Citizen/citoyen stamp of 1947. It is inscribed, "Specially designed for and distributed by the Canadian Philatelic Society."

July 1, 1997 will be the 50th anniversary of Canadian citizenship. Would this be a worthwhile theme for an article or issue in 1997?



Left: Canadian citizenship came with the Citizenship Act in 1947. Let's mark the 50th anniversary in this journal in 1997.



Lyse Rousseau Presidente

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How about stamp collectors of all ages writing in to say in their own way why they are proud to be Canadian, with related stamps or covers? From these, publish a selection in our journal. Readers would readily identify with this material, and it would be fascinating to see the variety of responses.

I have lived and worked in Africa, Asia, Europe, South and North America, the Pacific and the Caribbean. Personally, I concur with the United Nations that Canada is a great nation, respectful of all its citizens. But when something is so good, we must strive to keep it that way. We cannot sit back and congratulate ourselves.

Robert Toombs Surrey, BC

Editor's reply:

Mr. Toombs proposes an excellent idea. I am reserving space in the May-June 1997 issue for the responses. I hope that readers, between now and then, will take time to write a few sentences about their pride in being a Canadian, to accompany an appropriate stamp or cover. Several times I have written in this journal of my belief that philately and good citizenship go together, and that stamp collectors contribute far more than their share to their communities and their country. Let's get together to offer a demonstration of this in our May-June 1997 issue. I look forward to a desk piled high with readers' contributions.

ADMIRAL COLOUR GUIDE

Sir,

I noted in the "Postmarked Ottawa" column (page 274, July-Aug.) that Hans Reiche mentioned the desirability of someone producing a colour identification book for the Admiral Issue. I recently developed an interest in the Admirals and have begun the process of collecting its colour shades and varieties. My only reference at the moment is the *Unitrade Specialized Catalogue*, which I find of limited value in identifying the colour shades.

Trying to imagine the difference between some of the named shades is obviously difficult without actually seeing them!

One technique I have employed is to es-

tablish bench-mark shades by purchasing stamps for which the colour shade is stated in the advertising. Unfortunately, this technique has been of limited success to date as I haven't been able to find definitive correlations between the shades and the names applied to them.

I would appreciate receiving any suggestions with respect to available colour identification charts, or other methods that collectors have used to differentiate the shades. In addition, I am also interested in possible sources of Admiral stamp lots to add to my collection.

W.N. McKee 341 Signal Road Fort McMurray, AB T9H 3W2

ONE-CENT JUBILEE VARIETY?

Sir,

The "Rambling Gossip" column by Mufti in the March 1955 issue of *Popular Stamps* reported the discovery of an apparently new onecent 1897 Diamond Jubilee variety described as having a missing "E" in "ONE" and an "L" substituted for the letter "E" in "CENT".

Does anyone have any follow-up information on this 41-year-old report? Unfortunately, I do not have a complete run of McCready's *Popular Stamps* to determine if this report elicited and response in that (or perhaps some consequent) publication.

Tony Shaman Kitchener

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Philatelic News in Brief ...

ALLAN L. STEINHART, FRPSC

We regret to announce the sudden death of Allan Steinhart at the early age of 56.

One of Canada's leading postal historians and the author of a number of books on postal history subjects, he will be best remembered as the leading Canadian dealer in postal history. Many collectors of Canadian material will be forever in his debt for his uncanny knack of finding material for their collections.

He was elected a Fellow of the RPSC in 1988 and will be sadly missed by his many friends. One of the few Canadians to win an International gold medal for his exhibits, his most recent achievement was at CAPEX '96, where his exhibit was awarded a gold medal with a special prize for the rarity of the material shown.

He was very active in the Postal History Society of Canada as well as the British North America Philatelic Society and had just returned from the BNAPS annual convention in Texas. He was a member of a number of prominent philatelic organizations, including The Collectors Club of New York, the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association, and the Philatelic Specialists Society of Canada.

REVITALIZED INSURANCE PROGRAM

RPSC members will have noted, in the past two issues, President Robinson's comments about problems with the RPSC Insurance Program and the actions being taken to resolve them. The difficulties with Hugh Wood Canada Ltd. have been resolved, in large part through the personal attention of Mr. Hugh Wood.

Mr. Wood is a professional insurance man, and also an accomplished philatelist. He takes a strong interest in the philatelic portion of his business, and fully understands the insurance requirements of stamp collectors. He has offered to write a series of messages, outlining the RPSC Insurance Program, for *The Canadian Philatelist*. We are pleased to commence these with the current issue.

BEATLES SUE OVER STAMPS

The International Collectors Society of Owings Mills, Maryland will soon find themselves in court for promoting and selling stamps from Chad, Madagascar, Tanzania, and St. Vincent that bear likenesses of the Beatles, but were printed without permission or authorization. Yoko Ono and the surviving Beatles are suing the firm for copyright infringement. The proliferation of professional athletes and entertainment figures, many still living, on Third World stamps is likely to result in more such legal proceedings.

CPSGB JUBILEE CONVENTION

In mid-September some 50 or so members of the Canadian Philatelic Society of Great Britain converged on the Station Hotel in Perth Scotland. Fifty years ago, the first meeting of this Society after World War II was held at this location, and the current name was adopted.

Overseas members were present from South Africa and the United States, and there was a substantial contingent from Canada: Wayne Curtis, Harry Duckworth, Ed Harris, Mike Street, Bill Topping, Jack Wallace, Leigh Hogg, Stan Lum, and David Whiteley.

The event was not only philatelic. Just as important were the social functions, which included a trips to Stirling Castle, St. Andrews, and an evening of theatre. Presentations included TPOs by John Hannah, a philatelic history of Canada by Alan Salmon, "The Yukon-Klondike Gold Rush" by Neil Prior, "1967 Centennials" by Arthur Jones, "British Columbia Coastal Mail" by Bill Topping, and "Special Delivery" by John Gatecliff.

Awards were presented at the Annual Banquet. Ed Harris took the Golden Trophy for his



John Wannerton of South Africa and some of the displays at the CPSGB convention in Perth, Scotland.

Victorian N.W.T. entry. David Whiteley tool the Aitken Trophy for the best researched article in *Maple Leaves*, and George Arfken was awarded the Founders Trophy for published research. The latter is on the recommendation of the Fellows of the CPSGB. Also at the Annual Banquet, Tom Almond was elevated to Fellow for his services to the



society over a 17 year period. The new president, Frank Laycock, was installed at the end of the evening. The 1997 convention will be held at the Crown Hotel, Harrogate, Yorkshire on Sept. 10-13. We congratulate our friends in the CPSGB on their successful 50th anniversary convention and wish them continuing prosperity.

CAPEX MEMORIES

We are still hearing good reports about the CAPEX show in June. Below are a couple of souvenirs. In the upper photo George Vandenberg and Michael Nowlan, opening for business at the RPSC booth. In the lower photo, Treasurer David Oberholtzer, Booth Supervisor Michael Nowlan, and Director Bill Bailey enjoy good cheer at the Palmares Banquet on June 15.





BASIL STEAD AND JOHN SCHMIDT

Readers of *The Canadian Philatelist* will be shocked to learn of the passing of two of our regular columnists, Basil Stead and John G. Schmidt.

Basil B. Stead of Saint John had contributed letters to the editor when he commenced his regular feature, "Philatelic Commentary," in the January-February 1993 issue. His opinions, often provocative, ranged from the design of new issues, to Canada Post policies, and to the state of philately in general. In many ways, he epitomized the old-time collector: he appreciated neatly cancelled stamps, and maintained a network of philatelic correspondents.

John G. Schmidt of Fort Collins, Colorado began writing on the subject of modern definitives in this journal in the late 1970s. His contributions became more regular under the column, "Definitives/Timbres Courant," beginning in the May-June 1992 issue. Mr. Schmidt also did much of the production work for *B.N.A. Topics* when that journal computerized its production.

We have lost two very valuable members of the philatelic community. Our deepest sympathies go to the Stead and Schmidt families.

FLYING TO PACIFIC 97

The PACIFIC 97 organizers have selected United Airlines as the official airline for the massive international show to be held in San Francisco from May 29 to June 8, 1997.

Special rates are in effect from anywhere in North America. United Airlines states that these are the lowest fares available anywhere. The discount is 10 per cent off the unrestricted mid-week coach fare, and is available with no advance purchase required. To qualify for this special fare, you or your travel agent must call United's toll free number, (800) 521-4041, and quote Meeting ID Number 505-TD.

STAMP EXCHANGES

A useful publication for those wishing to find international philatelic correspondents is *The Stamp Trader*, put out by Joe Schneider of Dowling, Ontario. Published quarterly, each issue contains the names, addresses, and col-

lecting interests of over 200 collectors from around the world who wish to exchange stamps and correspondence. A sample copy is available for return postage from the magazine at Box 479, Dowling, ON P0M 1R0. For high-tech collectors, there is also an e-mail address: stamptrd @feldspar.com.

THERE IS NO TWO-CENT LETTER RATE

The following piece appeared in the January 1996 issue of *Performance*, a staff magazine for Canada Post employees. We reproduce it here courtesy of its editor.

Bob Letby is the manager of Canada Post's Undeliverable Mail Office in Scarborough. The floor around his desk is piled with stacks of letters pulled from the mailstream. About 5,000 have only two-cent stamps.

Among these letters are pyramid schemes, chain letters, and instructions on how to beat postage rates with only a two-cent stamp. The scam started over a year ago and involved only a few people. But it's growing, and employees across the country are pulling hundreds of these letters a week.

"The best way to beat this scam is to remove the items from the mailstream," says Letby. "The fact we have so many indicates that many of these items are being found."

All employees should be on the look-out for these envelopes, usually sent in multiple mailings. All two-cent envelopes removed from the mailstream should be collected and given to your supervisor, who will send them to the UMO in Scarborough, Ont., the only place where Lettermail can be opened and examined. Employees should avoid T-stamping and charging the customer for postage due.

The two-cent stamp mailings may not seem to be a big scam, but they result in more than \$3,000 a month coming out of corporate coffers. Corporate Security has been following up with the senders of the mail. In Toronto, people or businesses sending large two-cent stamp mailings are getting a personal visit from CPC.

"We take the pile of letters and confront the individual," says Tom Hill, director of Corporate Security, Central. "We point out their error and warn them to correct their mistake."

Once warned, the individuals do not repeat the scam, says Hill. If they did, they could be charged with mail fraud or evasion of postage under the Canada Post Corporation Act.

"We depend on employees to help curtail this scam," says Hill. They bring it to our attention so we can ensure the integrity of the mail.

INK-JET SPRAY SLOGANS

A number of readers are collecting the inkjet impressions made by Canada Post's high speed mail processing machines. Over the past year slogans have become more common, and we have been trying to keep reports of these up to date.

dates	locations
Sept. 2 - 20	all cities
Sept. 16 - 22	Vancouver
Sept. 20 - 30	all cities
Oct. 1 - 30	all cities
Nov. 1 - 15	Quebec, Montreal
Nov. 1 - 9	Vancouver
Dec. 2 - 31	all cities
	dates Sept. 2 - 20 Sept. 16 - 22 Sept. 20 - 30 Oct. 1 - 30 Nov. 1 - 15 Nov. 1 - 9

Some examples of recent ink-jet slogans. At top are examples of the "United Way" slogan from machines 097 (Ottawa) and 121 (Halifax), both dated Oct. 1, a day after the authorized period. Note the variance in the spacing. Next is an example of the standard "Postal Code" slogan used on Oct. 2 from machine 098 in Ottawa, when the "Stamp Month" slogan should have been in use. At bottom is the Stamp Month slogan from machine 095 in Stoney Creek (Hamilton).



The other day Tim McGurrin of Canada Post

called The Canadian Philatelist editorial offices

with a listing of slogans authorized for the latter

part of 1996. These are provided below, with their

dates of authorization. It should be emphasized

that these dates may not be adhered to in every

case, and there are likely to be variations between cities and even at different times for the

same machine. Enthusiasts of these cancels

should also be on the watch for Nov. 11 slogans.

and for variations in the Christmas slogan. In

the past, a disproportionate number of varieties

have emanated from the Winnipeg machines.

Please advise The Canadian Philatelist of any

unusual findings.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS CARDS

Carlo Rasmussen recently sent us a copy of the current Danish change of address notification card, the front and back of which are illustrated at right. One side provides space for the usual information, plus space for gas and electricity meter readings. The other side reproduces a painting of a moving scene.

Mr. Rasmussen poses a question: are these a forgotten collectable? He notes that they are seldom seen in either thematic or country collections.

They should certainly qualify, as Article 3.2 of the FIP Regulations defines appropriate material as having the "purpose of transmitting mail or other postal communications." When did these come into use? Has anyone researched the various types, dates of usage, and postal administrations using change of address cards?

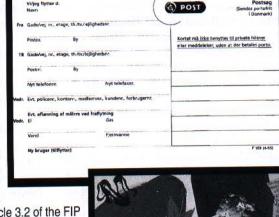
CATALOGUES ON CD-ROM

The Scott Publishing Company will be issuing the 1997 Scott U.S. Specialized Catalogue in CD-ROM format, as well as in book form. The concept has already caught in Europe, where the Yvert & Tellier French catalogues are available in CD-ROM form.

NOVEL STAMP DESIGN

To produce the design for a recent stamp, the

Swiss Postal Service dressed 11,000 gymnasts in coloured caps and t-shirts and crowded them into a 28,000 square foot rectangle. Careful planning and choreography was required to produce the design, a multi-coloured letter "A", along with the value "90" and "Helvetia". When everyone was in place, an aerial photograph was taken. The feat earned an entry in the *Guinness Book of World Records* for the worlds largest living postage stamp.





Auction Calendar...

DEC. 4-5: H.R. Harmer, Inc. General auction with Canada. Catalogues (\$5.00): H.R. Harmer Inc., 3 East 28th Street, New York, NY 10016 USA.

DEC. 7: Cavendish Philatelic Auctions. Includes large selection of BNA, including postal history and Newfoundland. Catalogues: Cavendish House, 153-157 London Rd., Derby, DE1 2SY, England; phone (01332) 346753; fax (01332) 294440.

DEC. 12: Phillips International: Stamps and covers of the world. Catalogues: 101 New Bond Street, London W1Y OAS England; phone (0171) 629 6602; fax (0171) 409 3466.

The President's Page / La page du président

by William G. Robinson



The Compliments of the Season to all members everywhere. We hope that many of you will receive needed philatelic items in your Christmas stockings. This is also a good time of year to review your commitment to organized philately—and to think about what you can do to assist your local club, specialist group, and your National Society. All of these requires help of all hinds

and your National Society. All of these require help of all kinds.

The glow of CAPEX continues to dispense light to all stamping activities across the country, and we are now thinking about participation in PACIFIC '97 at San Francisco next May. Perhaps the momentum built up last year will continue there. My wife and I are looking forward to attending, and the RPSC are planning to staff a Society booth jointly with the British North America Philatelic Society. Can we count on your help in representing us? We still don't know what exhibits will be accepted—they apparently received about twice as many applications as available frames. I don't envy their Committee selecting those that will appear.

Last time I mentioned difficulties with our Insurance Program. Happily, I can now tell you that the management of Hugh Wood Ltd. has recognized the problem, and has agreed to put more continuing energy into running and expanding the program. Explanatory articles about the RPSC Insurance Program begin in this issue in the Society Reports section. As well, you may expect much speedier service. This is a good program, properly licensed in Canada, and I have no hesitation in recommending it highly. My own collection is insured there, and there have been no problems. The RPSC Insurance Program rates are certainly competitive.

Ray Ireson of the Lakeshore Stamp Club in Dorval has recently agreed to take on a tough assignment as Coordinator of Chapter Activities—and will be contacting all our Chapters in the near future to explain the various Society programs available to them. We will try to start visits by Executive members to Clubs on request, and give reasons why many more Chapter members should

consider becoming individual members of the Society.

George Vandenberg of Ajax, Ontario, our Membership Affairs and Public Relations Director, was active at CAPEX, and is now working on additional or improved membership programs. One such change is the possibility of changing our slide programs into video features. It may then be possible to sell such videos directly to Chapters—eliminating much of the cost of mailing and returning the slides, and improving the product.

