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Revue de La SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA

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MARCH-APRIL 1999 MARS-AVRIL

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The Cover / Page couverture:

The various stamps used to illustrate Alena Pascual's Musical Instruments on Canadian Stamps column which has run in the past five issues of the *Canadian Philatelist*. This issue's installment is the last of this series.

Les différents timbres utilisés pour illustrer les articles d'Alena Pascual sur les instruments musicals représentés sur les timbres canadien qui ont apparu dans les cinq dernier numéro du philatéliste canadien. L'article qui apparait dans ce numéro représente la fin de cette série.

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Editorial

by J.J. Macdonald

Technology and the future of collecting is a topic I promised to review a number of issues ago.

To start, let me be very clear as Tricky Dicky was wont to say. I have long since learned not to mess with predictions about the future despite the desire to appear learned when doing so. As a member of the former Science Council of Canada, I spent many an hour listening to aggressive debates on how a group of scientists, businessmen and engineers should recommend to government which of the new ideas or technologies we should suggest it support. "Picking winners" was what we called it. The recommendations always favoured 'methods' or 'means' of development applicable to any new process, idea or thing rather than putting our eggs in one basket.

Certainly there have been predictions about the look of the future for a very long time. Clairvoyants still stick their necks out. Even scientists did so in 1939 at the New York World's Fair. Specifically, at its close many scientists were queried on their views of the world as they then saw it. I believe it was 50 years later in 1989 that someone got the bright idea to check these forecasts. Most foresaw World War II, space flight, new cars, new materials, some climate change, the increasing urbanization of the world, the population explosion, television, etc. Most had an optimistic view of the future and a more peaceful world.

However, they all missed the one invention or idea that would revolutionize our society and affect every aspect of daily life. It was the microchip. Computers were then known but no one could see the fabulous advantages in communications brought on by the micro-miniaturization of calculations and control. Even the start of 1999, with the introduction of the Euro, continues the pace toward the shrinking of the world and the instantaneous spread of ideas, money and pictures. So the new technologies of handling communications now almost govern our world.

But what effect do these new technologies have on collecting? How do they affect you and impinge on your stamp collecting habits. For simplicity I will focus on computer technology so little recognized by the World's Fair scientists. Alexander Graham Bell, with his telephone terminal, connected the world with considerable expense and trouble. Today, we have a computer terminal and a worldwide web and can travel the globe much more simply.

Micro-computers on individual desks can do a lot for stamp collectors. I'm sure most of us know about its convenience. On your computer you can construct all sorts of lists, addresses, collecting wants, library holdings, things of interest from the latest stamp journals, etc.

Anything that needs to be revised or updated can so easily be handled without having to start from scratch, as it were. Want to write an article for your journal, *The Canadian Philatelist*? Do so with one of the many types of word processing software, edit at will, delete, mix, etc. It's very easy. I readily admit that us oldtimers may be scared of this new technology – so then get your granddaughter to do it the first time. Believe me, they are only too glad to help. Don't ask her to type a 20 page paper, however, without fair remuneration. That way, we all win.

But what can you do if you can't type well, and have no granddaughter at hand? Don't fret. Get one of the voice recognition software packages. You speak to it via a microphone and your computer transcribes your voice directly to text. My arthritis has forced me to try this method, as the old fingers can't keep up with my failing brain, and this method saves time and frustration.

Another great boon of the computer is the use of page maker software. With this you can design your own album pages, use text to describe each item, and make the little frames for each stamp and move them around on the page.

The next step is to join collectors together. So join the internet – the worldwide web. Now you can 'talk' to other collectors, seek information or advice – there is no end to what you can do. It's like the telephone system with the added ability to send and receive pictures as well. The possibilities are unlimited. I've seen a very senior citizen at our club take beautiful pictures of Nova Scotia stamps, amend the pictures on disk to produce logos and letterheads of great beauty and quality.

However, the use of the computer goes beyond its helpfulness for individual collectors. Selling and buying of philatelic items is perhaps where the future of the internet is for collectors. A number of auction firms list their lots on the web and you bid as before. One step further is to list your own items that you wish to sell, or, as it is now done, use E-Bay or other internet sites. These are firms that lists your lots and when they sell, take the money, send the other collector's money to you and the items to him. Small listing fees and selling commissions are charged as in regular auctions.

Consider how much less expensive it is for larger auction houses to transmit their catalogues over the 'net'. The next step coming very shortly, will be another site that deals only in cash transactions – direct from your account to the seller's account through a blind intermediate so that your account numbers or balances or signature are never revealed.

Will the 'net' replace mail? Yes, by an ever-growing fraction. E-post, as the Finns call it, will supplant some regular letters. In 1997 the Finnish post office's e-post transmitted 37 million electronic letters. Not bad for a country only one-fifth Canada's size. But before the really big bit comes we must await the day when each household has a computer, the software and the net connection. Likely this time must await the sending of such messages either over your regular telephone line or your cable connection, neither of which may be long distance.

A good measure of the impact of electronic mail is the current campaign launched by Canada Post to have people go back to writing more letters. I doubt if the appeal will have any real effect and the number of letters will continue to shrink. Hopefully, this will mean faster service and nicer cancels so all may not be lost. However, we should also think about the decline in the numbers of letters on the production of stamps, particularly commemoratives, by Canada Post (and other national postal services.)



President's Page / La page du président

by/par Keith Spencer

These notes are written in mid-February – a little in advance of the official arrival of spring. But as I look around the "Royal" new things seem to be popping up all over and it's easy to get that Spring Fever feeling.

The new *Philatelist* is earning a great deal of favourable comment and praise. The new size and improved presentation move our publication into the new century. Congratulations are due to our editor J.J. Macdonald and to his faithful contributing writers. Our vice-president Charles Verge deserves a lot of credit too – his vision and energy are behind much of the change and improvement and he has worked hard to increase our advertising revenues.

Many members have been concerned about the future of our Royal Sales Circuit program. I am pleased to report that arrangements have been concluded with a new Sales Circuit operator. We are confident that individual and Chapter subscribers will continue to benefit from this important membership privilege. I would like to acknowledge the excellent past service provided by our previous manager, Mollie Krajewski and to introduce our new operator, Dwayne Miner. Dwayne has been in the stamp business for many years and has an excellent understanding of collector needs and interests. His goal is to build the Sales Circuit program into a flagship operation and I look forward with some excitement to becoming a Sales Circuit subscriber myself.

Spring also brings our Royal Convention and, this year, the opportunity to discover New Brunswick. The Fredericton committee, led by our Director Graham McCleave and others, has put together an interesting and exciting program and a great stamp weekend is assured. Many of Canada's elite dealers will be present and we again enjoy the support of our Canada Post partners. Early planning is a good idea – it's not too early at all to make your travel arrangements.

An important part of our annual meeting is the election of Directors and the appointment of Officers. Members are invited to participate in the elections by mail and to attend the annual meeting which is traditionally scheduled for the Saturday morning of the convention. I wish to thank our members for their continued support and interest and look forward to meeting many of you in Fredericton.

Ces quelques pensées auront été rédigées à la mi-février, encore un peu en avance pour l'arrivée officielle du printemps, mais si je regarde autour de moi, quelques nouveautés "royales" semblent poindre ici et là, et il est difficile de ne pas sentir le printemps dans l'air!

Le nouveau *Philatéliste* est en train de recueillir de nombreux compliments et commentaires positifs. Notre revue prépare une belle entrée dans le nouveau siècle grâce à son nouveau format et sa meilleure présentation. Nous félicitons notre éditeur J.J. MacDonald et ses fidèles chroniqueurs. Notre vice-président Charles Verge ne mérite pas moins de compliments, ayant beaucoup réfléchi et travaillé sur son changement et son amélioration, mais aussi sur l'augmentation des revenus de la publicité.

De nombreux membres étaient inquiets quant à l'avenir de notre programme royal de circuit des ventes. Je suis heureux de les informer que nous avons pris des dispositions avec un nouvel opérateur de circuit des ventes. Nous sommes confiants que les membres individuels et de sections continueront à profiter de cet important privilège. J'aimerais rendre hommage à l'excellent travail de notre ancienne directrice Mollie Krajewski et souhaiter la bienvenue à notre nouvel opérateur Dwayne Miner. Dwayne travaille dans le milieu philatélique depuis de nombreuses années et connaît extrêmement bien les besoins et les intérêts des collectionneurs. Il entend développer le programme de circuit des ventes en une opération vedette et je suis moi-même impatient de m'y inscrire.

Avec le printemps arrivera notre congrès royal avec, cette année, l'occasion de découvrir le Nouveau-Brunswick. Le comité de Fredericton, mené par notre directeur Graham McCleave et d'autres, a élaboré un programme intéressant et palpitant, et nous pouvons dès maintenant anticiper un weekend philatélique couronné de succès. De nombreux négociants d'élite nationaux y seront présents et nous profiterons une fois encore de l'appui de notre partenaire Postes Canada. Il est judicieux de planifier à l'avance et il n'est pas trop tôt pour commencer à préparer votre voyage.

Notre réunion annuelle verra l'élection de nos directeurs et la nomination des administrateurs. Les membres sont invités à participer aux élections par courrier et à participer à la réunion annuelle traditionnellement prévue le samedi matin du congrès. Merci à tous nos membres pour leur fidèle soutien et leur intérêt, et à bientôt le plaisir de vous rencontrer à Fredericton.

GELDERT MEDAL AWARDED TO DONALD J. LEBLANC

In memory of our former president, the late Mac Geldert, a medal is presented each year for an article or series of articles judged to be the best by the Awards Committee appearing in *The Canadian Philatelist* during the preceding calendar year.

This medal is only awarded once to any author regardless of what, in most cases is the invaluable ongoing contribution in *The Canadian Philatelist* for the benefit of our readers.

This year's winner is Donald J. LeBlanc for a series of articles in Don's Corner. Our congratulations to Donald J. LeBlanc.