On a sadder note, you will note elsewhere that we recently lost two more eminent Canadian philatelists. Both deaths were unexpected. Mr. I.W. Bett received a large gold medal for his early Canadian exhibit at CAPEX—one of a selected number of Canadians to achieve such a distinction at an International exhibition. The other loss was Allan Steinhart—one of the finest students of



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NOVA SCOTIA POSTAL HISTORY

Canadian postal history, a researcher of note, a Fellow of the RPSC, and one of our best dealers. Allan received a gold medal for his CAPEX exhibit of Trans-Atlantic covers, and was another of the few Canadians to have won an International large gold medal. He had served on the Board of the British North America Philatelic Society for many years, was Chairman of that Board for two terms, and a member of their Order of the Beaver. We'll miss them both.



Postmarked OTTAWA

by Hans Reiche

PERFORATION VARIATIONS

There seem to be changes in perforation in recent printings of low value definitives. The Berries stamps have been noted with a perforation of 13.10 by 13.55 instead of the normal 13.18 by 13.65. The printer of these stamps has not been determined. All examples seen so far are from field stocks, lacking marginal imprints.

PRECANCEL CATALOGUE CHANGES

These amendments should be made to the recently issued *Standard Precancel Catalogue*: Page xiii:

delete Toronto 10-105-C; add V-141-CD first entry should read "B" not "S"

Page 17:

add I-36i-VD 150.00 add J-36ii 100.00 add J-36i-VD 150.00 add J-36ii-VD 125.00

Page 22:

add to V-345: "thick or thin lines"

Page 23:

add to 1954 Queen Elizabeth II: "1, 2 and 3¢ exist with thin and thick lines"

Page 26:

1-89-ID, delete "with one"

Page 28:

Edmonton 3-11-ID should read "double inverted"

Page 35:

add 8-197-D 200.00

Page 36:

Moose Jaw picture missing, use old picture

Page 37:

change 3-195 to read "green"

Page 39:

Peterborough change 1-165A-I to D

Page 41:

Rock Island, delete 1-107-I

Page 43:

delete 3-89-MU

Page 44:

change 5-106 to 0.75

Page 51:

add Montreal 4-118 JMD 50.00

Page 54:

add V-109i

add V-109-ID

Page 55:

add Montreal 4-106-I

Page 56:

add St. John 3-109i

add Vancouver 2-109i

Rev. D. Izzett made some calculations comparing the 1992 and 1997 precancel catalogues.

	1997	1992
Bars — early	640	626
Bars — later	136	135
City	2,450	2,417
3rd class	64	64
Numbers	458	457
extra dies	103	
extra W	3	
Total	3,854	3,699

CLASSIC STAMPS

One would think that after 145 years that not much new information can come to light of some of the classic issues. But the more detailed research and better study techniques that are being used today bring out new information that was not available years ago.

Take, for example, the German five mark Reichspost stamp, printed in two colours. It was originally listed in two major types. New research indicates that about five different types exist.

The situation is similar with the early Wurttemberg stamps. The 3 kreuzer in black and yellow was never listed in more than one type for years. Now it has been found that this stamp exists in five different types and some sub-types. Another stamp is the 3 kreuzer Bavaria of 1849 in blue. Listed in the older catalogues as one type, it is now known in five types.

One of the Bavaria specialists is Peter Sem, who owns his own publishing company. New information has also been published for some of the Small Queen Issues of Canada after much has come on the market from various well-known collections. And soon new detailed information will be made available for the Queen Victoria Numeral Issue.

GERMAN "SCREWHEAD" VARIETIES

Recently some information came to light on some German stamps which show so-called "screwhead" impressions. These screwhead impressions are similar to the so-called "nailhead" varieties of the precancelled stamps of Canada. The German plates that show these impressions were mounted by screws at positions 1, 6, 10, 51, 60, 91, and 100. This indicates that three screws were used for the top row, two in the centre, and two at the bottom of the plate. From what positions the Canadian nailhead varieties come is not known.

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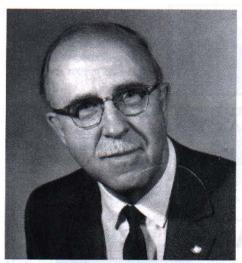
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Fellows of the Society

by Beverlie A. Clark, FRPSC

Charles Frederick Black



Lt. Col. C. Frederick Black, membership number 6665, was elected a Fellow of the Society at a meeting held in Edmonton in June 1992.

Charles Frederick Black was born in Pugwash, Nova Scotia in 1907. At the age of five his family moved to Charlottetown where he received his early education in the local public schools and Prince of Wales College. He later received his B.A. from Mount Allison University with first class honours in mathematics.

For the first ten years after graduation he was engaged in actuarial work with Mutual Life of Canada. In 1940 he enlisted for active service in the Canadian Army, serving in the United

Kingdom, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands before returning to Canada in March 1946. From 1946 to 1969 he was with the Department of Veterans Affairs, Ottawa, and then until 1973 he was Attaché, Veterans Affairs at the Canadian High Commission in London, England. He then retired and returned to Charlottetown.

Frederick Black began collecting stamps as a young boy. At first he had a general collection, then went on to the British Commonwealth, then Canada. His research for these collections led to further collections: in the early 1960s, worldwide errors in stamp design; since the early 1960s, Canadiana—issues by other postal authorities that have a Canada-related element in the subject, design, or production; and in the early 1990s, postal issues of Canada and elsewhere that are related in subject to Canadians and Armed Conflict.

Over the past 25 years he has written nearly one hundred philatelic articles on such specialty items as Canadian booklets, cello packets, and souvenir articles that contain actual stamps. Many of the articles appeared in *The Canadian Philatelist*.

From 1987 to 1992 he served as a Director of the RPSC. In 1986 he was awarded the Geldert Medal for philatelic writing. Fred Black belongs to a number of national philatelic organizations, and was the founding President of the Prince Edward Island Stamp Club. In 1968 he served as President of the Ottawa Philatelic Society.

Besides his philatelic interests, he served as President of the Canadian Club and Chairman, Finance Committee of the Red Cross.

Lt.-Col. C.F. Black and his wife Janette Kathleen reside in Charlottetown. They have two sons.

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Jim's Stamp Corner with Jim Measures

ROBERT BATEMAN

It has often been said that postage stamps are miniature works of art. For Canada, this is true with only a few exceptions. The most successful Canadian artist alive is Robert Bateman. The Post Office was lucky to obtain his services for several issues in the endangered wildlife series issued in the 1970s and 1980s.

I met Bateman at a stamp show a few years ago. He was scheduled to talk about his work and a room that would hold 100 people was reserved. Interest in his work was such that they had to move to a larger room. Over a thousand people heard his story of struggling to fit his art into the Post Office's bureaucratic constraints.

He told of his frustration at not being able to sign his work. He agreed to this—on the Peregrine Falcon stamp he placed the falcon on a rocky cliff in Algonquin Park where tourists often write on the rocks. If you look carefully, you will find his children's initials on the rocks.

His greatest challenge was the painting of the Eastern Cougar, a wild cat native to Ontario. Quebec and the Maritimes that had not been seen for over 50 years. Tracks, though, have been found, and they are occasionally heard at night in dense bush country. This cougar is a close relative to the mountain lion of western Canada, but is a distinct species. Research revealed several descriptions of the colour and markings, but there was no living animal that he could see in order to do the painting. He went to several zoos, but found that even the western cougar was not in zoos that he visited. Then he was told there was one in the London Zoo, but was not allowed to see their cougar because it was sick and in isolation. He then found a private zoo with a cougar. When he visited the owner, he was shocked to have the cougar brought into the house to sit beside him. He was able to make sketches and adapt the colouration and markings to convert his painting into the rare eastern cougar.



I have several copies of Bateman paintings that cost hundreds of dollars each. Stamp collectors can have a whole gallery of art, including the work of Robert Bateman, for only a few cents. The Cougar stamp cost 12¢ when it was issued in 1977. It can be purchased today for no more than 20¢. Where else can you buy original art by a famous artist for such a price?

I have always been interested in wildlife and I greatly admire Bateman's work, but this is not the only reason he interests me. We grew up in the same neighbourhood of North Toronto.

Many of his paintings are done from sketches made along the Belt Railway line or in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, where I played in my childhood. I find it interesting to live in a country that is small enough that our stamps reflect people and places that we are familiar with.

When we go to Toronto we can see the peregrine falcons that are being reintroduced with nesting boxes on tall buildings, and we can see the birds up close in our stamp albums.

Don's Corner

Comments on Canadian Plate Blocks by Donald J. LeBlanc

CAPEX AND THE 1939 ROYAL VISIT IMPERFORATE PLATE BLOCKS

During a pleasant summer occupied with my barbecue and my Pee-Wee baseball team, I occasionally reminisce about CAPEX.

This being my first international show, I only have fond memories. I spent four full days at the show and like most other collectors, I didn't have enough time to do everything I wanted to do or see.

I assisted the annual meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society and worked a few hours as a volunteer at the Society's booth. These two events permitted me to meet a few plate block collectors. I appreciated the comments received about my articles. I finally met our editor Mr. Steve Thorning and we had a constructive discussion on my articles.

I also had the chance to meet many dealers that I had corresponded with in the past. All dealers that I spoke with were quite happy with their sales and many indicated that this was their best show ever. I gave Gary Lyon a hand at his booth and met a few more plate block collectors.

One dealer at the show, Lyse Rousseau, had launched the new 1997 Darnell Catalogue. There are really three different versions of the Catalogue; the regular version in either French or English, the hard-bound version including the British North-American provinces, and a smaller version of varieties and errors only. I recommend these catalogues as a supplement to your Unitrade or Scott Catalogues.

I visited most of the Canadian exhibits and was very impressed with the presentation of the early Canadian material. If there is one negative point it was the lack of more contemporary exhibits. The judges should not be faulted if we, as collectors, do not assemble more modern collections for exhibition.

The one exhibit that really caught my attention, from the plate block point-of-view, was The Gems of Canadian Philately, put together by Mr. Charles Firby. As a matter of fact, it caught everyone's eye, since this 256-page exhibit included many of British North America's most important stamps, singles and blocks, proofs and covers. It contained something for everyone! Most of these items have not been seen publicly recently and are the property of 55 different collectors and dealers.

As I had mentioned in an earlier column, the complete 1942 War Issue imperforate plate blocks were shown in the Gem's exhibit as well as the imperforate sets of the Edward, Quebec, Admiral and Medallion Issues.

The Royal Visit Issue of 1939 was well represented on two pages. The first contained the only two positions known of the 3¢ plate block of Plate No. 5-3. The second page, almost as rare, were the imperforate plate blocks of the 1¢, 2¢ and 3¢ of the Royal Visit Issue. When I spoke with Mr. Firby he indicated that the latter were owned by an American collector who wished to remain anonymous. In the accompanying illustration of the full page, one can easily see how each of the 256 pages were mounted. I am certain that each of the 55 collectors who managed to see the complete exhibit was very pleased to see his prize item so well displayed amongst all of the other gems. We will probably never see such a varied and complete collection of the Gems of Canadian Philately exhibited in such a manner.

While on the subject of the imperforate Royal Visit Issue, I have previously listed some of these positions in an article in 1994. The following is the complete list according to all possible sources:



Gems of Canadian Philately

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
EXPOSITION PHILATELIQUE
MONDIALE

THE 1939 ROYAL VISIT ISSUE







Only three imperforate imprint blocks of each are believed to exist

Courtesy of Mr. Charles G. Firby

The imperforate 1939 Royal Visit plate blocks, as displayed in the Gems of Canadian Philately exhibit at CAPEX 96.

Unitrade No.	Darnell No.	Denomination	Positions
246a	247a	l¢	Pl. 2-1 UR, 2-1 LL, <u>4-2 UL</u>
247a	248a	2¢	Pl. 1-2 LL, <u>2-2 UR,</u> 2-2 LR
248a	249a	3¢	Pl. 2-2 LL, 2-1 UL, <u>2-3 LR</u>

I have underlined the 3 blocks shown in The Gems collection. Mr. Firby is correct when he states that only three of each exist. These are therefore quite rare especially to have all three in one collection. They are as rare as the "Impossible 13" and both these Gems add to the glamour of the Royal Visit Issue of 1939.



Imperforate 1939 Royal Visit plate blocks. Above: Plate No. 2-2, 2¢; opposite page top, Plate No. 4-2, 1¢; opposite page, bottom, Plate No. 2-3, 3¢.

The author welcomes correspondence and inquiries from collectors. His address is Donald J. LeBlanc, 163 Grand Allée, Caraquet, N.-B. E1W 1A5.

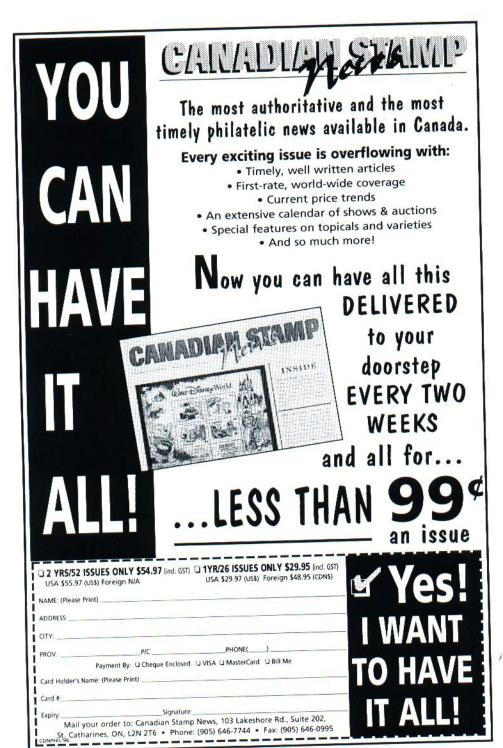
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Vignettes of Early Postal History

XLVI. Mishandled The cover illustrated here was

expression used for misrouted le 1849 with the postage unpaid. W office, it was mistaken to be a le

Office on a double weight unpaid signed U.K.-U.S. Postal Conven Act of the previous year. It was on 5 November, where it was a

CENTS" handstamp to show the



It was subsequently recognithe New York postmaster with a been to send it to Halifax on the would then have been how to coshare of the packet postage due. sorting this out. Instead of takin

where it was struck "SENT BA FOR NON DELIVERY" As there are no other postal

Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History by J.C. Arnell, F.R.P.S.C.

XLVI. Mishandled Letter Returned to Great Britain

The cover illustrated here was truly sent "Out of Course," which was an expression used for misrouted letters. It was mailed at Liverpool on 19 October 1849 with the postage unpaid. When it was backstamped at the Liverpool packet office, it was mistaken to be a letter for the United States and struck with a "38 CENTS" handstamp to show the British debit against the United States Post Office on a double weight unpaid letter—a convention established by the recently signed U.K.-U.S. Postal Convention, which had resulted from the Retaliatory Act of the previous year. It was carried by the *Hibernia* and arrived at New York on 5 November, where it was routinely struck with a "48" to show the U.S. postage due of 48 cents on a double weight letter.



It was subsequently recognized as addressed to Nova Scotia, which posed the New York postmaster with a problem. While the simplest thing would have been to send it to Halifax on the *Hibernia's* return trip ten days later, the problem would then have been how to collect or cancel the 38 cents due to Britain for its share of the packet postage due. It is unlikely that Halifax could have helped in sorting this out. Instead of taking this approach, it was returned to Liverpool, where it was struck "SENT BACK TO ENGLAND/WITHOUT A REASON/FOR NON DELIVERY"

As there are no other postal markings on the letter, there is no indication as

to whether it was sent back to Nova Scotia and reached the addressee, other than the fact that it ended up in the postal history market without the contents.

This suggests that it was finally delivered.

I used to have a second cover with this marking on it, which had been sent from Britain to an address in the Confederate States during the American Civil War, which had been returned from New York as it was undeliverable. Liverpool had applied this same handstamp to it.

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by/par James E. Kraemer, President/président

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STAMPING UP YONGE

by Harold Gosney, FRPSC

This year marks the bicentennial of Toronto's Yonge Street and its continuation, Ontario's Highway 11. The following is a brief account of the geography and history of Yonge Street from 1796 to 1996, as depicted on postage stamps.

The Guinness Book of Records states: "The longest designated street in the world is Yonge street running north and west from Toronto, Canada. The first stretch, completed February 16, 1796 ran 55 km (34 miles). To Rainy River on the Ontario/Minnesota border its official length is 1,896 km (1,178 miles)."

From Toronto the road runs north for 855 km to Cochrane, then turns west for 1,141 km to Rainy River.

Introduction

Archaeological evidence shows that thirteenth century **First Nations** tribes lived near the Toronto area, a name which translates as "Meeting Place."

December 26, 1791: The Provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada were created under **King George III** by the Constitutional Act.

Col. John Graves Simcoe (1752-1806) was the first Lieutenant Governor of Upper Canada. Educated at Eton College and Oxford, Eton and Oxford, he served Britain during the American War of Independence.

In September 1792 Simcoe arrived at the capital of Upper Canada, *Niagara*, and renamed it Newark. He settled there with his family, staff, and a detachment of the Queen's Rangers.





Wanting a location away from the American border and the danger of takeover or invasion, Simcoe entered Toronto Bay in May 1793 and ordered the building of **Fort York**.

Simcoe named the new settlement York, after the Duke of York, second son of George III. Seeking a military route to the northwest, Simcoe with a party of 20 went up the Humber River to the Holland River, and into a lake which he named for his father. The large bay at the south he named for **Capt. James Cook.**

In February 1794 the Queen's Rangers began clearing a trail through dense forest. Two years later they reached Holland Landing. Simcoe named the road for Sir George Yonge, British Secretary of War, 1793-1794.

By the end of 1798, settlers with lots facing Yonge street were on notice to build and occupy their houses, to clear and fence five acres, and to maintain the roadway along their frontages.

Major-General Sir Isaac Brock (1769-1812), Provisional Administrator of Upper Canada, 1811-1812, acknowledged the need of the road as a trade route to Lake Simcoe and then to Georgian Bay.

Fur traders of the Northwest Company travelled to their western posts via Yonge Street from 1812 until 1821.

On March 6, 1834 an act of the legislature under **King William IV** extended York's limits, and incorporated the town as the City of Toronto.

Toronto

At the northeast corner of Yonge and Queen's Quay, 1 Yonge Street has been home to the *Toronto Daily Star* since May 2, 1972. When the paper was located on King Street in the 1920s it had **Ernest Hemingway (1899-1961)** on staff.

The O'Keefe Centre is located on the southeast corner of Yonge and Front Streets. It has presented opera and ballet since 1960. In 1964 Marilyn Horne sang in *Aida* by **Guiseppe** Verdi (1813-1901).

The 1876 **Customs** House was located at the southwest corner of Yonge and Front. This building was demolished in 1919.



On March 6, 1889 novels by French author Emile Zola (1840-1902) were destroyed at the Yonge and Front Street Customs House.

Author Charles Dickens (1812-1870) stayed on May 5 and 6, 1842 at the American Hotel, located on the northeast corner of Yonge and Front, and demolished in 1889.

The Bank of Montreal building was constructed on the northwest corner of Yonge and Front Streets in 1885. In 1992 the Hockey Hall of Fame moved there from the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. The 1893 **Stanley Cup** is displayed there most of the year.



Yonge Street was closed from Front Street to Gerrard for **basketball** games during the World Championships, August 12 to 14, 1994.

On April 19, 1904 a twoday **fire** began at 58 Wellington Street West, just around the corner from Yonge Street. The flames destroyed most of the buildings bounded by York, Front, Yonge, and Melinda Streets.





Wellington Street crosses Yonge north of Front Street. It is named after Arthur Wellesley, the Duke of Wellington (1769-1852).

North of Wellington Street is Melinda Street. The southwest corner was once the home of *The Globe* newspaper, founded by **George Brown.** The *Globe* building was destroyed by fire on January 6, 1895, but was rebuilt. The paper remained there until 1936.

King Street honours King George III, reigning monarch from 1760 to 1820.

At 10 King Street, East, around the corner from Yonge, the first telephone exchange licensed by Alexander Graham Bell (1847-1922) was opened in 1879 with 40 subscribers.



At 81 Yonge Street (Robinson's Musee), Torontonians saw their first motion pictures on August 31, 1896, shown on the Vitascope invented by **Thomas Alva Edison (1847-1931)**. **Adelaide** Street was named in 1843 for the Dowager Queen of King William IV. She lived from 1792 to 1849.

In a building just south of Adelaide Street, surveyor and engineer **Sandford Fleming (1827-1915)** had his office. It was there where he designed Canada's first postage stamp, the Three Penny Beaver, issued April 23, 1851.



The Grand Opera House opened at 9 Adelaide Street West on September 21, 1875. It burned in 1879, reopened in 1880, and was demolished in 1927. The Toronto Philharmonic Society presented *The Messiah* by **George Frederick Handel (1685-1759)** on January 11, 1875.

Casimir Gzowski (1813-1898) was on the Opera House Ball Committee for February 8, 1875. A civil engineer, he was in charge of paving portions of Yonge Street. He was knighted in 1890.

Queen Street was named for Queen Victoria about 1843. As the northern limit of the town of York in 1797 it was called Lot Street.

On December 8, 1869 **Timothy Eaton (1834-1907)** opened his store at 178 Yonge Street, below Queen. He moved to 190 Yonge Street in 1873. The Eaton Centre now occupies most of the block along the west side of Yonge Street between Queen and Dundas.



From 1905 to 1981 Eaton's presented the Santa Claus Parade, ending at the store. The route now goes south on Yonge to Front Street.

Loew's Theatre opened at 189 Yonge Street on December 15, 1913. A popular movie to play there was *Gone With the Wind* with **Judy Garland.** The upstairs Winter Garden Theatre operated from 1914 to 1927. It was restored and reopened on December \$15, 1989.

Albert Street at Yonge Street was closed for the construction of the Eaton Centre. It was named for the Prince Consort (1819-1861).





On Shuter Street, just east of Yonge is Massey Hall. The cornerstone ceremony on September 20, 1893 was attended by **Charles Vincent Massey (1887-1967)**, Governor General of Canada from 1952 to 1959.

On November 26, 1894 Arthur Conan Doyle, author of the Sherlock Holmes stories, gave readings and reminiscences at Massey Hall. He was knighted in 1902.



The Pantages Theatre opened August 28, 1920 with the silent movie *High and Dizzy* staring **Harold Lloyd (1893-1971)**. In 1929 the named changed to the Imperial. The original name was restored in 1987.

The constitution of the Arts and Letters Club at 14 Elm Street was set to music by **Healey Willan**, FRCO (1880-1968).

In 1915 the Arts and Letters Club exhibited paintings by Tom Thomson (1877-1917).



At the southeast corner of Yonge and Gerrard Streets, the **Salvation Army** opened its first meeting place in Toronto.

A half block east of Yonge, at 60 Carlton Street, is Maple Leaf Gardens, opened on November 12, 1931 for home games of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the **National Hockey League**. On March 26, 1931 the Eaton Auditorium opened on the 7th floor of Eaton's College Street store, on at the southwest corner of College and Yonge. Among the numerous musical performances at the auditorium, until it closed in 1977, were the Gilbert and Sullivan shows presented by the Eaton Operatic Society.

Around the corner, at 40 College Street, Rt. Hon. Robert Laird Borden (1854-1937), Prime Minister from 1912 until 1920, laid the cornerstone of the Central YMCA on May 14, 1912. The building has been demolished.

Indian Encampment was painted by Paul Kane (1810-1971), who lived near Yonge at 56 Wellesley Street from 1853 until his death. His house was destroyed by a fire in 1983.

At 764 Yonge Street, Loew's Uptown Theatre opened on September 20, 1920. The first picture shown was *The Love Flower* by **David Wark Griffith** (1875-1948).

The Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library opened at 789 Yonge Street on November 2, 1977. It is a resource centre of information on a multitude of subjects.

North of Bloor Street, the Town of Yorkville was once considered a healthy place to escape city life. It was annexed by Toronto on February 1, 1883 as St. Paul's Ward. At 22 Yorkville Avenue a Toronto Public Library branch, funded by American philanthropist **Andrew Carnegie** (1835-1919), opened in 1907.





In Rosedale Ravine, visible from Yonge Street, is the 1913 Studio Building, used by Tom Thomson (1977-1917) and then by artists who organized the Group of Seven in 1920.



The C.P.R. North Toronto Station was built at 1121 Yonge Street. **King George VI** and **Queen Elizabeth** arrived here for a one-day visit on May 22, 1939.

Shaftesbury Avenue honours Anthony Ashley Cooper, the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury (1801-1881), the English social reformer.

Balmoral Avenue was named for the Royal Castle in Scotland.

In St. Michael's Cemetery, today hidden by a row of stores, is the grave of Pvt. Denis Dempsey (1826-1886), a **Victoria Cross** winner in the 1857 Indian Mutiny.

Mount Pleasant Cemetery is located on the east side of Yonge Street, between Glen Elm Street and Merton Street. The first burial took place there in 1876. On May 29, 1914 the **Salvation Army** lost 150 Toronto members when the C.P.R.'s *Empress of Ireland* sank in the St. Lawrence River. A monument to the 22 who were buried in Mt. Pleasant was dedicated in 1916.

Postal Station K, at 2384 Yonge Street, has a Royal monogram, "E.R. VIII", over the door. It was built during the very brief reign of **King Edward VIII** in 1936.

Montgomery Avenue was named for John Montgomery, who built a tavern at this location in 1830. On December 7, 1837 armed rebels, led by William Lyon Mackenzie (1795-1861), marched south from the tavern to overthrow the Toronto-based Family Compact. The militia defeated the rebels on Yonge Street, just below St. Clair Avenue. a 22-year old private in the militia was John A. Macdonald (1815-1891) who became Canada's first Prime Minister on July 1, 1867.

Lawrence Avenue was probably named for Peter Lawrence, a tanner who owned lots on either side of Yonge Street. A Father of Confederation, William McDougall (1822-1905), was born on a farm where a plaque now stands in Lawrence Park. He was a newspaperman, lawyer, and a member of the Legislature.

Words and Music for **The Maple Leaf Forever**were written by Toronto school teacher
Alexander Muir (1830-1906). His memorial is in
Lawrence Park, and he is buried in Mount
Pleasant Cemetery.

Melrose Avenue was named in 1910 for the Scottish town near the home of Sir Walter Scott (1731-1832).

In 1919 at Armour Heights Airfield, near present Highway 401 and Avenue Road, west of Yonge Street, **Amelia Earhart (1898-1937)** was attracted to aviation while a nurse at Toronto Military Hospital.

The Jolly Miller Tavern is near the Yonge Street crossing of the west branch of the Don River. In 1954 Hurricane Hazel carried away the bridge.

Meteorologists had little notice of this devastating storm.





A house at 4111 Yonge Street, built in the 1830s by Rowland Burr, was later home to artist Charles W. Jefferys (1869-1951). His **Founding of Halifax** appeared on a 1947 stamp commemorating the city's bicentennial.

In 1952 the Toronto Bypass opened, crossing over Yonge Street. Officially called the **Macdonald-Cartier** Freeway for the coalition government leaders of 1858-1862, it is more popularly known as Highway 401.

North York

At the Golden Lion Hotel, on the southwest corner of Yonge and Sheppard, **Robert Baldwin** (1804-1858) led a Reform Party meeting in 1834. The Baldwin Act of 1850 defined redefined local government in the province.

At the North York Centre for the Performing Arts, 5040 Yonge Street, the Broadway musical **Show Boat** was presented in 1993 and 1994.

At Newtonbrook Methodist Church, on nearby Hounslow Avenue, **Lester Bowles Pearson** (1897-1972) was born. From 1963 to 1968 he was Prime Minister. In 1965 he introduced the Maple Leaf Flag.

North to Newmarket

Thornhill is an old community, named for its 1820 founder, Benjamin Thorne. West of Yonge Street, the community is now in the City of Vaughan; east of Yonge it is part of the Town of **Markham**, incorporated in 1971. Simcoe named the Township of Markham after William Markham, the Archbishop of York.

Among the five Group of Seven members who lived on Yonge Street was **J.E.H. MacDonald (1873-1932).** He resided briefly near Centre Street. One of his paintings is *Falls*, *Montreal River*.

Known in 1798 as Miles' Hill, then Mount Pleasant, **Richmond Hill** was named after a July 3, 1819 visit of Charles Lennox, the 4th Duke of Richmond, Governor of British North America.

North of Highways 7 and 407, a statue of Indian Nationalist leader **Mahatma Gandhi** (1869-1948), is on the grounds of the Vishnu Mandir Temple.

Near the Jefferson Sideroad, James F. MacLeod (1836-1894) lived in 1846 on his parents' farm. He became the Commissioner of the R.W.N.P.; in 1876 their first Alberta fort was named after him.



For decades mail was carried between Toronto and Richmond Hill by stagecoach. For the 1951 CAPEX show, the Toronto Transit Commission provided a vehicle to reenact the run. T.C. Berkeley, president of the T.T.C. Stamp Club, autographed some of the covers carried.

In 1853 the railway from Toronto to Machell's Corners opened. As the Richmond Hill station was far to the west of Yonge Street, the post office continued the **stagecoaches** until the electric radial cars began running in 1896.

In 1914 **roses** grown in Richmond Hill won an international first prize in New York. By 1939 local growers produced 4 million blooms yearly.

Originally known as Machell's Corners, Aurora was incorporated as a village in 1854 and as a town in 1888. The first train arrived on May 16, 1853, pulled by the 4-4-0 locomotive **Toronto**, built at the Good Foundry on Yonge Street near Queen.





Cricket is played at St. Andrew's College, 15800 Yonge Street. The college moved from Rosedale in Toronto in 1926.

Newmarket was named when the post office here opened in 1822. In 1858 it was incorporated as a village, and in 1881 as a town.

In April 1825, at the start of an expedition to the Mackenzie River, **Sir John Franklin (1786-1847)**, with his party, stayed in Newmarket after travelling from York in carts.

On September 10, 1860, during his Canadian tour, the 18-year-old **Prince of Wales (Edward VII)** arrived in Newmarket by train.



Four paintings by Newmarket artist **Frederick Hagan** promoted CAPEX 87 in Toronto.

Continuing North as Highway 11

Present day Yonge Street stops north of Queensville Sideroad at number 21114. As Highway 11, the road turns northwest to Bradford, named for a Yorkshire town. Nearby are graves of Scottish settlers who fled in 1818 from the Red River Colony, founded by Lord Selkirk (1771-1820).

Allandale-born **Edwin H. Holgate (1892-1977)** painted *The Lumberjack* in 1924. He joined the Group of Seven in 1930.

The Ontario, Simcoe and Huron **Railway** was extended from Aurora to Allandale in 1854. It then turned northwest to Collingwood, bypassing nearby Barrie. Allandale is now a part of Barrie.

Originally Nine Mile Portage, **Barrie** was named for Commodore Robert Barrie when the post office opened in 1832. The growing town gained city status in 1959.



Barrie hosts Canada's largest dog show.

David Thompson (1770-1857) walked the nine mile portage

from Kempenfelt Bay to the Nottawasaga River en route to North West Company fur trading posts in 1797.

Shanty Bay was the birthplace of **Richard Lucius O'Brien (1832-1899)**, first president of the Royal Canadian Academy in 1880. He painted *Sunrise on the Saguenay* that year.

French explorer **Samuel de Champlain (1570-1635)** was at Lake Simcoe and Couchiching Narrows in 1615.

At Old Brewery Bay, on the edge of Orillia, is the summer home of **Stephen Butler Leacock** (1869-1944). It has drawn tourists since 1957.

Born at Orillia in 1890, Franklin Carmichael produced *Autumn Gold* in 1922. A founder of the Group of Seven, he died at Toronto in 1945.





The **Severn Bridge** post office opened in 1861 where Highway 11 crosses the Severn River.

Gravenhurst got its name from a place in the novel *Bracebridge Hall*, written in 1822 by Washington Irving (1783-1859). This book also supplied the name for Bracebridge, farther north on Highway 11.

Scottish built in 1887, the *R.M.S. Segwin* carried mail, passengers and freight on the Muskoka Lakes until 1958. The oldest operating steamship in Canada was restored for tourist cruises and went back in service on June 1, 1974.

Henry Norman Bethune (1890-1939) was born at Gravenhurst's Methodist manse. A surgeon, he worked in 1936 in the Spanish Civil War and in 1938 and 1939 in China, where he died.