JJM

Musical Instruments on Canadian Stamps

by Alena Pascual

PART 5

Organ



Besides being an organist, choir director, teacher, and prolific composer, Healey Willan was also a philatelist. A 1980 joint issue (S860-1) honoured Willan (on the occasion of his birth centenary) and Emma Albani (50 years after her death). The stamp shows Willan seated at the organ of St. Paul's Anglican Church in Toronto. He was the organist and choirmaster at the church from shortly after his arrival in Canada in 1913 to 1921.

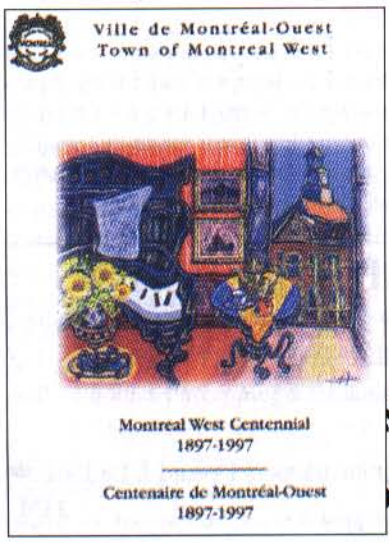
Piano



Canada's "Queen of Opera", Emma Albani, was philatelically commemorated in 1980 as noted above.

An extraordinarily talented musician, she sang, she composed several works, and she played the harp and piano. A piano appears on the stamp.

The 1993 set honouring CPR hotels includes a piano on the Royal York stamp (S1469). This piano was chosen as a symbol of the Imperial Room at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto and was not intended to portray a specific instrument. In its early days, the Imperial Room was well-known for dining and dancing. Later on, it functioned for a time as a supper club, featuring such celebrities as Sophie Tucker, Peggy Lee, Marlene Dietrich, Roy Orbison, and Ella Fitzgerald, to name but a few.



The cachet of a 1997 special cover which celebrates Montreal West's Centennial shows a painting, "Jazz It Up in Montreal West", by Montreal artist Berge Missakian; included in the illustration is a stylized piano. Missakian's works often feature musical themes such as jazz and blues.



Posthorn – see Horn

Recorder

The recorder is easy to play at a basic level and as such is particularly well suited to children and amateur musicians, although professional recorder players of course achieve a high standard of proficiency. Modern recorders generally come in four sizes: soprano (or descant in British usage); alto (British treble); tenor; bass. A soprano recorder is shown on the 50-cent denomination (S686) of the 1976 Olympic Arts and Culture set.

Saxophone

Like the recorder, there are several sizes of saxophone. These range from sopranino all the way down to contrabass. An alto saxophone appears on the same 1976 Olympics stamp which includes a recorder (S686). As well, Friedenthal reports a 1988 06 17 handstamp which includes a saxophone; he refers to an item which appeared in *The Canadian Philatelist* 40:4.

Serpent



Yes: it is a musical instrument. In the 16th century, a bass version of a medieval instrument called a cornett (not to be confused with a contemporary cornet) was developed. It was bent into a clumsy serpentine shape to bring the finger holes within reach of the hands, hence its name serpent. It is featured on the cachet on the OFDC of the 1981 "Look of Music" stamp (S878).



Tambourine

A tambourine appears on the 1982 stamp honouring the Salvation Army (S954). Musical activities are an important part of this organization's religious and charitable ministry.

Tambourines were used in the bands appearing at meetings, concerts, and services as early as 1883, the year after the Salvation Army



started its evangelical work in Canada.

Trombone

The trombone is one of the instruments on the 1984 MSO stamp, and several trombones are included in the photo on the OFDC.

Trumpet

As mentioned earlier, the trumpet is often referred to as a horn, and there are several examples showing "horns" which are in fact trumpets. A cachet on a 1970 Rose Craft cover for the Christmas issue, the FD cancel for the 1986 Christmas set, and the cachet on the OFDC for the 1997 Christmas issue all show an angel playing a trumpet. The Christmas 1998 45-cent denomination features a wood sculpture, gilded with gold leaf of the angel of the Last Judgement playing a trumpet; the same angel also appears on the cover of the booklet of 10 stamps.



There are a couple of non-Christmas examples: a reveller on the 1979 Quebec Carnival stamp (S780) plays a trumpet, and an orchestral trumpet appears on the 1984 MSO stamp

Tuba

The photo of the orchestra shown on the OFDC of the 1984 MSO stamp includes a tuba player.

Violin

The violin or fiddle – colloquial term for the violin and other violin-like instruments, especially folk varieties which accompany folk dancing – has made a number of appearances on Canadian stamps. As well as country fiddling, there is regional or ethnic fiddling, such as French-Canadian, Scottish or Cape Breton fiddling. The continuous history of fiddling in Canada, from the 17th century to the present, makes it one of our strongest musical traditions. There are plenty of examples in Canadian philately:

The 1962 Education stamp (S396) includes a violin in the bottom left corner. A violin and bow are depicted on the 1976 Olympic Arts and Culture stamp mentioned earlier (S686).

The MSO stamp includes three musicians playing the violin (although it could be two violins and a viola – it's hard to tell), and several violinists can be seen in the photo on the OFDC.

A woman playing the violin is one of two musicians on S1253, part of the Performing Arts set.

The FD cancel for the 1993 folk songs set (S1491/4) shows



a man playing a fiddle. No particular fiddler is portrayed in this image; it was selected as being appropriate to folk music and folk singing in general and to the Newfoundland ditty in particular.

The 1994 La Bolduc stamp, described and illustrated in the first installment of this series *The Canadian Philatelist*, v. 49, n. 4, July/Aug. 1998, p. 262) includes a fiddler.

The 1997 Royal Agricultural Winter Fair commemorative includes a fiddle. This instrument was chosen to symbolize the informal musical gatherings held by exhibitors and their families during the time they spent at the exhibition. To entertain themselves in their spare time, some brought musical instruments along, very often fiddles. As well, Old Time Fiddling competitions have been a part of the Royal over the years.

Violoncello

A violoncello, frequently referred to in its abbreviated form cello, can be seen in the photo on the OFDC of the 1984 MSO stamp.

References:

Apel, Willi. *Harvard Dictionary of Music*. 2d ed. (Cambridge, MA.: Belknap Press, 1974).

Mason, Mary W. "My Dad on a Stamp" [re Healey Willan] (*Canadian Stamp News*, v. 23, no. 9, p. 10).



The Edward VIII Postage Stamp Essay

Paul J. Henry

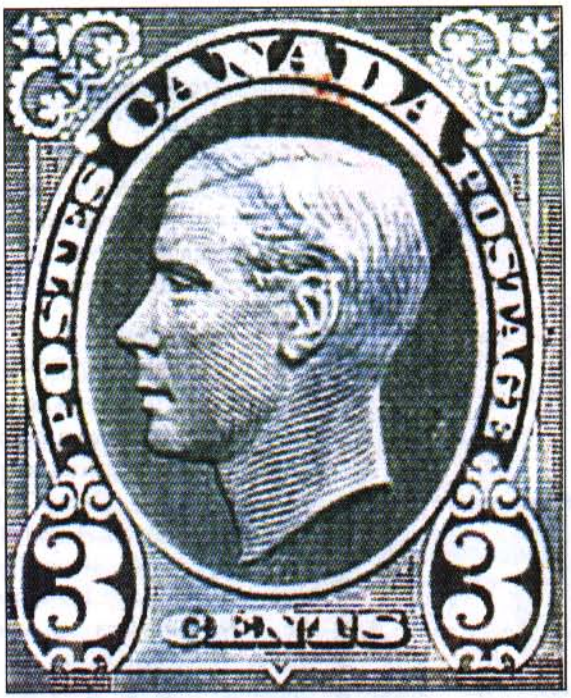


Fig. 1: Three-cent progressive die proof.
Courtesy: George T. Guzzio

Introduction

On December 11th, 1936, Edward VIII, King of Great Britain, of the British Dominions and Colonies, and Emperor of India, abdicated the throne in favour of his brother Albert, the Duke of York, who became George VI. The impact on the various governments within the British Empire was untold. Edward's Coronation had been set for the 12th of May 1937. Preparations were well on their way for both his Coronation, and for the various philatelic and numismatic items which would bear his portrait. Immediately following his abdication, the governments of Great Britain and Canada moved swiftly to destroy or otherwise bury all images of Edward that had been created for the coinage, stamp, and fiduciary tender of the Realm. Preparations then began for the swift introduction of new materials to bear the portrait of the new king.

Over the intervening 60 years since the events of December 1936, many theories have been raised to explain the eventual fate of the philatelic materials — the dies, proofs, and master copies[1] that were produced for the Edward VIII issue. For many years, the official word was that they were all destroyed. A.S. Deaville, chief of the Philatelic Division at the Post Office Department, writing in 1938, said:

I shall not soon forget the gloomy afternoon of the 27th of last January [1937], when a small group of Officers of the Post Office Department and the Canadian Bank Note Co. forgathered to witness defacement and destruction of the dies, transfer-roll and die-proofs that had been made in connection with the Edward VIII stamps.[2]

Robson Lowe, however, in his *The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps*, wrote that "an essay for the 3 cents value was prepared and a die-proof in green is known". He indicates that the three-cent proof sold at an auction in April 1971.[3]



Fig. 2: Two-cent die proof.
Courtesy: John I. Jamieson

Finally, in an article published in a 1978 issue of *BNA Topics*, Jim Kraemer, then Manager of the National Postal Museum in Ottawa, wrote: "The 3-cent die-proof which has been attributed to the King Edward VIII issue (Robson Lowe's Encyclope-dia, vol. V, p. 261) is in fact an early stage in the production of the King George VI issue, for which the first model was produced on 21 January 1937."[4]

A two-cent die-proof, in red, was to appear in the 1990 American Bank Note Co. Archives sale, and later at CAPEX '96 (the premier philatelic exhibition held in Toronto in June 1996).[5]

It is the purpose of this paper to examine the events surrounding the demise of the Edward VIII issue, and its connection to the first George VI issue, and to clarify the status of the die-proof essays relating to Edward.

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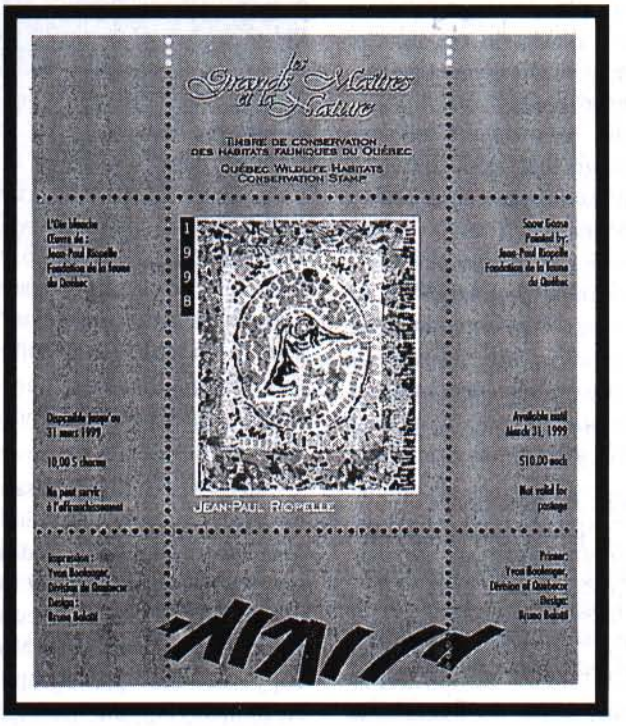
« L'OIE BLANCHE »

"SNOW GOOSE"

JEAN-PAUL RIOPELLE

Jean-Paul Riopelle a toujours puisé une large part de son inspiration au coeur de la nature. Dès le début des années quatre-vingts l'oie blanche apparaît dans ses tableaux. Il la représente empreinte d'amour et de respect.

To a great extent, Jean-Paul Riopelle has always drawn upon nature for his inspiration. In the early 1980's, the snow goose appeared in his artwork. His portrayal of the goose abounds with love and respect.



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The Death of George V

George V died on 20 January 1936. On 23 January, a memorandum was prepared by the Canadian Post Office Authorities questioning previous practice "in regard to previous issues on the accession of a new Monarch."[6]

By appealing to precedence, the post office hoped to alleviate any problems with new stamp issues. In the case of George V, there were already a large supply of stamps ready for issue. "Considerations of respect to the deceased sovereign, and less sentimental motivations of expediency and economy" usually dictate that a certain period of time expire before the issuing of a new stamp bearing the portrait of the new king becomes necessary. In addition, in both cases where a sovereign seceded to the throne, since the introduction of postage stamps, no stamp issue was made before their coronation.[7]

The Design is Approved

The process by which a postage stamp is prepared, approved, and finally printed, is a long one. In the case of Edward, it was the wish of the king that only an authorized portrait be used.

On 27 January 1936, the Post Office Department contacted the under-secretary of State to obtain an authorized portrait. The State Office then contacted London to determine what portraits were available, and make the necessary arrangements. At that time, post office officials were concerned as to whether they would have to wait until after the Coronation to issue new stamps. It was soon decided, however, to proceed with the request to obtain an authorized photograph. A letter was soon drafted and sent from the office of J.C. Elliot, Postmaster General, to Vincent Massey, High Commissioner for Canada in Britain.



Fig 3: One-cent (first) model. (Courtesy: National Archives of Canada, Accession 1990-241.1579)

On 27 March, Mr. Massey replied that he had been in touch with the Private Secretary to the King, and that a photograph was forthcoming. Six days later, a confidential letter was received by the Postmaster General from Massey, with a copy of the photograph enclosed. Accompanying the photograph was a memorandum from the Private Secretary to the king, indicating that the King wished to approve any designs. Although this approval was requested, it was not required. Writing to the Postmaster General, H.E. Atwater, the Post Office Department Financial Superintendent indicated that:

There is nothing in the Canadian statutes to require that the King should personally approve of designs used in Canadian postage stamps. This practice seems to have been followed as a matter of courtesy to the reigning Monarch for a considerable number of years.[8]

It was estimated in April that it would take "up to six months to print the necessary stock".[9]

On 19 May, the approved photograph was submitted to the Canadian Bank Note Co., the firm responsible for the printing of all Canadian stamps and currency during this period. At the same time, on 30 May, a letter was sent to the Master of the Royal Mint from the Post Office Department, requesting another photograph of the King, this one a photograph of the design used to create Canadian coinage.[10]

The approved photograph, in the meantime, was used to create a model, and on 22 June 1936, it was submitted to the Post Office Department. On 29 July, the model was returned to the Canadian Bank Note Co.[11] due to defects. "There is just one criticism which might be warranted, namely, that there is too much of the neck and shoulder showing," wrote Atwater to P.J. Wood, vice-president of the Canadian Bank Note Co.[12] Its return was anticipated, however, as the bank note company had already been hard at work on its second model using the photograph obtained from the Mint. Writing on 15 June to his colleague H.R. Treadwell of the American Bank Note Co., P.J. Wood said:

"...the indications are the Government will not use the profile portrait of His



Fig. 4: Two-cent (second) model. (Courtesy: National Archives of Canada, Accession 1989-565, POS-1473)

Majesty King Edward VIII which He supplied for making a model and within three or four months will furnish us with a coin bearing a medallion picture of His Majesty to be used by the engraver.[13]

By 10 August, the Canadian Bank Note Co. informed the Post Office Department that the second model was well underway. It was to be a similar design, with the changes suggested by Atwater. The post office had been concerned that since the first stamp issue of a new Sovereign is the most scrutinized, the proportions on the stamp should be as clean as possible.[14] This design featured a profile of Edward with a shorter neck, and facing to the right.

For the second model, a one-cent and two-cent design was created.[15]

On 24 August the two-cent model was submitted to the Post Office Department by the Canadian Bank Note Co., and it was forwarded to the Deputy Postmaster General by H.E. Atwater.[16]

On 10 September, a memorandum from P.T. Cooligan, the Assistant Deputy Postmaster General, indicated that the design was approved in principle, however, several changes were to be made, including a partial redesign of the crown and its placement in the upper right and left corners, and a directive that the King's head by reversed. Says Cooligan:

It is recommended that the Canadian design should be changed to face the left for the reason that the parting of the King's hair appears on the right whereas he actually parts it on the left.[17]

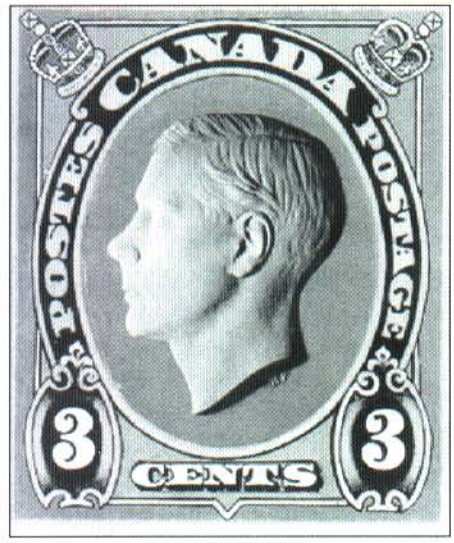


Fig. 6: Three-cent (third) model. (Courtesy: National Archives of Canada, Accession 1989-565, NA/NI 15-4)

He further notes that although it was reported that as each succeeding Sovereign comes to the throne, the position of the head on stamps and coins is reversed, this was not necessarily the case. These instructions were conveyed to the Canadian Bank Note Co., and an internal order sheet, dated 14 September 1936, requested that changes be made to the two-cent model.[18]

By 16 October, it was clear that the Post Office Department wished to use the plaster cast utilized by the Mint, and on 19 October, the Postmaster General wrote the High Commissioner in London requesting the plaster cast.[19] It is this model, sculpted by British designer Hugh Paget, that eventually was to be used for the stamps bearing Edward's profile. The model is about 10 inches in diameter, formed from a mixture of artists' powder and metal. It depicts Edward VIII in uncrowned effigy. Two of these models were delivered to Canada, one to the Canadian Mint and the other, eventually, to the Postmaster General's office for delivery to the Canadian Bank Note Co.[20]

Both of these models were to be saved from destruction, however, the first by Emmanuel Hahn — the engraver of Canada's Edward VIII coinage, and the second by A.S. Deaville of the Post Office Department. Deaville's copy was to be acquired by the Nickle Foundation in 1965, and is now displayed in the Glenbow in Calgary.[21]

On 20 November 1936, Percy Wood of the Canadian Bank Note Co. wrote his colleague, Mr. Treadwell at the American Bank Note Co. in New York, acknowledging the receipt of two die impressions, from dies engraved by Edwin Gunn, of the third (approved) two-cent model, one in #53 green, and the other in red, as well as an original photograph of the plaster cast which was to be used by the engravers to create yet another die impression.[22] Four days later, the improved design was submitted to the Post Office Department for consideration. Wrote Wood to Atwater, "we believe you will agree we have engraved a true likeness of His Majesty as it appears on the medal and we sincerely trust that the proof will meet with your approval".[23]



Fig. 5: Two-cent (third) model. (Courtesy: National Archives of Canada, Accession 1990-241.296)



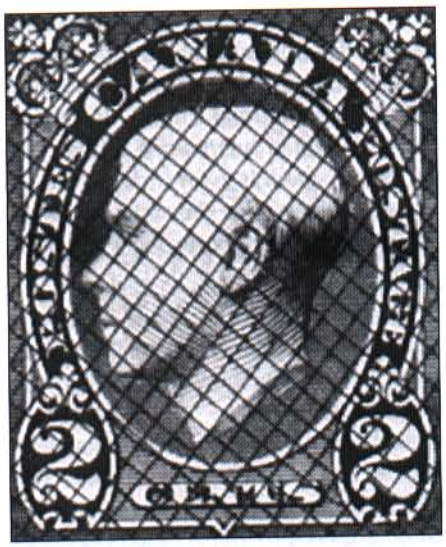


Fig. 7: Defaced progressive die proof. (Courtesy: National Archives of Canada, Accession 1990-241.294)

On 1 December 1936, after receiving approval of the Postmaster General and Governor in Council, the Canadian Bank Note Co. was requested to submit a die-proof for forwarding to His Majesty. On that same day a two-cent die-proof, in brown, also received approval, and was returned to the Canadian Bank Note Co. by the Post Office Department.[24] Within four days, on 5 December 1936, die-proof XG-626 (a two-cent in red) was sent to England aboard the S.S. Lancastria.[25] Six days later, another die-proof, XG-632, this one a three-cent (also in red) was sent to England.