South of Bracebridge, on the 45th parallel, half way between the equator and the north pole, **Santa's** Village opened in 1956.



In June 1959 **Queen Elizabeth II** attended the first summer musical performance from the barge in Gull Lake Park.

Huntsville was named for its first settler, George Hunt, in 1869. He was postmaster in 1870. Incorporated as a village in 1886, Huntsville became a town in 1900. American band leader **John Philip Sousa** (1854-1912) taught Herbert L. Clarke, director of the Huntsville Anglo-Canadian Leather Company Band. North Bay, "The Gateway to the North," is on the northeaster shore of Lake Nipissing. The first European visitor was Champlain in 1615. Incorporated as a village in 1882, North Bay became a town in 1891 and a city in 1925. Beaver and muskrat pelts were included in the wild fur auctions held yearly in North Bay by the Ontario Trappers Association.

Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh visited North Bay in October 1951.



Near
Temagami in
Finlayson
Point
Provincial
Park, a
plaque
honours
Archibald

Stansfield Belaney (1888-1938), alias Grey Owl, conservationist and writer, who lived there between 1906 and 1910. A stamp, without mentioning him by name, was issued in 1988 on the centenary of Belaney's birth.

In September 1903, near Cobalt, nuggets from the world's richest **silver** vein were found by Fred LaRose, a railway blacksmith. The town was incorporated in 1907.

Founded in 1908 and incorporated in 1910, Cochrane was named for Frank Cochrane, Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests. Here Highway 11 turns west. Because of the suitability of this route, Highway 11 was improved to be the northern route of the **Trans Canada Highway**, opened in 1962.

Heading West

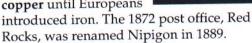
Northwest of Cochrane, Smooth Rock Falls is a single industry **paper** town. Since 1927 this has been the location of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company mill.





Kapuskasing, incorporated as a town in 1921, is the site of a large **pulp and paper** industry.

At Nipigon, natives traded surface-mined copper until Europeans



East of Thunder Bay on September 1, 1980 **Terry Fox (1958-1981)** was unable to finish his "Marathon of Hope." Beside the highway a statue honours his courageous run, which raised millions of dollars to fund cancer research.

In 1662 fur traders Pierre Esprit Raddison and Medard Chouart Groseillers were the first Europeans to explore the Thunder Bay region.

Fort William and Port Arthur were joined in 1970 as Thunder Bay. The world's largest grain handling centre, Thunder Bay is Canada's third largest port, with many enormous grain elevators.

Grain produced in the Canadian West funnelled through the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, making them major shipping centres.



To the End of the Road

In 1731 Pierre Gaultier de Varennes, Sieur de la Verendrye (1685-1749) built a fur trading post names Fort St. Pierre to the west of Lake Superior at the mouth of the Rainy River.

The oldest continuous settlement west of Lakes Superior, the outpost was renamed Fort Frances for the wife of Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company from 1821 to 1860.

Facing International Falls, Minnesota, Fort Frances post office opened in 1876. The town was incorporated in 1903.

Frances Ann Hopkins, wife of Simpson's private secretary, accompanied her husband and Simpson on trips through the area. She produced many paintings of scenes of life in the mid nineteenth century.

Fur canoes from Montreal could go as far west as Fort Frances and return home loaded before winter freeze up.

One of many **mining** regions traversed by Highway 11 is the Atikokan area, rich in gold and iron deposits.



After a journey of 1,896 km on Highway 11 and Yonge Street, **The End of the Road** is at Rainy River, joined by a Bridge to Baudette, Minnesota. The Rainy River post office opened in 1886, and the town was incorporated in 1904.



A resident of Richmond Hill, Harold Gosney has been a member of the North Toronto Stamp Club since 1945 and has exhibited annually since 1948. His collections concentrate on British Commonwealth subjects, and thematic collections of Royal residences and Gilbert and Sullivan. He also has a strong interest in local history.

THE FISH THAT GOT AWAY

by J.J. MacDonald

"Hope springs eternal....." This could very well be the motto of most stamp collectors. Who has not fancied and dreamed, maybe after reading about the great good fortune of someone in the past, of the moment when grandma's old trunks opened or Uncle Albert's ledger is found to contain that pristine sheet of 3c Small Queens or some other valuable set of stamps? Sadly it never happens to us but dreams never die completely, do they? Let me relate my story.

As a young university professor in the early 1950s, I fell prey to the slick tales of a fellow professor of the History Department. He was a clever but devilish story teller and he convinced me that he knew of an old trunk, an old and deserted farmhouse etc. etc. The wonderful old letters he had seen in there were I was hooked. However, after six months of promises but no hard facts as to where all this was, I realized I had been taken. Even a Chemistry professor wakes up after a while.

But I did place advertisements in the local press that spring, seeking old letters and amazingly received about ten replies. They produced some old postcards of the late 1890s and early 1910s but no big treasures such as the correspondence of Amelia Pickard or the Ratchford bisects of Nova Scotia pence covers or the Hyde correspondence of the Acadia Coal Company. Granted, I was lucky enough to get the tail end of the Senator William MacDonald correspondence of Little Glace Bay and a very nice "Too Late" cancel on cover, brought to our door one evening by an old gentleman from Inverness.

The father-in-law of a young Physics professor had been a jobber's agent and related that he and others had scoured the province in the 1920s and he could assure me that there was nothing worthwhile remaining. His name was Mr. G. At this time I also had developed quite an extensive correspondence with other collectors of Canada and Nova Scotia material and purchased stamps and covers from many dealers of the time. I very much enjoyed the information I learned from Frank Campbell who certainly knew more about town cancels than anyone else. I had also been buying material from Fred Jarrett who was very friendly and the foremost expert on Canadian material, having published his wonderful handbook, *Standard British North America Catalogue*, in 1929 (W.R. Phillips and Company, Toronto) . He and Winthrop A. Boggs, author of the two-volume *The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada* (Chambers Publishing Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1946) shared the title of "Dean of Canadian Philately."

One fine spring day, over forty years ago, I received the following letter from Mr. Jarrett:

Toronto Eleventh May 1956

Dear Dr.MacDonald:

Yours of May 6 received with returns. I can, however, substantiate the G. story and add a few interesting details.

First of all, from what I saw of G.'s stuff, he had nothing outstanding. He might, of course, have picked up a lot in the years since I visited him. I think it would be worth your while to drive out to his place and see what he has. He lives just outside of Trenton.

Mr. G., some years ago, wrote me to say that a man named J., living just outside Pictou, had a valuable accumulation, and he had been unable to persuade him to sell; but if he could take someone there prepared to pay cash to a considerable amount, he thought we might make a deal. Accordingly, I drove from New Glasgow to Trenton, and to G.'s place, and together we visited this Mr. J. From the beginning he insisted that he did not want to sell anything. It was also obvious that he knew little or nothing about stamps, but he had pence N. S. on cover by the hundreds, including pairs, strips, and bisects. To be specific, I made an estimate and offered him \$8,000, but both he and his wife insisted they did not care to sell. The stamps, of course, had cost J. nothing. They came out of an old judge's residence.

I selected 100 3d N. S. on cover, and offered him \$300, explaining that I was entitled to a wholesale dealer's buying price. Didn't want to sell. I then selected twelve of these covers, and offered \$75 for them. Didn't want to sell. I then picked out one of the best and offered him \$15 for it. Wouldn't sell. At this stage I gave up, realizing it was impossible to do business with him under any conditions. G. and I drove away very much disappointed, and the following morning I went back to see if he might have changed his mind. He hadn't in the least, but he consented to let me look at a small kid's collection in a scribbler worth about fifty cents, outside of one three-penny beaver on wove paper. He was not for taking me in the house again, but left me sitting on the doorstep while he went in to get this scribbler. Knowing that I would get the same answer if I tried to negotiate for anything, I deliberately pulled this stamp out and gave him a five-dollar bill in exchange, which he stuffed in his vest pocket. There was no chance whatever of seeing the rest of the real accumulation or making any deal, so I drove away.

Now comes the amazing part of the story. I drove back to Trenton and New Glasgow, where I picked up my wife and drove to Truro, spent about three-quarters of an hour visiting friends in Truro, and then took to the road again. But a few miles out of Truro, they were re-laying the plank flooring of a bridge, and my car was held up. While waiting a car drove up, and behold, it was J., and I said to my wife, "Here's where I spend \$8,000, because I think his wife and he talked it over after I left." I greeting Mr. J., and waited for his opening, but to my surprise it was along these lines. "My wife and I talked things over,

and we regret having sold you that stamp. I would like to give you back your five dollars if you will let me have the stamp." Just then there was a signal that the bridge was open. I slapped the stamp in J.'s hand, grabbed his five dollars and was on my way, deciding there must be something about we Outlanders that the Blue Noses don't trust.

I told numerous people about J. and all called on him with the same results, unable to buy, with one exception, a Toronto collector who came back with one cover for which he had paid three times what it was worth. I then concluded that Mr. J. had bought himself a catalogue, and any time he could sell something for what he knew was much more than its real value, he was prepared to do

business.

So there"s the story. Jump in your car and go and see him, and for my commission on giving you the lead, pack his stampless covers off to me when you buy them (??), for he has quite an accumulation of these, too. Many of them would be of little or no value, but the odd one would have interest for the postmarks and early dates.

Now I will give you an aftermath of this story which has been told to me, but which I do not believe, knowing J. The story is this, that two important-looking individuals, posing as representatives of some university library, wanted to take the stuff away to study any historical angles, and it would be returned when they had gotten the information they needed for the historical records. They took the stuff away and that's the last J. ever heard of it. To me, this sounds like a myth, because J. certainly was not of such a trusting nature.

There must be stuff in the sheds and attics around Antigonish. Keep a lookout, and keep making inquiries, and sooner or later you are bound to connect.

> Sincerely, Fred Jarrett.

FI:nw

Alleluia—gold at last. But why did I get the idea that I could do better with an obvious eccentric than all the others including the reputable and famous author and collector? The answer is fairly simple. My grand-uncle and J. were lifelong friends and uncle Gus and J. both ran away from their homes in Pictou as youngsters to join the circus. As a young fellow I had heard about their glorious adventures. Uncle Gus was also quite a 'character,' had no teeth, and had become a house painter. He also almost caused a divorce when dad heard that mother had engaged Gus to paint our house in New Glasgow. His reputation for neatness was not very great and dad had once accused him of getting paint on his new Buick.

Anyway I immediately contacted my grand-aunts to ascertain whether they had heard of this story. To my surprise they seemed to know all about it. They confirmed that J. became a junk dealer and with his cart collected all sorts of things and took them away for you. He had a reputation for shrewdness and the ability to spot things that were still useful or valuable. Essentially, he was given a chore of cleaning out an old barn in which was stored the correspondence

of the McKinley law farm which had flourished many years before in Pictou. He had been told that for cleaning up the place he could keep anything he found that he wanted. (Note that this is almost identical to the circumstances involved in the find of the only known pair of famous Connell stamps.) Thus there is no doubt that J. owned what he had found, but I have always wondered if he had doubts about his true and indisputable ownership and if this contributed to his strange reluctance to sell anything.

So, armed with Jarrett's letter, I hied myself down to Pictou one cold, wet, spring, Sunday afternoon. I checked into a motel that was situated across the street from J.'s own residence. J. also owned the motel as his shrewdness and the junk business had made him quite comfortable and he had evolved into an antique dealer as well.

A phone call elicited a warm invitation to come over to the house where I met Mrs. J. and talked generalities with J. for perhaps forty minutes. At the end he said he would bring over to the motel some of the material to show me. Good to his word about six o'clock he arrived in the rain carrying five large, two foot by three foot, ancient picture frames. To my enjoyment and amazement I saw they were filled with old folded letters, stamped with Nova Scotia pence issues of the 1850's. It was a treasure of gorgeous proportions. However, to my horror I saw as well that the covers were merely held in place by the pressure of the glass and many had slipped out of place and there was great disarray. This was by no means a collection only an accumulation. Many covers were in poor shape and dampness had loosened the stamps which had fallen down to the bottom of the frames. I patiently explained that this was a 'bad show' and that continued misuse would ruin it all. J. accepted my comments but I could see he was not too concerned. After an almost sleepless night, filled with visions of what I had seen, I returned next day to Antigonish.

Two or three months later I received two nice cover albums that I had specially ordered from Germany and again I went to see J. This time I gave him the albums and showed how they should be used. We had a chat about the postal history book on Nova Scotia that I was compiling and the list of cancels and postmarks that I was so eager to complete. Thus it was not the stamps I was particularly interested in but the markings on the covers. He went out to the barn, at least I think it was the barn, and returned with a large handful of very dilapidated stampless covers. He appeared to be uninterested in these, and in fact gladly gave me one of the better ones. I urged Mrs. J. to get him to put all the letters in the albums and from what she said, I concluded that I had seen only a small portion of the material in their possession.

J.'s original behaviour with Jarrett certainly indicated that he was an eccentric and did not wish to sell his covers but I resolved to make one further try. Thinking that he might be very scared of being swindled I also went at things differently. I borrowed some money from my mother for a weekend, she had had a bond come due and was waiting its reinvestment. I gathered \$4,000 in \$20 bills, a feat which took me two days in Antigonish, and once again set off for Pictou. This time I didn't even get to see the material and when I showed the rather large roll of bills to J. was told, "Put your money away Johnnie, I don't need it and I just like to look at the letters every so often. They give me great pleasure." He

struck me as being very sincere: so that was that.

J. died a couple of years later and I would drop in on Mrs. J. every so often. She lived in a very large old home on the hill above the downtown Pictou and obviously was comfortably situated. Apparently J. was correct. He did not need the money. Each summer in Pictou I played golf with one of their nephews and would go to see her afterwards. She still had the material and she promised to give me an opportunity to acquire it if ever it was for sale. She thanked me for the albums and I assumed they had been used.

In 1976 I went on sabbatical leave to the University of Toronto and somewhat lost touch with the local news. To my horror in the spring of 1977, during a visit home to Antigonish, I discovered in the mail the auction catalogue for John W. Kaufmann's Auction 42, held on May 20, 1978. Very prominently displayed were the covers from the McKinley correspondence that I had first seen 20 years earlier. To make matters worse the auction had already taken place. I was devastated to say the least.

These had been my covers but they were now gone. Unknown to me Mrs. J. had died the previous year and the family had sold the material, I suspect still in the original frames, reportedly to buyers from the U.S. The covers apparently changed hands a couple of times before being auctioned. I suspect strongly that not all of the material found its way to Kaufmann as I know that there were part sheets of very fine mint Small Queens in the original holding that I saw but were not in the catalogue offerings. On the other hand there were a number of Cents Issue covers in the auction that I had never seen.

The wonderful covers from the John McKinlay law firm gave been widely dispersed over the past 20 years and often can be seen today in many auction catalogues. Alas, I never even had the opportunity to record any markings for my book, *The Nova Scotia Post*, published by Unitrade Press in Toronto eight years later. My big fish got clean away and broke my rod(heart) too.

I firmly believe that philately has not yet seen some of the more interesting covers that I first saw on that rainy, cold Sunday afternoon about 40 years ago. Neither Fred Jarrett nor I got our hands on the golden treasure chest.

Such is life.

A Director of the RPSC, J.J. MacDonald was Vice-President of St. Francis Xavier
University before retirement. His philatelic specialties are Nova Scotia
postal history, and the pence issues and proofs of Nova Scotia. His
1985 book, The Nova Scotia Post Offices: Masters and Marks,
1700-1867, received a large vermeil at CAPEX 87.

THE SMALL AND LARGE SHIELD ISSUES OF GERMANY

by Hans Reiche, FRPSC

The postal administration of the newly unified Germany began work during the war against France, on 4 May 1871. This was the day the new constitution of the German Empire came into force. The federation included the former North German Postal District, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, Baden, and Hessen. Under the new constitution, Bavaria and Wurttemberg retained their own postal rights, but the telegraph administration of Baden was turned over to the German authorities on 1 January 1872.

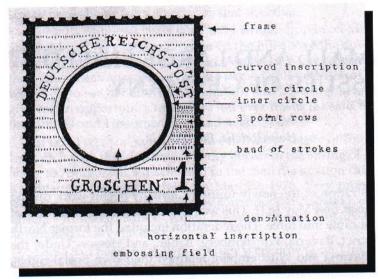
Plans for a single postage stamp issue certainly started in the early spring of 1871. The matter of what form and design the new stamp issue should have was debated at length.