The Abdication of Edward

Unfortunately, while the die-proofs were still at sea, Edward VIII abdicated. The Post Office Department quickly telegramed Massey to request that he return them as soon as they were received, which he did.[26]

Meanwhile, the Post Office Department was running out of stamps in stock. In a letter dated 9 December, H.E. Atwater queried T.R. Legault of the accounting department to determine the number of stamps available for issue.[27] The next day, Legault replied that there were approximately 146 million stamps in the one-, two-, and three-cent denominations, and 12 million of other denominations.[28] This amounted to only three to four months supply of the lower denominations. On 15 December, Atwater directed Legault to control distribution until the situation could be remedied.[29]

Reaction to the events of 11 December was varied. In an article in *The Morning Citizen*, on 14 December 1936, it was reported that Britain would continue to print King Edward VIII stamps.[30] In Canada, however, the Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King took the



King's abdication as a personal affront. Accordingly, instructions were given from the Prime Minister that, "every vestige of the now abhorred Edward's image was to be destroyed."[31] Atwater, in the meantime, had proposed that the Post Office Department go ahead with the distribution of Edward VIII stamps, due to the dwindling supply of George V stamps, and the fact that the new stamp was ready for production. He argued that releasing a stamp bearing a portrait of Edward VIII would not be out of the question due to the fact that the post office continued to issue stamps for many months after the death of a reigning Monarch. He believed that a limited distribution of 200 million stamps would suffice in order to give the Canadian Bank Note Co. sufficient time to produce a stamp bearing the portrait of George VI.[32] His plan was to remain unrealized.

In a letter to philatelist A.F. Brophy in Montreal, on 16 December, Atwater expressed his frustration at the process, "You can imagine the state we are in at the present time due to the abdication of King Edward VIII. We now have to consider a new issue for the new King."[33] Writing on 4 January 1937, a saddened Atwater reported to Colonel George P. Vanier, Secretary to the High Commission in London, that:



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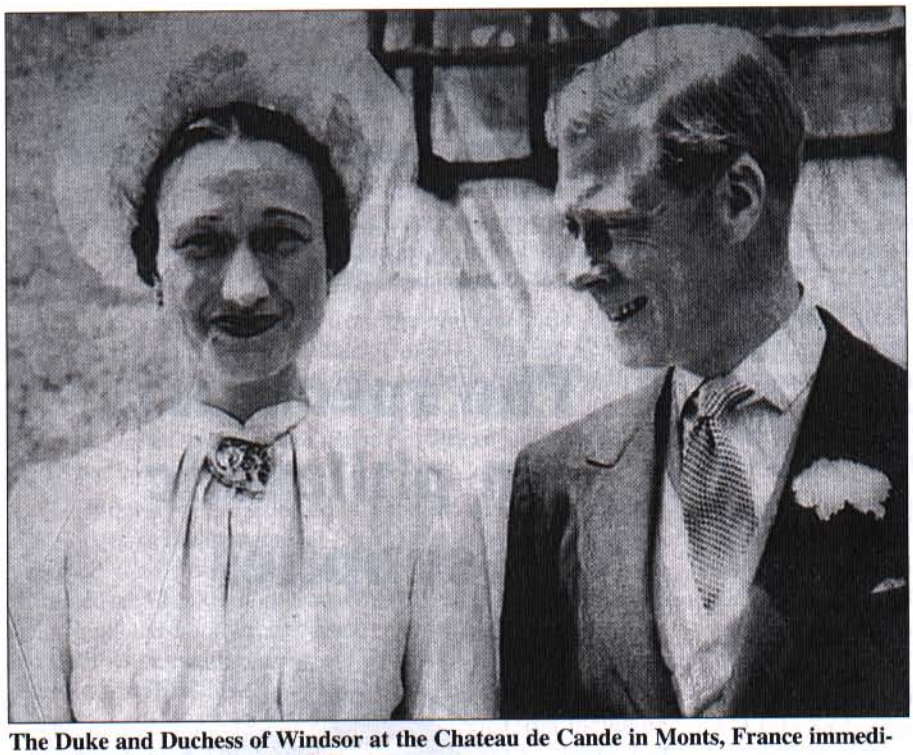
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The Duke and Duchess of Windsor at the Chateau de Cande in Monts, France immediately after their wedding in 1937.

The Government has decided not to issue any King Edward VIII stamps, and for that reason it is necessary to discontinue all work on the engraving of dies and printing plates. As you may be aware, all dies not used for stamp issues are destroyed.[34]

Atwater, however, did not wish to see any of the material used in the production of the Edward stamp wasted, and on 11 January, in a letter to Percy Wood of the Canadian Bank Note Co., he indicated that he was in the process of trying to get the authority to use the design of the King Edward stamp, with only the portrait of the King changed. This action was later approved, and the frame created for the Edward VIII stamp issue was incorporated into the design for the George VI issue.[35]

The proofs, dies, and master copies, however, were to be destroyed, as per the orders of the Government of Canada.

On 22 January 1937, P.J. Wood wrote to Atwater indicating those proofs on hand, as approved on 27 November 1936. Three days later, on 25 January, fifty-two of the XG-626 die-proofs were cremated, and witnessed by Arnold Reece, Manager of the Engraving department, with the remaining die-proofs, dies, and transfer rolls[36] destroyed on 27 January in the presence of numerous officials, including Atwater, Wood, and Deaville.[37]

Conclusion

How die-proof XG-626 survived this destruction order is not known. The only possibility is that this die-proof was one of the three die-proofs (one in red, one in green, and one in brown) transferred to the Canadian Bank Note Co. by the Post Office Department on 20 January 1937 to assist in the production of the George VI stamp.[38] If the die-proof which appeared at CAPEX '96 was one of these three die-proofs, then this would suggest that two more die-proofs of the two-cent model (one in green and one in brown) might yet exist.

The three-cent green die-proof (as illustrated in Robson Lowe's Encyclopedia, vol. V, p. 261) may very well be (due to its lack of an XG number) a progressive die-proof, submitted to the Post Office Department on 4 December 1936[39], and approved 11 December 1936.[40] If any die-proofs of the three-cent survived, they would have been XG-632[41] but we know from a letter from Wood to Atwater on 22 January 1937 that only one die-proof using the XG-632 die was ever made, and this was a three-cent in red, destroyed on 27 January along with the XG-626 proofs.[42] Thus, the only remaining die-proof of the three-cent is the Robson Lowe progressive die-proof, in green.

(Paul J. Henry is an archivist and historical researcher. He has worked at the Canadian Postal Archives at the National Archives of Canada, and currently teaches applied archival studies at Algonquin College. He lives in Ottawa).

Endnotes

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2 A. Stanley Deaville, "Canadian stamps that might have been", *Weekly Philatelic Gossip*, vol. 27, n° 22 (1939), pp. 594.

3 *The Encyclopedia of British Empire Postage Stamps: 1639-1952*, Vol. V: The Empire in North America, Robson Lowe Ltd., London, 1973, p. 261. The proof sold for £57.50.

4 "From P.O. Archives: The story of the proposed King Edward VIII issue of Canada", *BNA Topics*, vol. 35, n° 2 (March-April, 1978), p. 9.

5 As reported in Ian S. Robertson's "The Man who would not be King", in *Canadian Stamp News*, June 25, 1996, p. 5. The proof was purchased by stamp dealer John Jamieson of Saskatoon Stamps.

6 "Memorandum re: Action taken leading up to issue of new King Edward VIII stamps", 11 December 1936, File 13-13-12, PSE-Edward VIII, National Postal Museum research file series, Accession 1989-565, National Archives of Canada.

7 Deaville, p. 594.

8 "Memorandum for Postmaster General", 11 December 1936, File 13-13-12, PSE-Edward VIII, National Postal Museum research file series, Accession 1989-565, National Archives of Canada.

9 "Memorandum re: Action taken leading up to issue of new King Edward VIII stamps", 11 December 1936, File 13-13-12, PSE-Edward VIII, National Postal Museum research file series, Accession 1989-565, National Archives of Canada.

10 Ibid.

11 The Canadian Bank Note Co. was established by the American Bank Note Co. of New York in 1897. On 1 January 1923, it acquired all business, property, assets, and contracts with the Dominion government. It became wholly Canadian-owned in 1976. During the 1930s, Canadian Bank Note Co. was responsible only for the printing of the stamps; the engraving and design work was done in New York.

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14 Atwater, "Memorandum for the Deputy Postmaster General", 5 August 1936, File 13-13-12, PSE-Edward VIII, National Postal Museum research file series, Accession 1989-565, National Archives of Canada.

15 Design 0-861, 1-cent Edward profile with vignette, also facing right and bearing the date 31 July 1936. (NA/NI-15, Accession 1989-565, National Archives of Canada). Design 0-866, 2-cent Edward profile with vignette, facing right, 20 August 1936, Lot 2045, Accession 1990-241.

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20 The Nickle Foundation, "The Master Model - for Edward VIII coinage & stamps for Canada, 1937", PSE-Edward VIII, National Postal Museum research file series, Accession 1989-565, National Archives of Canada.
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23 Wood to Atwater, 24 November 1936, File 13-13-12, PSE-Edward VIII, National Postal Museum research file series, Accession 1989-565, National Archives of Canada.
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26 Ibid.
27 Letter H.E. Atwater to T.R. Legault, 9 December 1936, File 13-13-2, Vol. 3843, RG 3, National Archives of Canada.
28 Letter Legault to Atwater, 10 December 1936, File 13-13-2, Vol. 3843, RG 3, National Archives of Canada.
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33 Letter Atwater to A.F. Brophy, 16 December 1936, File 13-13-13, Vol. 3843, RG 3, National Archives of Canada.
34 Atwater to Vanier, 4 January 1937, File 13-13-12, PSE-Edward VIII, National Postal Museum research file series, Accession 1989-565, National Archives of Canada.
35 George VI one-, two-, and three-cent models, Order 0-876, Lot 2049, Accession 1990-241, National Archives of Canada. See also Atwater to Wood, 20 January 1937, File 13-13-12, Vol. 3843, RG 3, National Archives of Canada.
36 No plates were ever made (Wood to Atwater, 23 January, 1937, File 13-13-12). The die-proofs destroyed were: two 2¢ in brown, two 2¢ in green, three 2¢ in red, and one 3¢ in red.
37 "From P.O. Archives: The story of the proposed King Edward VIII issue of Canada", *BNA Topics*, March-April, 1978, p. 9.
38 Atwater to Wood, 20 January 1937, File 13-13-12, Vol. 3378, RG 3, National Archives of Canada.
39 Wood to Atwater, 4 December 1936, File 13-13-12, Vol. 3378, RG 3, National Archives of Canada.
40 Dies, rolls, plates memo, 9 January 1937, File 13-13-12, Vol. 3378, RG 3, National Archives of Canada.
41 Ibid.
42 Wood to Atwater, 22 January 1937, File 13-13-12, Vol. 3378, RG 3, National Archives of Canada. The 3¢ die-proof was sent from Ottawa the night of 11 December 1936, and referred to in a letter from Vincent Massey (High Commissioner for Canada), dated 21 December 1936. (File 13-13-12) It was returned to Ottawa with Massey's letter.

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by Dean Mario

Jim A. Hennok Ltd.'s December 12, 1998 unreserved public auction held an interesting selection of material for collectors' albums. Most unusual within the sale was the variety and quantity of Canada's 1851 12d Black Queen Victoria proofs, forgeries, and even a used original example of the stamp!

Scar die proofs of the 12d from the composite die in various conditions and colours of black (lot 501, estimate $2,000+, realized $2,645), brown (lot 502, estimate $1,500, realized $2,070), and vermilion (lot 503, estimate $750, realized $920) were sold to an appreciative clientele. Prices quoted include the 15 per cent buyer's fee.

The interest in forgeries for Canadian and BNA material was evident in the demand for lot 511, an amazing used large-margined (and possibly unique) Sperati forgery, which was estimated at $2,500+ and reached $4,600! Lot 507 contained the original used copy (but defective) with clear to no margins and with its pen cancel removed. It was estimated at $7,500+ and sold for $6,612.50.

The sale contained other fine Canadian material including several high values of the 1897 Diamond Jubilee issue. Lot 606 contained a nicely-centered VF-mint hinged copy of the $1 Lake value which obtained a high bid of $126.50 against a *1998 Unitrade Catalogue* value of $1,000. A lightly-hinged fine-centered version of the same stamp (lot 607) reached $172.50 (*Unitrade* $600+). Faulty mint copies of the $3 Yellow Bistre stamp (lots 609 and 610) sold for $264.50 and $241.50 respectively (*Unitrade* value of $925 each).

Strong "floor" bids kept competition strong in the sale. Large collections of interesting worldwide material included several realizing over $1,000. A 19th century collection (lot 43) containing over 850 mint and used stamps from the U.S., Canada, Hawaii, and the world, was estimated at $500+ and sold for $3,450. Several treasures must have been lurking within that collection!

Substantial Commonwealth, foreign, Canadian and BNA stamps and postal history, including many lots of picture postcards, were typical offerings throughout the sale's full-colour catalogue. For information on the firm's upcoming sale, contact it at 185 Queen St. E., Toronto, ON M5A 1S2 or telephone (416) 363-7757 or fax (416) 365-9932.

OXFAM's Canadian Stamp Program had its second mail bid sale on January 15, 1999. The sale's 303 lots consisted of interesting older and modern Canadian and worldwide covers (featuring town postmarks, rates, and frankings), mint and used worldwide and Canadian stamps (singles, collections, and kiloware), and several miscellaneous items.

The OXFAM Canada Stamp Program raises approximately $15,000 per year for its overseas projects; primarily self-help initiatives in the Third World. OXFAM has introduced occasional mail bid sales to distribute some of its diverse philatelic material to collectors. For more information about OXFAM's mail bid sales or its stamp sales, contact the group at 294 Albert St., Suite 300, Ottawa, ON K1P 6E6 or e-mail: stamps@ott.oxfam.ca (.) Their sale catalogue was featured on OXFAM's website at: www.ohmygosh.on.ca (.) Good luck and happy bidding in the upcoming New Year!

* * * * *

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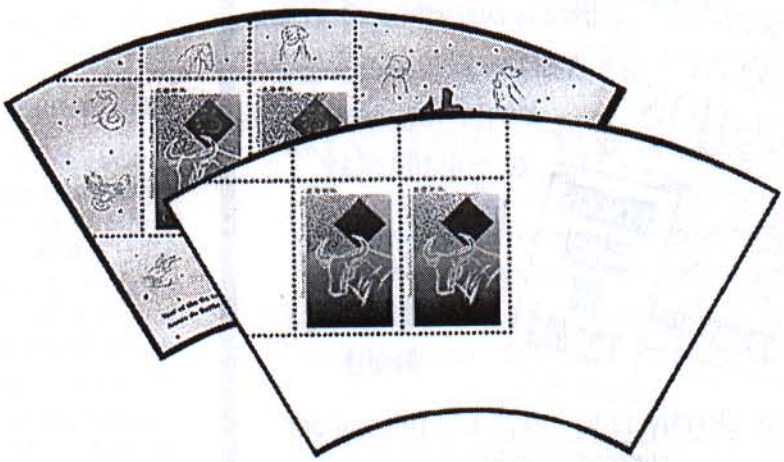


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The British Post Office in British North America

PART I

by James E. Kraemer, FRPSC



The Fairbanks House (1636) with east addition – Dedham, MA.
Courtesy: Old New England Homes

Introduction

In 1639 the first postal system in the British Colonies in North America, now the USA, was legalized by the general court of Massachusetts. The ordinance dated November 5, 1639 reads as follows:

"It is ordered that notice be given that Richard Fairbanks, his (coffee) house in Boston is the place appointed for all letters which are brought from beyond the Seas or are to be sent thither;... are to be brought unto him and he is to take care, that they be delivered, or sent according to the directions and he is allowed for every such letter 1d. and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind."

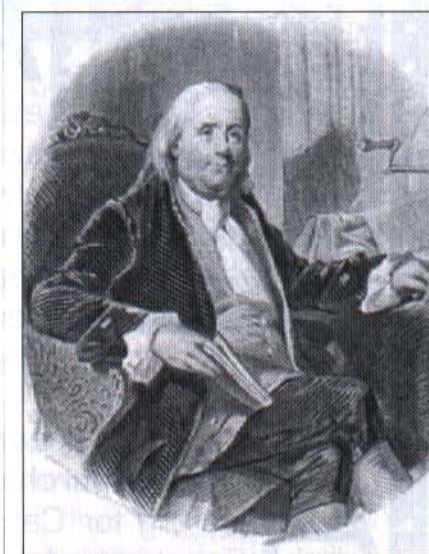


A. Graham Fairbanks, FRPSC, FRPSL, Westmount, Quebec

Fairbanks was also licensed to receive letters at his house from the citizens of Boston for transmission across the Sea, "no man shall be compelled to bring his letters thither except he please. Richard Fairbanks (Fairebanke) and his brother Jonathan and wife Grace came to New England from Sowerby, Yorkshire in 1633. They built a frame house in 1636 at 511 East Street in Dedham, Massachusetts. Known as, "The Fairbanks House", it is the oldest surviving timber frame house in North America. Eight generations of the Fairbanks family lived in the house between 1637 and 1904. In 1904 the "Fairbanks Family of America", assumed responsibility for the building. It owns and operates the house as a museum. A lean-to on the northern side was added in 1670 with east and west additions added in 1790.

The Fairbanks Family of America has approximately 1,200 members. One of these was the late A. Graham Fairbanks, FRPSC and FRPSL, of Westmount, Quebec, a descendent of the Fairbanks brothers. Graham was a well known collector of BNA and authored many articles that appeared in *The Canadian Philatelist* and other philatelic journals.

A monthly post was established from Boston to New York in 1672. The Philadelphia post office was established in 1683. Andrew Hamilton, a Scot from Edinburgh, was appointed in



Benjamin Franklin
August 10, 1753 – January 31, 1774

1691 by the British Crown in London, England as Deputy Postmaster General for the Colonies in America. Canada and the provinces, as we know them today, belonged to France at that time.

It may be of interest to note that another descendent of the Fairbanks brothers in Boston Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana and later Vice President of the United States under Teddy Roosevelt had the honour of having the city of Fairbanks, Alaska named after him. Fairbanks was founded in 1901.

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Benjamin Franklin
(August 10, 1753 – January 31, 1774)

Franklin was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on January 17, 1706. His father Josiah emigrated from Banbury, Oxfordshire, England in 1683. Twice married, Josiah had 17 children. Benjamin was the 15th child.

Benjamin Franklin, a printer, author, publisher, inventor, scientist, public servant, and diplomat was appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia in 1737. He held this position until 1753 when the British government appointed him the first of two Joint Deputy Postmasters General for the British Colonies in British North America. The other Joint Deputy Postmaster General was William Hunter. Their appointments were effective August 10, 1753. Franklin was in charge of the mails in the Northern Colonies, Hunter was responsible for the Colonies in the South. Franklin's main base of operation for the next 16 years was London, England. In 1761, John Foxcroft succeeded William Hunter as Joint Deputy Postmaster General and served along with Benjamin Franklin until 1774.



Sir George Drummond
Courtesy: McCord Museum, Montreal

On January 31, 1774, Franklin was dismissed from office by the British crown because of his sympathies with the cause of the rebellious American colo-nists as expressed in his writings and letters. He had tried to express the American viewpoint to the British but gradually realized there could be no reconciliation. Franklin was soon appointed head of the American postal system by the Continental Congress of the United States on July 26, 1775, at an annual salary of $1,000. He served until November 7, 1776, when he became a member of the President's cabinet and one of the founding fathers of the United States of America.