C. Ommerborn¹ wrote in 1914 that he could find no substantiation that portraits of heroes of the Franco-Prussian War should be used as the subjects of the stamps. This had previously been suggested by A. Moschkaus.² A portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm I may have been considered. In any case, through an order in council issued on 27 April 1871 the Kaiser decided that the new stamps should depict the state eagle.

The preparation of the design features for the stamps started immediately. Soon artists submitted ink and pencil sketches and drawings that were photographed in the planned stamp sizes. From these, colour proofs were prepared of all values envisaged, along with stamp outlines and frames. This material was once located in the Postal Museum in Berlin, and was described by Ommerborn. All this material has since vanished.

Ommerborn's descriptions, amazingly, differ considerably from information published by F. Kalckhoff,³ which was also based on sources at the Berlin Postal Museum. Kalckhoff reports only a single design, for a 2 groschen value in light blue network and with the inscription "DEUTSCHES REICHSPOSTGEBIET" in a straight line, and embossed eagle in the middle surrounded by a circle of colourless pearls. This is similar to the issued stamps of 1 January 1872, but much smaller in size.

This proof was presented to the Kaiser for approval on 27 June 1871, but it was not approved in that form. When and by whom the changes to the design were made for the issued stamps is not known. The director of the government printing bureau may have had some influence here.



The basic design of the small and large shield issues.

Kalckhoff noted that in June 1872 additional colour proofs were made of the 2 Groschen stamp. These were used as examples for the planned $2^1/_2$ Groschen value, namely, in lilac grey, olive green, brown red, and chocolate brown. Finally, Moschkaus quotes the existence of proofs of the Groschen values, including the $2^1/_2$ Groschen value on white and light blue cardboard paper. However, Moschkaus had never actually seen these proofs. The possibility exists that these proofs were intended for private envelopes, not for stamps.

Even though the plans for the stamps were based on the order in council of 24 April 1871, the embossed eagle design caused major confusions. C. Lindenberg⁴ has explained this in detail. The following information comes from this source. The Kaiser added in his own handwriting to the proposal from Reichskanzler von Bismarck that the emblem, the one headed eagle looking to the right, be depicted as the Prussian crowned eagle. The word "crowned" was added by the Kaiser himself. Until further order, the detail of the eagle was left to the designer and artists of the state printing bureau.

The design in its final form was not presented to the Kaiser until 27 June 1871. The proof was signed on 3 August 1871 by the Kaiser and by von Bismarck,

according to the Lindberg's published work.

This final design did not only differ from the earlier provisional design by the larger size of the eagle and coat of arms, but also in the detail of the eagle and its feathers and feet. The new printing order could not be accommodated by the state printing bureau for the initial release of the stamps because the die for the embossing of the coat of arms could not be ready in time for the planned release of the stamps on 1 January 1872. The date had already been advanced; the original plan was to release the stamps on 1 October 1871.

The die for embossing the smaller coat of arms, as prepared for the original design, and was ready to use. Therefore, the Kaiser allowed that the first design be printed and used up, and that the next printing order would use the larger

coat of arms. This order was given on 3 August 1871.





Left: The small shield and eagle embossing used on the initial issue, released on 1 January 1872. Right: The revised embossing with large shield and eagle, as issued in June 1872.

Germany did not establish the unified currency of Pfennigs and Marks until 1873, and stamps in the new currency appeared only in January 1875. Until then, the shield issues remained in use. Both the small shield stamps appeared in two distinct sets, one for the northern district, denominated in "Thaler" currency (30 Groschen = 1 Thaler); and the other for the southern district, denominated in "Gulden" currency (90 Kreuzer = 1 Gulden).

A mint block of four of the one-third Groschen small shield stamp, issued 1 January 1872.



On 1 April 1872 the $^1/_2$ Groschen and $2^1/_2$ Kreuzer values were issued with colour changes. The small shield design was used for both values. There was no pressure from above to use the second, or approved, design.

The general public was informed on 4 June 1872 that the final design, with the larger shield would be put into use, but that the new design would be sold only after stocks of the first issue had been exhausted. Large shield stamps were brought into use between June and December 1872. The earliest known cancel on a stamp with the large coat of arms has been found on a 2 Groschen blue, dated 13 June 1872 and used on the Wangerin Railway.

There is a large field here for students of these stamps to locate and document early dated copies of the large shield issues. Many stamps at this time were cancelled with obsolete postmarks from the old German States.

At the time of the initial printing of the large shield stamps, large stocks of the small shields still existed in the post office and at the state printing bureau, especially of those values that were not popular, such as the $^1/_4$ Groschen, the 5 Groschen, the 2 Kreuzer (orange), and the 18 Kreuzer. Some of these remained in regular use until 1874.

In addition to examples cancelled with old German States postmarks, these stamps can also be found used at the German post offices in the Turkish Empire, where they remained in use until the entrance into the Universal Postal Union in March 1875. The shield issue stamps were cancelled "KAISERL. DEUTSCHE P.AP CONSTANTINOPEL" and were carried by rail or ship. The transit postage was 2 Groschen per 15 grams via Varna and Trieste, and $2^1/2$ Groschen via Odessa until 30 June 1872. From then until 1 July 1875 the rate was $1^1/2$ Groschen via Varna and Trieste and 2 Groschen via Odessa.

One of the better known cancel types that can be found on these stamps is the so-called horseshoe cancel, and example of which is shown below. These are listed in the catalogue of Spalink.⁵ They make a nice addition to any shield issue collection.



Lindenberg gives some detailed analysis of the quantities manufactured and sold, though no information survives in the records of either the post office or the printer. The reason may be that a major change occurred in the management of the state bureau in January 1873, when Mr. Busse replaced Mr. Wedding in the post of director. Many of the documents were destroyed at that time. Lindberg made estimates of the approximate number printed from the number of plates used. He compared the delivered quantities with the number of stamps sold in 1872, and shows that large quantities of some values were

sold, and others remained. The quantities sold by the post office for each of the values are as follows:

value	small shield	large shield
1/4 Groschen	6,294,969	21,034,592
1/3	46,047,545	160,316,215
1/2	40,644,163	116,754,246
1	260,515,883	807,611,034
2	48,929,975	141,841,550
$2^{1}/_{2}$		27,410,207
5	6,567,410	27,557,037
1 Kreuzer	11,191,954	37,099,706
2	1,847,336	5,326,448
3	25,862,150	79,467,560
7	5,054,982	14,466,838
9		4,158,016
18	372,102	1,791,641

On 9 March 1872 two proofs in new colours of the $^1/_2$ Groschen small shield were submitted for approval. The original colour was medium brown red (mittlebraunlichrot) and the new one was orange.

A mint block of six of the 1 Kreuzer large shield, issued June 1872.



A announcement by the state printing bureau is of interest here. The ¹/₂ Groschen brick red stamps were to be available until 1 April 1872, and then they were to be replaced by stamps printed in the new orange colour. Curiously, the colour of brick red appears not to match with any description in the regular stamp catalogues.

In addition to the colour changes, an order for overprinted stamps was placed for the 2¹/₂ Groschen and 9 Kreuzer values. These had the value printed on top of the embossed centre to avoid confusion with the similar colours of the ¹/₂ and 2 Groschen and 2 and 3 Kreuzer values. These stamps were used primarily for the new rates for letters to England and the United States that came into force on 1 November 1872. The overprinted stamps came into use early in 1874.

The 9 Kreuzer overprint, featuring a large numeral in black, superimposed on the embossed central shield. Issued early in 1874; earliest known use is in March.

Although the small shield stamps were to be made available on 1 January 1872, deliveries to individual post offices began much earlier. It is not surprising, therefore, that usages in December 1871 have been seen. A number of examples from Baden and Elsass-Lothringen have been recorded.

The stamps of the ¹/₄ and ¹/₃ Groschen values, and all the Kreuzer values were withdrawn on 31 December 1874, but could be used until 31 December 1875, even though the new Mark currency was introduced on 9 July 1873. The remainders were either destroyed or sold to stamp dealers. This explains why some of the values can be found easily in mint condition and occasionally in small multiples.

The full explanation of how these stamps were actually produced remains a puzzle, and many parts of the story are unclear. In a special anniversary volume published by the German state printing bureau in 1929,6 the printing method for the shield stamps was described as a "siderographic and galvanic-plastic" system. In simple terms, the stamps were typographed, and the coat of arms was embossed in the centre. The typograph printing was apparently done first, and the second stage was the embossing. Next came gumming by machine, and then the perforating. Overprinting was the fifth stage for the two overprinted values, the large shield $2^1/_2$ Groschen and 9 Kreuzer.

For the alignment of the sheets, the margins at the top and bottom carried two dots and later three dots. Of the 11 original dies that were surfaced hardened, each value was produced with 150 subjects on the plates. How the transfer was done is not known, but it is possible that the die impressions were impressed on a soft lead plate or even a wax sheet.

From all the plate varieties that exist on these stamps, it appears that the wax process is probably the one that was used. The plate was laid out with 15

vertical rows and 10 horizontal, for a total of 150 stamps. What happened next to the plates is not known. It is probable that the plate was copper surfaced, and then strengthened in a steel bath. The total number of plates manufactured is also not known. The listings prepared by Lindenberg appear to be incorrect, as there exist some plates that he did not list.

After the first stage of printing, the embossing was done by a hand press. According to Kohl,⁷ the following plates were made:

value	Number of plates
1/4 Groschen	1
1/2	3
1/3	3
1 2	6
2	3
$2^{1}/_{2}$	1
2 ¹ / ₂ 5	1
1 Kreuzer	3
2	1
3	3
7	3
9	1
18	1

The above data may not be entirely correct, but it is the best available at the time of writing.

The design of the stamps (as illustrated on page 452) shows a 0.3 mm wide circle surrounding the embossing field, with a second circle having a fine line. The bottom inscription is in a straight line, but the top inscription is curved, being almost a half circle. The background is made up of short vertical lines arranged in a horizontal band. In between these bands, three rows of horizontal dots have been added for the background. Because each die was cut by hand, slight differences in the background can be noted for each value. The perforation is through the stamp frames, with a box perforation of $13^1/_2$ by $14^1/_4$. There are no differences in the perforations from stamp to stamp, but a so-called rough perforation can be found on some values that look like poorly perforated sheets. This variety is mentioned in various stamp catalogues.

The small and large shield issues can be subdivided into various shades for each value. The specialized catalogue by Peter Sem⁸ lists the following shades for the small shield stamps:

¹/₄ Groschen:	only minor shade variations are found
¹ / ₃ Groschen:	normally green; also exists in light green
¹ / ₂ Groschen:	
- A. T	red; has a few shade variations
1 Groschen:	normally listed as rose; dark and light rose shades exist
2 Groschen:	ultramarine; no other shades have been noted
5 Groschen:	grey brown; looks more like an olive brown
1 Kreuzer:	normally green
2 Kreuzer:	is brick red; reissued in yellow-orange. The Michel
1/2 Groschen: 1 Groschen: 2 Groschen: 5 Groschen: 1 Kreuzer:	listed as brick red or sometimes as middle brown red; has a few shade variations normally listed as rose; dark and light rose shades exiultramarine; no other shades have been noted grey brown; looks more like an olive brown normally green

Deutschland-Spezial Catalogue lists these colours

as middle brown red and orange

3 Kreuzer: normally rose; exists in dark rose shade

7 Kreuzer: normally ultramarine; is listed by Michel as blue with

various shades from dark to light blue

18 Kreuzer: grey brown is the only shade

For the large shield stamps the following colours and shades are listed:

¹/₄ Groschen: violet; light and dark violet shades exist

1/3 Groschen: green; exists also in a nice dark green and a blue green

shade, the latter being scarcer

¹/₂ Groschen: orange yellow; listed by *Michel* as orange

1 Groschen: carmine rose; listed by *Michel* as carmine 2 Groschen: ultramarine or blue; dark and light shades

2¹/₂ Groschen: red brown; a lilac brown shade is scarce

5 Groschen: grey brown

1 Kreuzer: green and blue green, and shades of light green and

dark green. The dark green is a better shade.

2 Kreuzer: orange; no other shade listed

3 Kreuzer: carmine rose; with various shades of rose

7 Kreuzer: ultramarine and blue; with light and dark blue shades

9 Kreuzer: two shades: red brown and lilac brown. The latter is a

scarce shade.

18 Kreuzer: grey brown; light grey brown shade

Postal stationery with the same design as the shield stamps exists. There are envelopes in 1 Groschen and 3 Kreuzer values, and wrappers with $^1/_3$ Groschen and 1 Kreuzer values. All can be found with both the small and large shield designs, though the large shield items are more common. There are, as well, a number of privately printed envelopes and wrappers. The latter are all

very scarce items.

Although some writers have claimed that no major plate varieties exist on these issues, others disagree. A specialized catalogue was prepared by three students of these issues: G. Hesselbarth of Aerzen, M.W. Sommer of Weilburg, and Karl Peter Klein of Hameln. Their handbook identifies in illustrations and text the many constant plate varieties that have been found. The authors divide these varieties into primary and secondary faults. Some of these faults were identified by the state printing bureau and were corrected after they had already laid down a number of subjects. A few of these faults repeat again and again at certain stamp positions, indicating that the die had a fault that was repeated in a number of subjects as the plate was being laid down. For example, a dot above the "T" of "DEUTSCHE" in the 1/2 Groschen is a constant variety on the stamps from plate position 102 to plate position 116.

When one considers that the 5 Groschen was printed in a quantity of 28 million stamps, or more than 186,000 impressions from the 150-stamp plate, one must question whether only one plate was used for this value. A total of ten

plate flaws are listed for this stamp.

Some of the plate flaws are listed and illustrated in the *Michel Deutschland-Spezial* Catalogue: 19 for the small shield stamps and 36 for the large shields. Of these, 14 varieties are on the 1 Kreuzer large shield. All listed plate flaws catalogue at high values.

It has been suggested that the frame for these stamps was a brass frame, which often became damaged.

Examination of some stamps suggests that the refurbishing of plates was done by cleaning and rehardening.

Probably one of the best known and advertised flaws is the displaced " $^{1}/_{2}$ " on the overprinted $^{2}/_{2}$ Groschen stamp. Two positions on the sheet of 150 stamps show this flaw. These are positions 114 and 141; the latter is not as pronounced as the former.





The misplaced ¹/₂ Groschen overprint (left) and the normal variety (right). The variety occurs twice on the 150-stamp plate.

Also of interest are the so-called "nailhead" varieties. These are caused by the fastening screws that held the plates on the base. There has been some question raised as to whether these were nails or screws. The information that was available from the state printing bureau clearly indicated that screws were used for the fastening, not nails.

All values of these stamps can be found with different vertical dimensions. The cause was imperfect, inaccurate perforations. The smallest stamps will have only 14 vertical perforation holes; slightly larger ones have 15; normal stamps have 16, and slightly larger ones have almost 17 holes. The small and large stamps are collectible items; they are listed in the *Michel Deutschland-Spezial* Catalogue.



Vertical size variations: Left, a norml size stamp. Right, a 7 Kreuzer value, slightly shorter in size, caused by inconsistencies in the perforation process.

The double embossing found on some stamps has never been explained. One possible reason is careless application of the embossing by the operator of the hand press. Another is that the embossing was applied twice deliberately in order to improve a weak impression.

Large multiples of any of these stamps are not common. For some values, only small blocks are known, and strips of four are even scarcer than blocks. A few complete sheets survive in mint condition, but these are considered very rare items today.

Although these stamps have existed for more than 120 years, much additional research is required to solve some of the mysteries of this issue. The small and large shield issues of Germany continue to be a fascinating challenge.

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Acknowledgements:

Mr. G. Hesselbarth, co-author of the book on the shield issue, gave permission to use the sketch that shows the basic design of the stamps. The library of the Canadian Postal Archives Section in Ottawa provided some additional information. Mr. H. Nathan of Ottawa added some data on the postal history.

One of the best known and most prolific Canadian philatelic writers, Hans Reiche specializes in Canadian subjects such as precancels and the Admiral issue, as well as German subjects. His regular column, "Postmarked Ottawa," appears in each issue of The Canadian Philatelist.