Franklin who had a son William before he entered into, (in his words), "a common law marriage with Deborah Read on September 1, 1730", when he was 24 years of age. They had a son who died at four and a daughter, Deborah died in 1774. William, who lived with his father and Deborah during his early years, became a great disappointment to his father since he took his stand with the Loyalists in the revolution. He and his father never fully reconciled.

In November 1775 American troops invaded Canada. Montreal was occupied by the Americans under General Richard Montgomery. Franklin visited Montreal and appointed George Measam, Postmaster. His tenure quickly ended when, "the American army was obliged to retreat", in May 1776. Franklin soon faded from public life and died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790 at 84 years of age.



Sir George Prevost
Courtesy: Public Archives of Canada

Hugh Finlay
(January 31, 1774 – October 18, 1799)

In 1761 John Foxcroft replaced William Hunter as Joint Deputy Postmaster General. The Treaty of Paris in 1763 ended the Seven Years War between England and France, and it gave Canada to Britain. The Earl of Egmont had arranged for Hugh Finlay's appointment as Postmaster of Quebec. Benjamin Franklin confirmed his appointment and made him his Deputy in Canada effective June 10, 1763.

Hugh Finlay, the third son of Robert Finlay, was born in Glasgow, Scotland in 1730. He sailed from Glasgow to settle in Quebec in early 1763 when he was 33 years old. Good family connections in Glasgow and London, fluent in French and with sufficient capital to join a wholesale partnership in Quebec made his future a success. He was assured before he left the United Kingdom that he would be the Postmaster of the Colony on his arrival. Hugh Finlay was related to William Finlay, a well-to-do, unmarried Quebec businessman and Justice of the Peace. Mary Phillips of Quebec became the wife of Hugh Finlay in 1769. They eventually had a family of 10. Mary died in 1791. Soon after his arrival in Quebec, Finlay formed a business partnership with Stephen More and acquired a number of business establishments as well as property. By the late 1760s they were deeply in debt. Meanwhile Finlay on his own invested in land.

Hugh Finlay excelled as a postal administrator. He soon built a weekly postal service between Quebec and Montreal via Trois-Rivières and a monthly post south through Skenesborough (NY), and Albany to meet the Mail Packet service between New York and Falmouth, England. He made an agreement with the Keeper's of Road Houses to provide horses for mail couriers at half the rate charged to the public. Finlay persuaded Ferrymen to pass couriers over their rivers without charge.

Unexpectedly the Posts became profitable giving Finlay a good income of one-fifth of the receipts. Within a decade the system was profitable enough to support a twice weekly service on the colonies post roads plus two posts a month to New York. Hugh Finlay had been appointed Justice of the Peace in October 1764 and on September 25, 1765, he was named to the Council of Quebec.

Unofficially he assumed responsibility in Council over the Keepers of Post Houses. About 1770 he printed instructions codifying the duties of post house keepers and post riders. On January 5, 1773 Finlay was appointed "Surveyor of the Post Roads in the continent of North America". On January 31, 1774, the day that Benjamin Franklin was dismissed from office, Hugh Finlay was appointed Joint Deputy Postmaster General and John Foxcroft was appointed the other Joint Deputy Postmaster General for the Colonies in British North America.

A formal treaty between Britain and the United States of America recognizing American independence was signed on September 3, 1783. Effective July 7, 1784, Hugh Finlay was given a commission as Deputy Postmaster General for the Province of Canada. Finlay recommended a unified authority over the over-



George Heriot Deputy Postmaster General of Canada Oct. 18, 1799 - Mar. 1816. This silhouette is the only likeness of Heriot known to exist.

Courtesy: McCord Museum, Montreal

land Quebec to Halifax postal route. A new commission in 1788 appointed Finlay, Deputy Postmaster General of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with authority over Joseph Peters, DPMG of Nova Scotia and Christopher Sower DPMG of New Brunswick. Hugh Finlay was well respected and served with distinction for 15 years. During the latter years irregularities in the accounts of one of his postmasters were discovered.

Since Finlay was responsible for the deficiencies he was dismissed from office on October 18, 1799, and charged with the lost revenue. Just over a year later Finlay died on December 26, 1801. An original receipt dated February 22, 1809, at the National Postal Archives acknowledges payment of the debt in the amount



Daniel Sutherland
Deputy Postmaster General of Canada
1816-1827
This is the only known likeness of Daniel Sutherland.

Courtesy: National Archives of Canada

of £1,408 by the Finlay estate. The receipt is signed by Finlay's successor George Heriot.

George Heriot
October 18, 1799 – March, 1816

George Heriot was born in 1759 at Haddington, Scotland. He came to Canada in 1792, and settled in Quebec with the position of Clerk of Cheque Ordinance.

He was appointed to succeed Finlay as Deputy Postmaster General on the day of the latter's dismissal October 18, 1799, but was unable to assume office until April 5, 1800. Sir William Pitt recommended Heriot for the position. Tenacity and influence won Heriot the position of Deputy Postmaster General giving him a position of prestige and power.

Late in 1801, within days of Finlay's death, Heriot wrote to Sir Robert Shore Milnes, Lieutenant Governor of Lower Canada, asking for two posts, Superintendent of Post Houses and a seat in the Legislative Council.

He obtained neither position. Heriot was described as a self determined individual, industrious, cosmopolitan, and eminently resourceful. He excelled as a poet, an artist and a writer. In 1805 the winter mail service to Niagara was increased from one delivery per season to one delivery per month.

Heriot had an abrasive personality, lacked tact and diplomatic skills. The colonial government became antagonistic toward him. Heriot detested Sir George Prevost, (1767-1816), who had been appointed Governor of Lower Canada in 1812. Sir Gordon Drummond, (1771-1852), who became Interim Administrator when Prevost was Governor-in-Chief of the Canada's disliked Heriot's indifference to his position. Heriot would never listen to subordinates. Many complaints about his attitude, and mismanagement were made. Dismayed, Heriot resigned in March 1816.

It was Drummond who was largely responsible for his resignation. George Heriot, who never married, returned to England and spent most of his time creating watercolour paintings. He died in London on July 22, 1839 at 80 years of age. Today Heriot's books, *History of Canada*, in 1804 and his *Travels Through the Canada's*, 1807 are collectors items. His watercolour paintings rarely come on the market but when they do, command high prices.

Daniel Sutherland
April 5, 1816 – November 19, 1827

Daniel Sutherland, the Postmaster of Montreal since 1807, applied for the position of Deputy Postmaster General. He was successful and received his appointment on April 5, 1816. He was the first to hold this position who had previous postal experience. In 1817 there were only 13 post offices in Lower Canada and 12 in Upper Canada.

Daniel Sutherland had good connections, was known as an astute merchant, landowner and fur trader, He was born in Ayreshire, Scotland in 1756. Twenty years later in 1776 he emigrated to Canada and became active in the fur trade. On September 1, 1781 Daniel Sutherland married Margaret Robertson. Margaret was the second of three daughters of Col. Daniel Robertson, (1733-1810), the Commander of the military post at Michilimackinac on Mackinac Island. Robertson commanded the post for the period 1782 to 1787.

Concerned that the fort might have to be evacuated Col. Robertson and Major McBeath inspected the north shore of

Lake Superior and suggested that a post might be located at what is now known as Thessalon, Ontario. Col. Robertson, a Scottish born army officer, a large landowner and a member of the prestigious Beaver Club in Montreal, asked General Haldimand that his son-in-law, "Daniel Sutherland, a Montreal merchant", be engaged to manage the new post.

From 1783 to 1786, Sutherland along with James Grant, held a license for fur trading in the Temiskaming and Riviere Dumoine regions (Quebec). When the new fur trading company, The New North West Company was formed in 1798, Sutherland became a partner.

In October 1807, Sutherland succeeded Edward Edwards as Postmaster of Montreal. At the beginning of the war of 1812-1814 with the United States, he was appointed Military Postmaster. Daniel Sutherland, now the father of three children, was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of Montreal's First Militia Battalion in 1815.

During the 11 year period that he served as Deputy Postmaster General, the number of post offices in Lower Canada (Quebec) increased from 10 to 49 and in Upper Canada from nine to 65. Plagued by ill health, Sutherland resigned on Nov-ember 19, 1827, in favour of his son-in-law Thomas Allen Stayner. Ten years earlier on November 28, 1817, Sutherland had been appointed Quebec agent for the newly formed, Bank of Montreal. On August 19, 1832, at the age of 76, Daniel Sutherland died of cholera. He is buried in Quebec City.

Thomas Allen Stayner
April 4, 1828 – April 6, 1851

On December 12, 1827, Thomas Allen Stayner became Acting Deputy Postmaster General of Canada.

He succeeded his father-in-law Daniel Sutherland. Stayner became Deputy Postmaster General of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on April 4, 1828. Stayner's responsibility for the post office in New Brunswick was removed effective January 6, 1829 and given to John Howe Jr. the Deputy Postmaster General of Nova Scotia.



Thomas Allen Stayner
Deputy Postmaster General of Canada
1828-1851
Courtesy: Canadian Postal Archives

An excellent administrator, Stayner greatly expanded the post office opening many offices and improving operations. He changed the mail rating system which had been based on distance and the number of sheets of paper to distance and weight making it much easier to calculate the amount of postage.

It appeared inevitable that complaints about the operation of an expanding postal system would arise. As a result a Commission was appointed, to investigate and report on the state of the post office. Their lengthy report was published on December 31, 1841. The Commission recommended that control of the post office should be transferred from Great Britain to each Province. This came about on April 6, 1851 and ended Stayner's 24 years in office. Many parts of the Commission's report were critical of Stayner. He refuted these allegations concerning his handling of the post office affairs. His rebuttal was published as a report in Kingston, Ontario on August 26, 1846. Before the Commission's report was published, the post office headquarters in Quebec was destroyed by fire on November 20, 1841. The postal records were destroyed. As a consequence Stayner wrote to all postmasters on December 3, 1841, asking for a statement of "articles" on hand and whether or not they were serviceable. The articles referred to were date stamps, scales, weights, etc. Impressions of date stamps, seals and other articles were to be added to the reply.

Thomas Allen Stayner was born in Halifax, NS, on December 16, 1788. He was the son of John Stayner and Mary Allen. A descendant of a New England puritan family, Stayner joined the British Army in 1808. During the War of 1812 between Canada and the USA he was stationed in Montreal. On May 15, 1817, he married Louise, the youngest daughter of Daniel Sutherland. They were married in Champlain, NY, and eventually had a family of 16. Stayner left the army in 1823 and was appointed the Postmaster of Quebec the following year.

When he was appointed Deputy Postmaster General in 1828 there were only 80 post offices in Upper and Lower Canada. Shortly after his appointment he increased the number of post offices quite significantly and added numerous couriers. He acted without the authority of the British Postmaster General and as a result was severely criticized for "excessive expenditures".

Stayner also incurred the wrath of the two Canada's and later the Province of Canada. This animosity lasted throughout his tenure in office. The chief reason was due to postal regulations that allowed the Deputy Postmaster General to retain the revenues derived from Canadian newspapers. As a result Stayner received almost as much recompense as the Governor General. Stayner arbitrarily increased the newspaper postal rates and was denounced for taking illicit profits. The right to retain newspaper revenues was abolished in 1844 when the post office moved its headquarters to Montreal, Quebec. At this time the Governor General assumed the right to appoint and dismiss postmasters and to fix rates of postage. This was to last until April 1851, when the Assembly of Canada acquired full power over postal services.

Despite all the criticism Stayner greatly improved postal operations. The speed of mail delivery had increased and services were extended. By 1851 there were 853 post offices in Canada. Stayner knew how to win the esteem of his British superiors but lost his popularity in Canada.

Continued on page 87

New !

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ROYAL *1999* ROYALE

General Information

The Fredericton District Stamp Club, Chapter 148 of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, is pleased to host the 1999 Annual Convention in Fredericton from May 28 to May 31. The organizers would like to extend a warm invitation to come visit us and enjoy some Maritime hospitality. We hope the following information will facilitate your plans.

We will be posting current information about the convention on the web starting in early December 1998.

Please look for us at The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada website under 'Convention Information':

http://www.interlog.com/~rpsc/

Hotels and Accommodations

The convention is being held at the Fredericton Inn. A block of rooms has been reserved for **ROYAL *1999* ROYALE**. Please remember to mention that you are with the convention. The hotel numbers are: Tel: (506) 455-1430, Fax: (506) 458-5448.

The special room rates are as follows:

Single, 1 double bed	$64.00 + tax
Double, 2 twin beds	$74.00 + tax
Deluxe, 2 double beds	$84.00 + tax
Executive unit	$95.00 + tax

PLEASE NOTE: YOU MUST MAKE YOUR OWN HOTEL/MOTEL RESERVATIONS.

If you would like information on other possible accommodations, a complete listing of hotels, motels and bed & breakfasts can easily be found on the City of Fredericton website at:

www.fredericton.city.nb.ca

If you prefer, please drop us a note and we will mail you a copy of this information.

Spouses Program

We are preparing an active spouses program as outlined below. Participants will be responsible for meals, admittance fees where applicable e.g, military museum, and other spending money. There may be an additional fee for transportation if numbers warrant. PLEASE be sure to let us know what activities are of interest to you so that we can be sure to have sufficient transportation. We will do our best to meet any requests.

Options for spouses program include:

1. **A visit to the nearby Village of Gagetown.** This trip would feature stops at several of New Brunswick's finest artisans including: Loomcrafters, Greig Pottery, and Old Orchard Crafts.
2. **The military museum at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown.** Military buffs will not want to miss this.
3. **A visit to Briggs and Little Woolen Mill near Harvey, N.B.** A chance to tour the world famous woolen mill.
4. **An art gallery walk.** This would feature stops at three galleries: the Fredericton Art Gallery; Gallery 78; and Gallery Connection.
5. **A walking tour of downtown Fredericton.** Enjoy more than 25 attractions within a five block walk featuring the finest in cultures, history and crafts.
6. **The riverfront walkway.** A 5 km walk along the beautiful Saint John River.
7. **The Fredericton Farmers Market.** A Saturday morning experience!!
8. **Government House.** Tour the recently restored historic building and residence of the Lieutenant Governor.

Information générale

Le Club de timbres du Grand Frédéricton, Chapitre 148 de la Société Royale de philatélie du Canada est heureux de recevoir la convention annuelle 1999, du 28 au 31 mai prochains. Le comité organisateur vous invite chaleureusement à venir nous visiter, et ainsi connaître l'hospitalité des gens des Maritimes. Nous espérons que l'information suivante vous aidera àmieux planifier votre visite chez nous.

L'information courante sur la convention sera disponible, dès décembre 1998, sur Internet (site de la Société Royale de philatélie du Canada, sous la rubrique "Conventions et informations":

http://www.interlog.com/ rpsc/

Hôtels et accommodements

La convention se déroule au Fredericton Inn. Des chambres ont été réservées pour ROYAL *1999* ROYALE. veillez à mentionnner, lors de votre réservation, que vous êtes avec la convention. Le numéro de téléphone de l'hôtel est: (506) 455-1430; télécopieur: (506) 458-5448.

Le tarif des chambres est le suivant:

Seul, 1 lit double	64.00 $ + taxe
Double, 2 lits jumeaux	74.00 $ + taxe
De luxe, 2 lits doubles	84.00 $ + taxe
Unité exécutive	95.00 $ + taxe

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Si vous désirez de l'information sur d'autres hôtels ou accommodements, vous trouverez une liste complète d'hôtels, de motels ou de Bead&Breakfasts sur le site internet de la ville de Frédéricton:

www.fredericton.city.nb.ca

Programme pour conjoint(e)

Comme vous pouvez le voir ci-dessous, nous préparons un programme actif. Les participants devront défrayer le prix de leurs repas, les frais d'admission si applicables (ex. musée militaire) et autres frais. Il peut y avoir un prix additionnel pour le transport selon le nombre de participants. S'il vous plaît, avisez-nous de l'intérêt que vous portez à telle ou telle activité, afin que nous nous assurions du transport. Nous ferons tout pour vous satisfaire.

Possibilités offertes par le programme des conjoints:

1. **Visite du village de Gagetown.** Ce trajet comprend des arrêts aux boutiques de plusieurs artisans, dont les meilleurs du Nouveau-Brunswick, tels que: Loomcrafters, Greig Poterie et Old Orchard Crafts.
2. **Visite du Musée militaire de la base des forces canadiennes de Gagetown.** Les passionnés ne voudront pas manquer cela.
3. **Visite du Moulin de laine Briggs and Little Woolen Mill, situé à proximité de Harvey (N.B.).** Une occasion unique de visiter ce moulin de réputation mondiale.
4. **Visite des galeries d'art.** Cette marche comprend trois arrêts: la Galerie d'art Beaverbrook, la Gallery 78 et la Galerie Connection.
5. **Tour pédestre du centre-ville de Frédéricton.** Visite de plus de 25 endroits des plus intéressants, qu'ils soient culturels, artisanaux ou historiques.
6. **Sentier pédestre.** Une marche de cinq kilomètres le long de la rivière Saint-Jean.
7. Marché des fermiers. Un samedi matin enchanteur!
8. **Maison du Gouvernement.** Une visite de la maison historique, récemment restaurée et de la résidence du lieutenant gouverneur.

Attractions

General tourist information about Fredericton and New Brunswick can be found at the following websites:
City of Fredericton: www.fredericton.city.nb.ca

Province of New Brunswick: www.cybersmith.net/nbtour/
or you can call Tourism New Brunswick at 1-800-561-0123

How to Get Here

Air Canada is the official airline of Royal *1999* Royale. Please call 1-800-361-7585 to take advantage of the special rates and other benefits associated with the conference.

PLEASE NOTE You must quote the event number "CV994529" to ensure that you receive the convention rates

For those unfamiliar with our area, Fredericton is a two-hour drive from Moncton, a one-hour drive from Saint John, and a nine-hour drive from Montreal.

How to Contact Us

For additional information please contact:

Ron Smith
Co-chair
Tel: (506) 453-1792
e-mail: Royal99Royale@hotmail.ca
or: rugbyron@nb.sympatico.ca

Graham McCleave
Co-chair
Tel: (506) 455-3280
e-mail: mccleave@nbnet.nb.ca

Attractions

De l'information touristique générale sur Frédéricton et le Nouveau-Brunswick peut être obtenue sur le site internet suivant:
Ville de Frédéricton: www.fredericton.city.nb.ca
province du Nouvea-Brunswick: www.cybersmith.net/nbtour/
Vous pouvez aussi appeler l'Office du tourisme du Nouveau-Brunswick au: 1-800-561-0123.

Comment vous rendre

Air Canada est la ligne aérienne officielle de ROYAL *1999* ROAYLE. Veuillez appeler au 1-800-361-7585, et profitez des tarifs spéciaux et autres avantages de la Convention.

Pour obtenir les tarifs préférentiels, mentionnez le numéro de la Convention: CV994529.