THE FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY LES "FELLOWS" DE LA SOCIÉTÉ

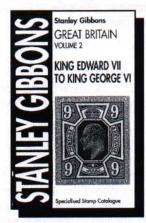
compiled by Charles J.G. Verge

The following is a complete listing of the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, listed by year of appointment.

1960 Jarrett, Fred, OC, RDP (I	O)	Sutherland, Harry, RDP Wellburn, G.E., RDP	(D)
1962		1968	
Christensen, Allen H. (I	O)	Davenport, Leslie A.	(D)
Geldert, Dr. G.M. (D)		Fairbanks, A. Graham	(D)
Greene, Vincent G., RDP (I	O)	Mangold, Carl R. (D)	
1963		1970	
	O)	Campbell, Frank W.	(D)
Waines, Russell T. (D)			
Yuile, J. Watson (D)		1971	72/55/27
		Hicks, Hon. Henry D.	(D)
1964		Rowe, Kenneth, RDP	
Buckland, Herbert (D)			
Jephcott, Dr. C.M. (D)		1972	7800000
Johnstone, Stuart (D)		Marler, Hon. George C.	(D)
1965		1973	
)	Patrick, Douglas A.	(D)
McKanna, Alan G.		Sissons, James N. (D)	
1966		1975	
Law, James (D)		des Rivières, Me Guy	
Richardson, E.A. (D)		Stulberg, Dr. Fred G.	(I)
1968		1976	
Bayley, Colin H. (D)		De Volpe, Charles P.	(D)
Geldert, Mrs. Phyllis		Kraemer, James E.	

(D)	Maresch, W.H.P.	
	McDonald, Susan M.	(D)
	Robertson, Brig. Gen. George	B.(D)
(D)		
	1988	
	Gauthier, Henri	(D)
	Mann, Peter	
	Steinhart, Allan L.	(D)
	Toop, Major E.R.	(D)
(D)		
	1989	
	Dixon, David	
(D)	Mitchener, Ralph D.	(D)
	1990	
	Bentham, Lorne W.	
	Cronin, Andrew	
	Spencer, Keith, R.	
	1991	
(D)	Lavallée, Bernard	
	Rushton, Eric	
	Wegg, George S.	(D)
	1992	
	Caron, Mme Lola	
	Black, Lt. Col. C. Fred	
	1994	
	Bailey, Lt. Col. William J.	
	1995	
	Lafleur, R. Père J.C.	
	1996	
	Sellers, F. Burton, RDP	
	Scrimgeour, Dr. Gray	
	Shelton, Joseph M.	
(D)		
	(D) Deceased - Décédé (e)	
	(D) Deceased - Decede (c)	
	(D) (D) (D)	McDonald, Susan M. Robertson, Brig. Gen. George (D) 1988 Gauthier, Henri Mann, Peter Steinhart, Allan L. Toop, Major E.R. (D) 1989 Dixon, David (D) Mitchener, Ralph D. 1990 Bentham, Lorne W. Cronin, Andrew Spencer, Keith, R. 1991 (D) Lavallée, Bernard Rushton, Eric Wegg, George S. 1992 Caron, Mme Lola Black, Lt. Col. C. Fred 1994 Bailey, Lt. Col. William J. 1995 Lafleur, R. Père J.C. 1996 Sellers, F. Burton, RDP Scrimgeour, Dr. Gray Shelton, Joseph M. (D)

New on the Philatelic Bookshelf ...



Stanley Gibbons Great Britain Specialized Stamp Catalogue, Vol. 2: King Edward VII to King George VI. Tenth edition. Publisher: Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Soft cover, 448 pages. Distributed in Canada by Lighthouse Publications, 255 Duke St., Montreal, QC M3C 2M2, and available through stamp dealers across Canada.

Specialists in twentieth century Great Britain will welcome the appearance of the new edition of Volume 2 of the Stanley Gibbons specialized catalogue, the first since early 1993. The new volume incorporates some changes. In particular, these involve the low value Edward VII definitives, listings of additional essays for George V issues, and improvements to the cylinder block listings for George VI stamps. Listed for the first time are some new plate and cylinder flaws, especially from the George VI period.

Most users will be interested in price changes. Many issues have not changed, but there are significant upward revisions, some above 30%, to particular items and specialized material. In general, the price changes reflect the continuing strong interest in these stamps, and particularly in mint never hinged material.

— Steve Thorning

Ukrainian Postage Stamps: A Catalog of Issues from 1991-1995. Ukrainian Philatelic Resources No. 6. Author: Ingert Kuzych. Publisher: Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, Box 7193, Westchester, Illinois 60154-7193. Card cover, 8-1/2 x 11, 56 pages, illustrated in black and white. Available from the publisher for \$5.00 postpaid in North America, \$6.00 US elsewhere.

This work illustrates the stamps issued by Ukraine after it proclaimed its independence on August 24, 1991. Information on each stamp includes the printer, paper, type, number printed for each printing order, date of each printing order, varieties and their position on the pane, any first day cancellations, and any commemorative cancellations associated with the stamp. Also included are the official overprints of Soviet stamps by Kiev, Lviv, and Chernihiv in the spring of 1992.

Especially useful is the data on the revaluations which occurred with the various definitive sets. This catalogue documents the dates, the revaluations, and the circumstances as to who could purchase the revalued stamps, and what their intended use was.

Appendix B gives a pictorial listing of 63 commemorative cancellations which were used. Appendix C gives the postal rates in the Ukraine from 1991 to 1995. Of significance to postal history collectors is that at many times there was a different rate for personal mail as opposed to business and commercial mail. However, I still do not know what basis was used to determine if a particular letter or postcard was considered business or personal. Of interest is the fact that, for a period of time, the postal rate to the United States were higher than to other foreign destinations, such as Canada.

Missing is the information on postal rates above the standard rates, and for special services such as Express (special delivery), and AR (avis des reception).

Appendix D gives a conversion between five other numbering systems for these stamps to provide a cross-reference with the Bylen-Kuzych numbering system used for this catalogue. A very worthwhile addition for anyone interested in modern Ukraine.

- Paul Burega

Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part 19: Middle East. Fifth edition. Publisher: Stanley Gibbons Ltd. Soft cover, 688 pages. Distributed in Canada by Lighthouse Publications, 255 Duke St., Montreal, QC M3C 2M2, and available through stamp dealers across Canada.

The last edition of this catalogue was published in 1990, so this volume will be welcomed by specialists in the Middle East area. The coverage includes the United Arab Emirates and its antecedents, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, and Yemen.

There is more detail in this catalogue than in Scott. New in this addition are additional notes on foreign post offices operating in Egypt, and the local issues of Bahrain from 1953 to 1961.

Stanley Gibbons has always been more generous than Scott in listing the so-called "sand dune" stamps. In this edition a number of issues of Sharjah and Ras al Khaima have been moved from appendices to full catalogue listing.

For most users, a major use of this catalogue is the price information. These have been fully reviewed and adjusted to reflect the changing market trends over the past six years.

- Steve Thorning

The Postal History and Markings of The Forwarding Agents. Author: Kenneth Rowe. Publisher: Leonard H. Hartman, Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233 USA. Buckram bound, 8 x 9-1/2, 288 pages, 58 halftones and over 200 drawings of markings. Available from the publisher for \$47.50 US ppd. anywhere, \$52.50 with diskette.

This volume is similar to the 1984 edition, but is extensively revised to incorporate new information. The book details about 5,000 markings, giving the type, size, colour, period of use, and a rarity factor. The half-tone illustrations are superb, and enhance the book.

Instead of providing multiple cross references of the agents in the book, a file is available, either on the Internet, or on the optional diskette, which allows searching by name or part name. This means that if a marking only shows, for example, "Vern", a search would reveal "P.E. Desvernine & Co." as a potential match. An excellent war to marry the printed word with a use-

ful function on the computer.

This book is a must for all postal history collectors from the 1600s to the 1800s, irrespective of origin or transit.

A Century of War Dates and More! 1859-1959. Author: Theo. Van Dam. Publisher: Postal Covers, Box 8809B, Anaheim, CA 92812-0809 USA. Spiral bound, soft cover, 206 pages. Available from the publisher for \$28.00 US ppd.

The subtitle to this work is A Geographical and Chronological Listing of Wars, Revolutions, Major Political Events and Newly Established Nations from the Italian War of Liberation until the Vietnam War-From Afghanistan to Zululand —From President Lincoln until the Ayatollah Khomeini. The author's previous two works, War Dates and Beyond War Dates and More cover the period from 1911 until 1950. This latest work begins January 1, 1859 when the secret treaty between the French emperor, Napoleon III, and the prime minister of Piedmont, Count Cavour, was revealed. It ends on January 1, 1960, when Cameroon became an independent republic. Where necessary, background data prior to 1859 and postscript data after 1959 are included.

Wars and battles are listed under the main country, with a reference on the opposing country to the original listing. A boon for the postal history or cover collector, as a seemingly ordinary looking cover can become extraordinary when the date of posting or other marking can be attributed to a secret event.

Relevant maps and information in tables are presented in a concise manner. A five-page bibliography is included, along with a 22-page index, making this a major reference work, worthy of inclusion in any postal history library.

- Paul Burega

Chinese Stamp Catalog Illustrated in Colors. Publisher: Japan Philatelic Foundation. 1996 edition, 200 pages, card cover, 5 x 7 in. size, full colour. Available for 800 yen plus 430 yen postage from Japan Philatelic Co. Ltd., Box 2, Suginami-Minami, Tokyo 168-81 Japan.

This latest edition of the Chinese Stamp Catalog Illustrated in Colors lists all the stamps and

and stationery issued in China from 1949 until the end of 1995. This listing includes stamps, booklets, New Year postal cards, New Year cards with envelopes, commemorative postal cards, special postal cards, stamped envelopes, scenic postal cards, and maximum cards.

All items are reproduced in colour, and each item contains information such as the issue date, perforation, and valuation in English. The catalogue values reflect current market trends, and items which have shown major increases or decreases are marked with arrows indicating the direction of change.

A very pleasing catalogue for the collector of Chinese stamps.

- Paul Burega

Carpatho-Ukraine: A Catalog-Checklist. Author: Peter Bylen. Card cover,

8-1/2 x 11, 28 pp.

Belarus: A Catalog-Checklist of

National and Local Postage Stamp Issues Including Foreign Administrative Issues of 1916-1920 and 1941-1944. Author: Bohdan O. Pauk. Card cover. 8-1/2 x 11, 45 pp.

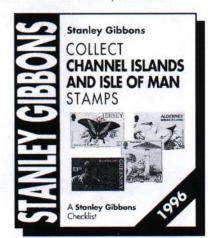
Available for \$5.00 US ppd. each in North America (\$6.00 US elsewhere) from the publisher, Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, Box 7193, Westchester, Illinois 60154-7193 USA. Ukrainian Philatelic Resources is to be commended for publishing this series of works, which contain much detail of these poorly documented areas, and providing them at a reasonable price.

These two works list the major items that were issued, along with their varieties, and a small amount of background material to give some of the rationale for the issuance of these items. No indication of price or rarity is given. The items are illustrated in black and white. Both works include a lengthy listing of "select bibliographic references." Both of these works are highly recommended for the student of the 1920's era Ukraine and Belarus.

- Paul Burega

Briefly Noted:

We recently received new editions of two of the most popular titles in the Stanley Gibbons series of catalogues. The *Great Britain* Concise Catalogue lists all new issues up to spring 1996, and incorporates a number of price revisions. This catalogue is suitable for all but the advanced collector of Great Britain or the specialist in particular issues. The illustrations and text are crisp and clear.



Collect Channel Islands and Isle of Man Stamps is another popular and inexpensive Stanley Gibbons title. This 240-page catalogue, which is fully illustrated, lists the issues of Jersey, Guernsey, Alberney, and the Isle of Man up to the end of 1995.

Both these catalogues are distributed by Lighthouse Publications, and are widely available through stamp dealers.

For their October 22 sale, Charles G. Firby Auctions prepared and published a 24 page monograph on the Sandford Fleming 3 Pence Essay. A copy of this essay, mounted on a page from Fleming's diary, was one of the lots in the auction. The article carefully reviews the published literature on this subject, and reconsiders some widely held beliefs on the subject of Canada's first postage stamp. The booklet provides strong evidence that Toronto publisher Hugh Scobie had the contract for the printing of the first stamps, and that the work was taken from him for political reasons.

Copies of the illustrated monograph are available from the Firby firm at 6695 Highland Rd., #107, Waterford, MI 48327 USA, for \$7.95 US postpaid.

New from Canada Post / Nouveautés de Postes Canada

WINNIE THE POOH / WINNIE L'OURSON



On October 1 Canada Post Corporation marked the beginning of stamp month by issuing 30,000,000 stamps in four designs depicting A.A. Milne's Winnie the Pooh. The issue forms part of an international promotion by postal administrations to attract young people to stamp collecting. The stamps were designed in watercolours by Wai Poon under the direction of Anthony Van Bruggen, both of The Walt Disney Company (Canada) Ltd.

Specifications:

Date of Issue: 1 October 1996 Last Day of Sale: 31 March 1997 4 x 45c Denomination: Ashton-Potter Canada Ltd. Printer: 30.000.000 Quantity: 40 mm x 32 mm (horizontal) Dimensions: Perforation: Coated Papers Ltd. Paper: Gum: P.V.A. five-colour lithography Printing Process:

Le petit Winnie l'Ourson en aura fait du chemin! Et que de chemin il pourra encore parcourir lorsque la Société canadienne des postes mettra en circulation, le 1 octobre, 30 millions de timbres racontant son histoire. Les quatre timbres du jeu formeront l'émision du Mois de la philatélie, que soulignant chaque année le administrations postales de divers pays. Guidé par Anthony Van Bruggen, Wai Poon a signé la conception des quatre vignesttes du jeu en a réalisé la version aquarelle. Les deux artistes travaillent pour La Compagnie Walt Disney (Canada) Ltée.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission

Dute a cilliodion.	1 0010010 1000
Dernier jour de vente :	31 mars 1997
Valeur:	4 x 0,45 \$
Imprimession:	Ashton-Potter Canada Ltd.
Tirage:	30 000 000
Format:	40 nim x 32 mm (horizontal)
Dentelure :	13+
Papier:	Coated Papers Ltd.
Gomme:	A.P.V.
Procédé d'impression :	lithographie (cinq couleurs)

1 octobre 1996

Pane Layout:

pane of 16 stamps souvenir sheet of 4 stamps

Tagging: First Day:

general tagged, four sides White River, ON Présentation de feuillets :

feuillet of 16 timbres

bloc-feuillet de 4 timbres

Marguage: Premier jour: procédé général, sur les quatre côtés

White River (ON)

CHRISTMAS / NÖEL



Canada Post Corporation issued a set of three Christmas stamps on November 1 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of UNICEF. The designs are based on images used by UNICEF for its Christmas cards. The stamps are based on original artwork by Canadian artists Ted Harrison, Pauline Paquin, and Joan Bacquie.

Specifications:

Date of Issue: 1 November 1996 Last Day of Sale: 30 April 1996 Denomination: 45c, 52c, 90c Printer: 45¢: Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.

52¢, 90¢: Ashton-Potter Canada Ltd.

Quantity:

Sheet stamps: 45¢: 40.000.000 52¢: 10,000,000

90¢: 10,000,000

Stamp packs: 45¢: 7,375,000 packs

52¢: 1,870,000 packs 90¢: 1,870,000 packs

36 mm x 30 mm (vertical) Dimensions:

Perforation: 13+

Coated Papers Ltd. Paper: Gum: P.V.A.

Printing Process: six-colour lithography

Pane Layout: 50 stamps Stamp Packs: 45¢: 10 stamps

52¢, 90¢: 5 stamps Tagging: general tagged, four sides

First Day: Ottawa, ON Le 1er novembre la Société canadienne des postes émettra un jeu de trois timbres de Nöel qui soulignera le 50e anniversaire de l'UNICEF. Inspirés d'illustrations utilisées par l'UNICEF pour ses cartes de Nöel, les motifs présentent des activités de plein air hivernales. Les timbres ont été conçues à partir d'oeuvres originales de Ted Harrison, de Pauline Paquin et de Joan Bacquie, artistes canadiens.

Spécifications techniques :

Date d'émission : 1 novembre 1996 Dernier jour de vente : 30 avril 1996 0.45 \$. 0.52 \$. 0.90 \$

Imprimession: 0.45 \$: Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.

0,52 \$, 0,90 \$: Ashton-Potter Canada Ltd.

Tirage:

Timbres: 0.45 \$:40 000 000

0,52 \$: 10 000 000

0,90 \$:10 000 000

Carnets: 0,45 \$: 7 375 000 carnets 0,52 \$: 1 870 000 carnets

0,90 \$: 1 870 000 carnets

30 mm x 36 mm (vertical)

Format: Dentelure: 13+

Papier: Coated Papers Ltd.

Gomme: A.P.V.

Procédé d'impression : lithographie (six couleurs) Présentation de feuillets : 50 timbres

Feuillets de carnets : 0.45 \$: 10 timbres

0,52 \$, 0,90 \$:5 timbres

Marquage: procédé général, sur les quatre côtés Premier jour: Ottawa (ON)

Society Reports / Rapports de la Société

From Hugh Wood, RPSC Insurance Program Administrator....

The special insurance program available to the members of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is placed with Lloyd's Underwriters, who have a long tradition of covering philatelic collections throughout the world. I would like you to know that the philatelic insurances are led by an Underwriter who has been very successful in a career spanning over 30 years at Lloyd's. His and the other Underwriters' support for our philatelic account has been impressive, even in years when substantial losses have been suffered—mainly in the USA, not Canada!

Therefore, we can look forward to the next year with a commitment from Lloyd's Underwriters not only to provide coverage as before, but also to improve the terms which are offered to RPSC members. The RPSC Insurance Program is administered by Hugh Wood Canada Ltd., who are supported in London by H.W. Wood Ltd. who coordinate the philatelic insurances placed anywhere in the world by our Group. Hugh Wood Canada is a fully licensed Canadian broker, and Lloyd's are also admitted insurers in Canada. If this were not the case, there would be additional charges for excise and premium taxes. Therefore, Lloyd's and the RPSC Program has a basic advantage over some of the alternatives available to collectors in Canada.

Our Group Organisation has had experience in providing philatelic insurance for over 20 years. Philatelists in Europe, Australasia, South America, and the Far East also know of the broad coverage terms and competitive premiums offered to philatelists in many countries. The policyholders in Canada all have the benefit of this international experience. Therefore, whether the collections are to be insured at the collector's residence, anywhere within Canada, or North America, or also

at exhibitions anywhere in the world, coverage is immediately available.

A number of improved features are included in the RPSC Insurance Program for the coming year, and members will particularly note:

 Cover for transits and exhibitions within Canada is automatically available for up to \$50,000 for any one loss.

It is unnecessary to specify individual items valued at less than \$5,000.

 Special rates are available for overseas exhibitions, and single exhibition coverage can be arranged for any member.

There is a flexibility to add any other type of collectable under this policy.

 The All Risks cover is the broadest available and the largest and the smallest collections qualify for special treatment.

In forthcoming issues of *The Canadian Philatelist* I shall be writing a series of articles to assist members with some of the basic questions which are often raised in connection with philatelic insurances. If you have any particular questions, these can be sent to me at:

Hugh Wood Canada Limited Suite 300, 2040 Yonge Street Toronto, ON M4S 1Z9

From Molly Krajewski, Sales Circuit Manager....

ACCURATE DESCRIPTIONS OF OFFERED MATERIAL AND SUBSTITUTIONS

I recently had to admonish an owner because some stamps which he had put in a book labelled "Mint Never Hinged" had dull patches in the glue on their backs. The stamps should have been classified as "Lightly Hinged," and priced accordingly. Buyers are insistent on getting mate-

rial in pristine condition for their top dollar.

Whilst I do not have time to scrutinize every stamp that comes in, I do spot check because there is another problem which has to be wrestled with: substitutions. Recently the Stamp Circuit has had to pay for several. The first we heard about it was when an owner brought back some recently paid off books, with the complaint that some of the stamps were not his own, they had been substituted for slightly poorer quality. When this happens I buy the stamps, because the owners pay for insurance at 1% on the original value of the books. Under these circumstances I ask owners to remove all other stamps and return the books to me.

I have a reason for encouraging owners to send back such books: detection. I enter all the places those books have been to into a computer model and sooner or later patterns emerge. By no coincidence all may have been sent to one particular place. If there were two thieves operating at the same time it is more complicated, but further investigation may reveal that, while the cheat at Chapter X is apparently upgrading his collection of Canada Mint at the Royal's expense, the books which don't fit the pattern were "Germany," and can be traced to another address.

While the above is not conclusive, a hint to the member who handles the circuits for his or her Chapter may be in order, and perhaps a question can be posed: "Are you allowing friends to take the books home?", since this kind of dirty trick can only be done in privacy. This problem can be largely solved if the sales books are used by club members only at club meetings, under the supervision of the club member responsible for them.

The Stamp Circuit has to operate largely on trust. We cannot check that every stamp in a set is still there or look on the back of every M.N.H. stamp every time a book passes through our hands. Neither do we have time to count all the stamps in the Nickel boxes whenever they come back, although we do look them over. Massive shortages are easy enough to spot. Many of the members are wonderful however, they quietly pay up when we bill them for lost stamps, and occasionally send notes saying how much they appreciate the service.

As to this latest rash of substitutions and shortages, they add to no great sum, so the problem is mainly of nuisance value.

NEW MEMBERS - NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

The following applications were received and are herewith published in accordance with the Constitution. If no adverse reports are received within 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.

• requests address not be published (M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian (D) dealer Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire adverse est reçu dans les trente jours qui suivent les postulants deviendront membres. Tou te objection devra étra communiquée à la C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto (Ontario) M4T 2P1.

 demande que son adresse ne soit pas publié (m) mineur-activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur (M) marchand

26356	Mr. Ken R. Ure 7 Wellington Drive Brandon , MB R7B 2Z1 <i>British Commonwealth</i>	26360	Mrs. Susan E. Rudy 10 Hilldowntree Rd. Etobicoke , ON M9A 2Z5 <i>Canada mint</i>
26357	Mr. James D. Brunskill Mint, used, and first day covers	26361	Mr. Dave Webber 7210 Hagan Road
26358	Mr. David A. Lees		Brentwood Bay, BC V8M 1H9
	43 Huntley St. Toronto, ON M4Y 2K9 <i>Canadian</i>	26362	Ms. Patricia Prevey 12536 - 17 Street Calgary, AB T2W 4B4
26359	Mr. Michael S. Sagar 2831 W. 45th Avenue Vancouver , BC V6N 3L4 Canada, postal stationery, MOON cancels	26363	Mr. Walter Tunyk 2201 Ranbo Rd. Mississauga , ON L4Y 1X8

26364 Mr. Robert V. Irlam 1024 Oak Meadow Road Oakville, ON L6M 1J7 26365 Mr. Robert C. Walker 5240 Breeze Hill Trov. MI 48098

RESIGNATIONS - DÉMISSIONS

CARLSON, Margaret A. (24862) Oxford Mills, ON COLLARD, Kelly L. (25895) West Vancouver, BC DIXON, James R. (26039) Fenton, MI USA EDDY, Rev. Keith (26298) Kanata, ON JOHNSTON, J.J. (6416) Langley, BC LEWIS, John M. (25722) Twisp, WA USA

MERRICK, John (25444) Vernon, BC MOFFAT, Marshall (22302) Delta, BC ONYON, Edward (23960) Blaine, WA USA PERRIELLO, Donald J. (25292) Johnston, RI USA SCHOEN, Wolfgang (23064) Aumuehle, GERMANY SINGAPORE STAMP CLUB (26052) SINGAPORE

DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF MEMBERSHIP DUES

BORSOS, Ferenc J. (24557) Agincourt, ON

REINSTATEMENTS

LEVIN, Erling G. (24497) Seattle, WA USA LUNDELL, Dr. Frederick W. (25197) Montreal, QC PHILLIPS, Douglas C. (26094) Winchester, ON RADLEY, L-Col. K.J. (24552) Kanata, ON RUSH, Robert (26004) Salt Spring Island, BC THERIEN, Noel J. (24665) Brandon, MB TUPPER, A.D. (23491) Halifax, NS WAI, Kyaw (25994) Arlington, VA USA WILSON, Walter J. (24390) Edmonton, AB

DECEASED - NECROLOGIE

FRASER, A. Munro (4050) Cambridge, ON HEDLEY, Richard P. (3530) Orchard Park, NY USA McCALLUM, John D. (15093) Glencoe, ON SMART, Dr. W.E. (5259) Penetang, ON STEAD, Basil D. (20738) Saint John, NB STEINHART, Allan, FRPSC (12553) Toronto, ON TEMPLETON, Charles W. (23395) Calgary, AB

CHANGE OF ADDRESS - CHANGEMENTS D'ADRESSE

BASSEK, Wolfgang (26079) #23 - 133 Corbett Rd., Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 2W6 BOMBARDIER, Ernest (25081) 532 Ste. Anne, Coaticook, QC J1A 1H6 BURCHERT, Stephen (20960) 4864 Hartford Place, Nanaimo, BC V9V 1N8 CHARTIER, (26030) 922 Haslam Cr., Saskatoon, SK S7S 1G6 CROTEAU, Pierre (20358) 2525 Prospect, #401, Sherbrooke, QC J1J 4G3 DUBREUIL, Stephen R. (26169) 5069 Manor Street, Burnaby, BC V5G 1B4 DURIVAGE, Alain (26280) 926B de la Riviere, Ste-Foy, QC G1X 4L5 FED. FRA. SOC. FIL. (22364) C.P. 227, Rimini, ITALY 1-47037 FLAMENBAUM, Jaime (25881) 5725 Kincourt Ave., Cote St. Luc. QC H4W 1Y7 FRAMBERS, Charles N. (24752) RR 1, Box 640, Dryden, VA 24243 USA GAGNE, Michel (20086) 185 Marguerite-Bertaud, Boucherville, QC J4B 7N4 GAWLIK, Peter P. (13636) 1205 - 3605 Kariya Dr., Mississauga, ON L5B 3J4 GRAPER, John C. (10789) P.O. Box 6, Kirkwood, DE 19708-0006 USA HARRISON, Henry P. (19908) 2795 Bathurst St., Box 41055, Toronto, ON M6B 4J6 JORDAN, John E. (24652) 335 Lonsdale Road #407, Toronto, ON M5P 1R4 MacLEOD, Dr. Scott (10839) Mt. Jackson Family Health Centre, 5173 North Main St., Mt. Jackson, VA 22842 USA

MALEZIAN, Krikor S. (9158) 11 Kilmarnoch Ave., Maple, ON L6A 2G2
McENTYRE, John G. (25701) 707 - 3495 Mountain St., Montreal, QC H3G 2A5
McGROGRAN, Jack (26238) 4104 Continental Drive, Burlington, ON L7M 4L1
PATSALIDES, John G. (10363) 8111 Yonge St., Suite 604, Thornhill, ON L3T 4V9
PATTERSON, Kathleen, M. (9583) P.O. Box 1489, Olney, MD 20830-1489 USA
STRATHDEE, William J. (7480) c/o Alan W. Strathdee, 35 Peachtree Path,

Etobicoke, ON M9P 3S1 SWIECH, Michael J. (21746) P.O. Box 209, Gananoque, ON K7G 2T7 TRAQUAIR, R. Scott (19340) P.O. Box 25081, 1375 Webber Street East, Kitchener, ON N2A 4A5

VERNON STAMP CLUB (C-195) Site 11, Comp. 4, RR 4, Vernon, BC V1T 6L7

Exchanges Wanted / Demandes d'échange

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

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada ne s'occupe pas normalement des échanges entre philatélistes, mais comme elle est la société philatélique nationale du Canada, ou lui transmet de nombreuses demandes de philatélistes désireux de trouver des corrspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi atelle décidé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms intéressés d'outremer, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent la faire. Je vous signale toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c'est pourquoi je vous conseille d'être prudent en épondant à ces demandes d'échange.

The German Philatelic Youth Organization operates an agency for young stamp collectors, age 12 to 21, who are seeking exchange partners abroad. Heiko Nuss, the supervisor of the program, advises that those interested in a young German exchange partner should supply their name, age, the languages they understand, their philatelic interests, and the catalogue they use. The German Philatelic Youth Organization has exchange requests from young Germans on file, so a partner might be found immediately. If no partner is immediately available, the information will be kept for a future match. Each person wishing to participate will receive up to three partners. Requests should be sent directly to: Deutsche Philatelisten-Jugned e.V. Fachstelle Auslandstausch Dipl.-Geol. Heiko Nuss Heinskamp 44 D-22081 Hamburg **GERMANY**

Carlos Manuel Ferrer Brito
Calle 106, #4112 Esq Ave. 43
Marianao 15
La Havana, CUBA
A 50 year old collector and teacher of volleyball
wishes to exchange stamps with Canadian
collectors. Particularly interested in postal
stationery. Writes in English or Spanish.

Irma Holler
Traenke Weg 13
34346 Hann. Muenden
GERMANY
A 12 year old girl is looking for a student in
Canada to correspond with, in either English or
German. She is interested in stamp collecting,
sports, animals, and the environment.

José Antonio Sagasti Redonto Calle 5 Avenida 9 #311 Cordoba, Veracruz MEXICO 94500

"I am interested in stamps relating to the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America, and would like to acquire these by exchange or otherwise."

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

BNA TOPICS, quarterly journal BNAPortraitS, quarterly newsletter Annual conventions in interesting cities in Canada and the United States More than 20 Study Groups actively involved in specialty areas, including: TransAtlantic Mails, Small Queens, Postal Stationery, Airmails, Railway Post Offices, Elizabethan Era, Flag Cancels, Revenues, Military Mails, Newfoundland

... and many more! Write the Secretary: Jerome Jarnick, 108 Duncan Dr., Troy, MI 48098 USA

BNAPS — The Society for Canadian Philately

COMING EVENTS / CALENDRIER

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS 1997

SEPTEMBER 19 - 21: ROYAL 97 ROYALE, annual exhibition and convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, hosted by the Calgary Philatelic Society, at the Coast Plaza Hotel, 1316 - 33 Street NE, Calgary. Show Chairman: Hugh Delaney, Box 1478, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6; phone (403) 255-0422, fax (403) 255-2984.

1998

MAY 29 - 31: ROYAL 98 ROYALE, annual exhibition and convention of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, hosted by the Hamilton Philatelic Society, at the Hamilton Convention Centre. Further details to be announced.

1996

NOVEMBER 2: KENTPEX 96, 66th annual stamp exhibition and bourse of the Kent County Stamp Club, at the Wheels Motor Inn, corner of Richmond St. and Keil Dr., Chatham, Ontario.

NOVEMBER 2 - 3: VANPEX '96, Annual Open Exhibition and Bourse, sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society, at the Sheraton Landmark Hotel, 1400 Robson Street, Vancouver, BC. Information: Maurice Guibord, 101 - 1537 Charles Street, Vancouver, BC V5L 2T2.

NOVEMBER 9-10: BYPEX 96 Bourse, at Talisman Hotel, 1376 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Information: George Lemesurier, (613) 729-7100.

NOVEMBER 9 - 10: AAPEX 96, sponsored by the Ann Arbor Stamp Club, at Mack School, 920 Miller Ave., Ann Arbor, Michigan. Competitive exhibits and bourse. Information: Harry Winter, Box 2012, Ann Arbor, MI 48106.

NOVEMBER 15 - 16 - 17: Canadian Stamp Dealer's Association Show, Queen Elizabeth Building, Exhibition Place, Toronto.

NOVEMBER 29 - DECEMBER 1: Canadian Stamp Dealer's Association Show, Place Bonaventure, Montreal.

1997

JANUARY 10-12: PHIL-EX, at Metro Toronto Convention Centre, 255 Front Street West, Toronto. Information: Suite 116, Box 120, 65 Front St. W., Toronto, ON M5J 1E6.

FEBRUARY 8: BURLPEX '97, the 16th annual exhibition and bourse sponsored by the Burlington Stamp Club, at Appleby Mall (corner of Appleby Line and New Street, Burlington).

9:30 am to 5:30 pm. Information: Frank Haller, 430 Belvenia Road, Burlington, ON L7L 2G6.

FEBRUARY 15 - 16: NIPEX 97, Exhibition and Bourse sponsored by the Niagara Philatelic Society, at the Stamford Lions Club Hall, 3846 Portage Rd., Niagara Falls, Ont. 10 am to 5 pm. Information: Ed Yonelinas, RR 1, Niagara-on-the-Lake. ON LOS 1J0.

FEBRUARY 22 - 23: Regina Philatelic Club's 17th annual Stamp Exhibition and sale of stamps, coins and sports cards, at Best Western Seven Oaks Inn, 777 Albert St., Regina, Sask. Sat. 10 am to 6 pm; Sun. 11 am to 5 pm. Admission \$2 per day, under 12 free. 15 dealers, show cover, draw and special prizes. Information: Ken Arndt, 586-3152; or Jim Cooper, 543-2341.

MARCH 15: OXPEX 97 and OTEX 97 (Oxford Philatelic Society Annual Exhibition and Ontario Topical Exhibition) at John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Drive, Woodstock, Ont. 10 am to 5 pm. Show features 180 frames of competive exhibits, displays, super prize draws, youth booth, judges critique, refreshments. Free admission and parking. Information: Gib Stephens, Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

MARCH 15 - 16: NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB's 54th Annual Exhibition and Bourse, at the Civic Garden Centre, Edwards Gardens, 777 Lawrence Ave. E. at Leslie St., Toronto. Hours: 10 am to 6 pm Saturday, 10 am to 5 pm Sunday. Ample parking, free admission, wheelchair access, competitive exhibits, 22 dealer bourse, refreshments. Information: Ben Marier, (416) 492-9311.

MARCH 22: NYPEX 97, annual show of the North York Philatelic Society. Dealers, exhibits, club sales circuit, and bid board. Free admission and parking. 10 am to 5 pm at Goulding Community Centre, Lariviere Rd. and Goulding Ave. (3 blocks south of Steeles Ave. west of Yonge St.). TTC stop close by. Information from the Show Chairman, 34 Seaton Dr., Aurora, ON L4G 2K1; (905) 727-6993.

APRIL 12: STAMPFEST '97, sponsored by the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society, at the Community Christian Reform Church, Bleams Road at westmount, Kitchener, Ontario. Information: Betty Martin, (519) 578-7782.

APRIL 25-26: SPRINGPEX, a stamp show hosted by the Hamilton Philatelic Society, at Bishop Ryan Secondary School, Quigley Rd. at Albright, Hamilton, Ont. Open Friday 5 pm to

10 pm for sales circuit and auction only. Full show open Saturday, with free admission, 18 dealers, sales circuit, youth booth, exhibits, and Canada Post sales outlet.

MAY 9 - 10 - 11: The Nova Scotia Stamp Club will proudly celebrate the 75th Anniversary of its 1922 founding by staging NOVAPEX 97 at the Dartmouth Sportsplex, Wyse Road, Dartmouth. Philatelic societies from all of Nova Scotia will be participating. Information: George A. Mackenzie, Apt. 175, 1333 South Park Street, Halifax, NS B3J 2K9. Dealer enquiries invited.

AUGUST 28 - 30: BNAPEX '97, St. John's, Nfld. Annual Convention of the British North America Philatelic Society, sponsored by the St. John's Stamp Club. Information: J. Donald Wilson, 11 Elm Place, St. John's, NF A1B 2S4.

International Exhibitions

1997

APR. 16 - 21: NORWEX '97, Oslo, Norway, an FIP sponsored World Stamp Exhibition, limited to Postal History, Aerophilately, and Thematics. Canadian Commissioner: Denis Hamel, 795 rue Savard, Ville de Brossard, QC JOX 1X9; (514) 466-7108.

MAY 29 - JUNE 8: PACIFIC '97, an FIP WORLD PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, at Moscone Convention Center, in San Francisco. Commissioners: Canada-East: Mr. Clifford R. Guile, 342 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto, ON M4T 1P4; Canada-West: Mr. William G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V6M 3A7.

AUG. 30 - SEPT. 8: MOSCOW '97, an FIP sponsored World Philatelic Exhibition, celebrating the 850th anniversary of the founding of Moscow. Canadian Commissioner: James E. Kraemer, 17 Commanche Dr., Ottawa, ON K2E 6E8.

DEC. 8 - DEC. 14: INDIA '97, New Delhi, India.

1998

MAY 13 - 21: ISRAEL '98, International Show held under FIP patronage in Tel Aviv, Israel. Information from the Canadian commissioner: Mr. Wm. G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC V6M 3A7.

JUNE 18 - 21: JUVALUX '98, an FIP Sponsored Youth Show to be held in Luxembourg. Canadian Commissioner: Father Jean-Claude Lafleur, 4900 rue St-Felix, St-Augustine, QC G3A 1X3.

JULY 25 - AUG. 2: PORTUGAL 98, FIP sponsored show in Lisbon, Portugal. Information from the Canadian commissioner: Mr. J.J. Danielski, 50 Blackwell Ave., Unit 21, Scarborough, ON M1B 1K2.

OCT. 20 - 25: ILSAPEX 98, FIP sponsored show at Gallagher's Estate Exhibition Centre, 20 minutes from Johannesburg, South Africa. Information from the Canadian commissioner: Mr. Denis Hamel, 795 rue Savard, Ville de Brossard, QC J0X 1X9; (514) 466-7108.

OCT. 23 - NOV. 1: ITALIA 98, FIP sponsored show in Milan, Italy. Classes will be Postal History, Aerophilately, Thematic Philately, and Literature. Information from the Canadian commissioner: Mr. Peter Madei, 30 Ormskirk Court, Toronto, ON M6S 1B1.

1999

APR. 27 - MAY 4: IBRA '99. World Exhibition under FIP patronage, in Nuremberg, Germany. For information, contact the Canadian Commissioner: Major Richard K. Malott, 16 Harwick Crescent, Ottawa, ON K2H 6R1; telephone (613) 829-0280; fax (613) 829-0280.

CHAPTER MEETINGS / RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 163 meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month, September to June at Ajax Public Library, 65 Harwood Ave. S., from 6pm to 9pm. All new members and visitors are welcome. Address: PO Box 107, Ajax, ON L1S 3C3.

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES des l'OUTAOUAIS

L'APO, chapitre 190 de la SRPC, se réunit tous les jeudi de début septembre à fin avril, de 18h30 à 21h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Centre Communautaire Tétreau Parc Moussette, Boul. Brunet, Hull. Les visiteurs et les nouvraux membres seront toujours les bienvenus. Visitors and new members are welcome. Information: P. Sarault. 82 rue Kent. Hull QC J8X 3K4.

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE ARGENTEUIL STAMP CLUB

Chapter 118 meets 2nd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 pm. Bilingual and biprovince meetings in Hawkesbury ON and Lachute PQ. Information: Yves Lemay, 452 Cécile, Hawkesbury ON K6A 1N9; phone (613) 632-3779.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

RPSC 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, Box 1113, Barrie ON L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 144 meets 1st Sunday October to June inclusive (1:30-4:00 pm) and 3rd Tuesday year round (7:30-9:30 pm) at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Meeting Room 2, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Bramalea, Ont. Visitors welcome. Correspondence: Bramalea Stamp Club, Box 92531, Bramalea ON L6W 4R1.

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the month, September to May, and the first Tuesday in June, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St., Brantford, Ont. Doors open at 7 pm, short business meeting at 8 pm, followed by a program. Circuit books, 5 dealers. Visitors welcome. Information: Secretary, Box 25003, 119 Colborne St. W., Brantford ON N3T 6K5: (519) 753-9425.

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. Information: B.C.P.S., 2955 West 38th Avenue, Vancouver BC V6N 2X2.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: First Wednesday of

month, 7 pm. Auctions on third Wednesday of month, 7:30 pm. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. SW. No meetings July and August; no auction December. Correspondence to Calgary Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 1478, Station "M", Calgary AB T2P 2L6.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 187, The Canadian Aerophilatelic Society (CAS) welcomes anyone interested in aerophilately or astrophilately, worldwide. Yearly membership is \$15 Cdn. No formal meetings; several members meet 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 ON M4J 2P3.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY (CAFIP)

Chapter 76, Jan Bart Judaica Study Group, meets 2nd Monday of each month (except July and August), 7:30 pm, at Shaare Shomayim Synagogue, 470 Glencairn Ave., Toronto. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, York Toronto P.O. Box 33, 260 Adelaide St. E., Toronto ON; (416) 635-1749.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

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 welcome. Information: Mary Jackson, Box 33, Castleton, Ont. K0K 1M0, phone (905) 344-7882.

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 Bob Laker, (905) 279-8807.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Chapter 138 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays (except June through August) at 8 pm at the Phoenix Club, 6062 - 16th Ave., Delta, BC. Visitors are always welcome. For more information call 943-5738.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 12 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays (except July and August) at Stan Wadlow Clubhouse, Cedarvale Ave. (first east of Woodbine, at Cosburn), north of arena. Visitors welcome. Sec.: Raymond Reakes, 188 Woodmount Ave., Toronto ON M4C 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: Edmonton Stamp Club, Box 399. Edmonton AB T5J 2J6: 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 Teutonia Club, 55 Edinborough, Windsor, Ont. Meetings start at 7 pm, program at 8 pm. Lots of parking; all visitors are welcome. Information: Essex Count Stamp Club, 2975 Clemenceau Blvd., Windsor ON N8T 2R2; (519) 974-2390.

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 ON M8W 2E1, Phone 251-3425.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

R.P.S.C. Chapter 176 meets 2nd Monday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Community Hall behind the Village Office on Market Street at 7:30 pm. Visitors always welcome. Information from the President: Margaret Allen, R R 1, Fenelon Falls, ON KOM 1NO.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 32 meets on the third Friday of each month at 7:30 pm at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programmes prevail. Membership \$8 per year. Visitors welcome. Information: Don Dundee, 928 Claremont Ave., Victoria, BC V8Y 1K3; (604) 658-8458.

HAMILTON PHILATELIC SOCIETY

R.P.S.C. Chapter 51 meets at 6 pm on 2nd, 4th and 5th Mondays, Sept. to June except holidays, and 2nd Mondays July and August, at Bishop Ryan Secondary School, Quigley Rd. and Albert, in east-end Hamilton. 10 dealers, extensive sales circuit, youth booth, library. Auctions at each meeting, slide shows and speakers periodically. Nominal door fee. Free coffee. Visitors and juniors welcome. Information: H.P.S., Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton ON L9C 7N7.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58, R.P.S.C. Meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays September through June (excluding 4th Tuesdays in December and June). Meetings 7 pm at St. Peters High School. Information: Lloyd Mosher, 1269 Royal Drive, Peterborough, ON K9H 6R6.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets monthly, 2nd Wednesday, September to June from 7 to 10 pm at Dr. Knox Middle School Cafeteria, 1555 Burtch Ave. Business meeting at 8 pm followed by an auction. Visitors welcome. Information: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8; (604) 765-6174.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB (CHATHAM, ON)

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 ON N7M 4C1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 49 meets 2nd Monday, Sept.-May and 4th Monday, Sept.-Nov. and Jan.-Apr., at 8 pm, St. Thomas Anglican Church Hall, 130 Lakeview Ave. at Cran-

brook (one block west of Days Rd. and one block north of Front Rd. in Kingston Township. Free parking, visitors are always welcome. Information: President, Kingston Stamp Club, 1960 Hwy. 2 East, Kingston ON K7L 4V1; (613) 546-3332.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets 2nd Thursday every month (except July and August) at Rink in the Park, Seagram Drive, Waterloo. Visitors welcome. Information: Betty J. Martin, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square Post Office, Kitchener ON N2H 6S9; 578-7782.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 33 meets 2nd Wednesday and last Friday each month, September to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay ON. Meetings start at 8:00; visitors welcome. Sec.: D. Lein, 232 Dease St., Thunder Bay ON P7C 2H8.

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 84 meets at Karnak Hall, 3350 Boulevard des Sources, Dollard des Ormeaux, QC on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September to June at 7:30 pm. Information: David Nickson, President, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire, PQ H9R 4N5.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets last Monday of each month (except December), from 7:00 pm at Hugh Foster Hall (next to Town Hall) in Milton, Ont. Silent auction every meeting. For information: Milton Stamp Club, 425 Valleyview Cres., Milton ON L9T 3K9; Phone (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

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

NORTH SHORE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 198 meets on alternate Tuesdays, September through June, at North Vancouver City Library, 121 West 14th Street, North Vancouver BC. Visitors are always welcome. For the current meeting schedule and information, call Erna Krische at 985-2810.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August) at 7 pm in the lounge of Centennial Arena, north side of Finch Ave. W., west of Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions, speakers, lectures. Visitors welcome. Information: John DeGroot, Box 62, Willowdale ON M2N 5S7; (416) 493-1008.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

The first affiliate of the RPSC, est. 1922, meets 2nd Tuesday of each month, September to June at the Nova Scotia Museum. Visitors welcome. Information: E. Sodero, 831 Tower Rd., Halifax NS B3H 2Y1.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 7pm in the Cafeteria, St. Thomas Aquinas Secondary School (formerly Perdue High School), 124 Margaret Drive (Lakeshore West/Dorval Drive), Oakville. Visitors welcome. Information: Oakville Stamp Club. Box 69643, Oakville ON L6J 7R4.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 16 meets every Thursday at 7:30 pm, September through May, at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa ON. Visitors are always welcome. Information: Pres. Mitch Gosselin, (819) 682-6277; P.O. Box 65085, Merivale Postal Outlet, Nepean, ON K2G 5Y3.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 65 meets on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays, September to May, at Woodstock Collegiate Institute Cafeteria, Riddell St., Woodstock, Ont. Trading at 7 pm, program at 7:30 pm. Speakers, mini auctions, draw prizes, contests, dealers. Information: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock ON N4S 8X8.

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, B.C. A short business meeting is followed by circuit books every month and four slide shows in the year. Visitors always welcome. Information: 217 Redwing Pl., Penticton BC V2A 8K6; phone (604) 493-0188.

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 ON. K1H 7X7. 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 SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 104 meets 3rd Thursday of each month (except July and August), 7:30 pm at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Ave., by Canada Game Pool, corner of McBride, New Westminster BC. Information: Box 145, Milner BC. VOX 1T0. Phone 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (Except July and August), 7 pm at the Saint John High School, Canterbury St., Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Information: Saint John Stamp Club, 185 Princess Street, Saint John NB E2L 1K8.

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays (except July and August), 8 pm at Cabot Institute. Visitors welcome. Information: Ron Bearns, Box 333, Paradise, NF A1L 1C7; (709) 782-3037.

SOUTH CARIBOO COIN AND STAMP CLUB - 100 MILE HOUSE, B.C. -

The club meets 3rd Mondays of each month at the 100 Mile House Elementary School Library. For information, contact Horst Stock, 395-4497.

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd Tuesday of each month, September to June, in the library, LaSalle Secondary School at 7:30 pm. Meetings include slide shows, presentations, and an auction. New members are welcome. Contact Dan McInnes, Box 2063, Stn. A. Sudbury ON P3A 1L8.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets 3rd Thursdays each month, 7:30 pm, Victoria Park Secondary School, Library Seminar Room, 15 Wallingford Rd., Don Mills ON. Information: J. Doehler 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 Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke. Visitors always welcome. Information: 331 Rathburn Rd., Islington ON M9B 2L9.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays (except July and August), 7 pm in Room 308, Union Centre, 275 Broadway Ave. (corner of Broadway and Smith St.). Visitors always welcome. Information: P.O. Box 1425, Winnipeg, MB R3C 2Z1.

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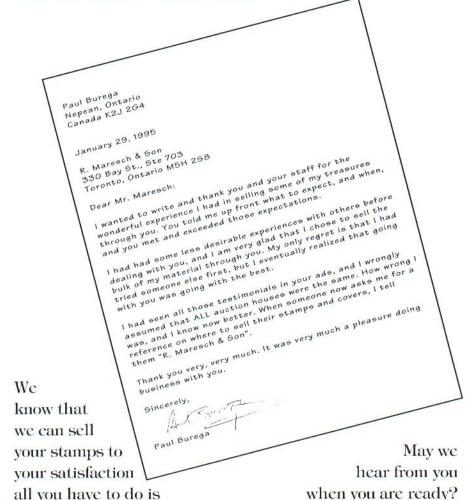


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