Pour ceux qui ne connaissent pas notre région, la ville de Frédéricton est à deux heures de voiture de Moncton, à une heure de Saint-John et à neuf heures de Montréal.
Comment nous contacter
Pour toute information additionnelle, contactez:

Ron Smith, co-président,
Tél: (506) 453-1792,
e-mail: Royal99Royale@hotmail.ca
ou
rugbyron@nb.sympatico.ca

Graham McCleave,
Co-président
Tél: (506) 455-3280
e-mail: mccleave@nbnet.nb.ca

ROYAL *1999* ROYALE

Registration form / feuille d'inscription

Registration for ROYAL *1999* ROYALE includes:
1. Three (3) day admission to the exhibition & bourse
2. ROYAL *1999* ROYALE souvenir program and package
3. Admission to seminars
4. Lobster dinner and entertainment at the Fredericton Golf and Country Club (Friday night)
5. President's Reception (Saturday)
6. Dinner and Awards Banquet (Saturday night)

Inscription pour ROYAL *1999* ROYALE inclut:
1. Admission à l'exposition & bourse pour trois (3) jours
2. ROYAL *1999* ROYALE programme souvenir et sachet
3. Admission aux séminaires
4. Dîner aux Homard et divertissement, au Club de golf et loisirs de Fredericton (vendredi soir)
5. Réception du président (samedi)
6. Banquet de présentation des prix (samedi soir)

Full registration(s) / inscription(s) complète _____ @ $90.00
Additional tickets / billets additionel:
Lobster dinner (Friday) / dîner aux homards (vendredi) _____ @ $40.00
President's Reception (Saturday evening)/ réception du président (samedi) _____ @ $15.00

Dinner and Awards Banquet (Saturday) / banquet et prix (samedi soir)_____ @$40.00
ROYAL *1999* ROYALE souvenir program & package / **ROYAL *1999* ROYALE** programme souvenir et sachet _____@$5.00

Sub-total / sous totale _____ TOTAL /TOTALE _____

Spouses Program / programme pour conjoint(e)s: Please check one or more (see attached sheet for more details on each program item) / SVP choisir un ou plus (voir ci-joint pour plus de details sur chaque trajet)
____ 1. Village of Gagetown/Village de Gagetown
____ 2. Military museum at Canadian Forces Base Gagetown/ Musée militaire à base militaire Gagetown
____ 3. Visit to Briggs and Little Woolen Mill/La manufacture de laine Briggs and Little
____ 4. Gallery walk/Marche des galeries d'art
____ 5. Walking tour of downtown Fredericton/ Tour à pieds du centre-ville
____ 6. Riverfront walkway/Sentier de la rivière
____ 7. The Fredericton Farmers Market/ Le marché des fermiers de Fredericton
____ 8. Historic Government House/ Maison de gouvernement historique
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The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada / La Société Royale de Philatélie du Canada

Proxy / Procuration

The undersigned member of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada hereby appoints Keith R. Spencer of Edmonton, Alberta, or him failing, Charles J.G. Verge of Ottawa, Ontario, or him failing, Harry Sutherland of Toronto, Ontario, as the proxy of the undersigned to attend and act for and on behalf and in the name of the undersigned at the annual general meeting of the Society to be held in Fredericton, New Brunswick, at the hour of 10 a.m. on Saturday May 29, 1999, upon any and all matters that may properly come before said meeting, or any adjournments thereof, the undersigned hereby ratifying and confirming all that the said proxy may do by virtue thereof. The Proxy will vote:

To approve the election of the following eight (8) Directors, each of whom has been properly nominated according to the Society's by-laws, and as selected by the Nominating Committee, to serve a two-year term of office ending at the annual meeting in 2001:

BRISSE, Francoise	Beaconsfield, QC
IRESON, Raymond W.	Roxboro, QC
KEENLYSIDE, John	Vancouver, BC
LAFLEUR, Père J.C.	St. Augustin, QC
NIXON, J. Edward	Toronto, ON
SODERO, Elizabeth	Halifax, NS
SUTHERLAND, Harry	Toronto, ON
TRIGGLE, Ann	Clarence, NY (USA)

To re-appoint auditors of the Society, namely Messrs Robinson, Lott & Brohman.

To approve the actions of the officers and Directors since the last annual meeting of members.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 1999.

RPSC Member Number _____

Signature of Member _____

Mail, no later than May 14, 1999 to any one of:

- Keith R. Spencer, 5005 Whitemud Road, Edmonton, AB, T6H 5L2
- Charles J.G. Verge, P.O. Box 2788, Station D, Ottawa, ON, K1P 5W8
- Harry Sutherland, P.O. Box 100, 1 First Canadian Place, Toronto, ON, M5X 1B3
- National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1

Le membre sous-signé de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada désigne Keith R. Spencer d'Edmonton, Alberta, ou au défaut, Charles J.G. Verge d'Ottawa, Ontario, ou au défaut, Harry Sutherland de Toronto, Ontario pour agir par procuration pour le (la) sous-signé(e) en assistant et en agissant pour le (la) sous-signé(e) à l'assemblée générale annuelle de la Société qui se tiendra à Hamilton, Ontario à 10 heures, samedi le 29 mai, 1999 sur tous les items qui seront légalement présentés à la dite assemblée, ou à tout ajournement de celle-ci, le (la) sous-signé(e) ratifiant et confirmant tout ce que la procuration à la droit de faire en vertue de celle-ci. Le personne agissant par procuration votera:

Pour approuver l'élection des huit (8) directeurs suivants, la candidatute de chacun d'entre eux ayant été légalement faite selon les règlements de la Société, et ayant approuvé par le Comité de nominations, pour un terme de deux (2) ans se terminant à l'assemblée générale de 2001:

BRISSE, Francois	Beaconsfield, QC
IRESON, Raymond W.	Roxboro, QC
KEENLYSIDE, John	Vancouver, BC
LAFLEUR, Père J.C.	St. Augustin, QC
NIXON, J. Edward	Toronto, ON
SODERO, Elizabeth	Halifax, NS
SUTHERLAND, Harry	Toronto, ON
TRIGGLE, Ann	Clarence, NY (USA)

Pour désigner de nouveau la firme de Messrs Robinson, Lott & Brohman comme vérificateurs de la Société;

Pour approuver les actions des officiers et directeurs depuis la dernière assemblée générale annuelle des membres.

Datée le _____ jour de _____ 1999.

Numéro de membre de La SRPC _____

Signature du membre _____

Postez, au plus tard le 14 mai, 1999 à une des personnes suivantes:

- Keith R. Spencer, 5005, chemin Whitemud, Edmonton, AB T6H 5L2
- Charles J.G. Verge, CP 2788, Succ. 'D', Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8
- Harry Sutherland, CP 100, 1 First Canadian Place, Toronto, ON M5X 1B3
- Bureau national, CP 929, Succ. 'Q', Toronto, ON M4T 2P1

RPSC Annual Meeting / SRPC le congrès annuel

Please take notice that the Annual Meeting of the Members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada (hereinafter called the "Society") will be held at the Fredericton Inn, Fredericton, New Brunswick, on Saturday, the 29th day of May, 1999, at the hour of 10:00 o'clock in the forenoon (local time) for the purpose of:

Receiving and considering the financial statements of the Society as at December 31, 1998 and the reports of the direc tors and auditors thereon;

The Election of directors and the appointment of auditors;

Considering, and if approved, ratifying, sanctioning and confirming all by-laws, contracts, acts and proceedings of the board of directors of the Society enacted, made, done or taken since the last annual meeting of Members of the Society; and

The transaction of such further and other business as may properly come before the meeting or any adjournment thereof.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1999.

By Order,

H. Sutherland

Secretary

Veuillez noter que le congrès annuel des membres de La Société Royale de Philatélie du Canada (ci-après, la Société) se déroulera au Fredericton Inn, Fredericton, Nouveau-Brunswick, le samedi 29 mai 1999 à 10 heures (heure locale) avec à l'ordre du jour :

Réception et examen des relevés financiers de la Société en date du 31 décembre 1998 et des rapports des directeurs et vérificateurs;

Election des directeurs et nomination des administrateurs;

Étude et, en cas d'approbation, ratification, autorisation et confirmation de tous statuts, contrats, actes et délibérations du Conseil d'administration de la Société qui auront été décrétés, passés, effectués ou arrêtés depuis le dernier congrès annuel des membres de la Société;

Transaction de décisions comparables et d'autres questions devant être traitées avant la réunion ou son ajournement.

Fait le 1er mars 1999.

Par l'ordre du Conseil,

H. Sutherland

Secrétaire

Nomination of Directors / La nomination des directeurs

The following members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada have been nominated to serve as Directors for a two year period, from 1999 to 2001. Nominees are listed in alphabetical order.

In compliance with the by-laws of the Society, short biographies of the nominees are included. A proxy form is included in the centre insert of this issue for the use of those unable to attend the Annual General Meeting.

Les membres suivants de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada sont présentés pour élection comme directeurs, pour un terme de deux ans, de 1999 à 2001. Les candidats sont présentés par ordre alphabétique.

Selon les règlements de la Société, une biographie pour chaque candidat est ci-inclus. Une procuration ce trouve à la double page détachable, pour tous ceux qui ne pourront pas attendre l'assemblée générale annuelle de la Société.

François Brisse



François Brisse

François Brisse, né à Paris (France) en 1935, a résidé à Bordeaux jusqu'à l'age de 20 ans. Il a entrepris ses études universitaires à l'Université de Bordeaux et y a obtenu le diplôme d'ingénieur chimiste. En 1962, ayant émigré au Canada, à Halifax, il y a obtenu un doctorat en chimie de Dalhousie University. Il est présentement professeur titulaire de chimie à l'Université de Montréal. Il a épousé Seana Hanrahan, une belle haligonienne, et ont eu deux enfants.

François Brisse collectionne les timbres depuis l'age de 10 ans. Ses domaines d'intérêts comprennent: l'histoire postale du Canada, de France et de Grande-Bretagne, ainsi que les collections thématiques sur la chimie, les minéraux, les ballons, les terres polaires et les émissions conjointes.

En 1984 il a organisé une exposition sur *La chimie et la philatélie* dans le cadre d'un congrès de chimie à Montréal. Il était responsable des publications de l'exposition CANADA 84. Il a été rédacteur en chef de la revue Philatélie Québec de 1987 à fin 1993. Il est membre du Club philatélique du Lakeshore, de la *Royal Philatelic Society of Canada,* de l'Académie québécoise d'études philatéliques, de la Société française de philatélie polaire et de Philagem International.

Il a rédigé la section *Balloon Mail* du volume *The Air Mails of Canada and Newfoundland* édité par l'*American Air Mail Society* en 1997. Son plus récent travail de recherche porte sur la rédaction d'un volume sur les oblitérations illustrées du Canada.



Raymond W. Ireson

Raymond W. Ireson

Born in Lancashire, England, in 1929, Raymond and his family

(wife and three children) became Canadian citizens in 1978. After his retirement from a 42 year career with the Royal Bank of Canada, during which time he saw service in Peru, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Cuba, Colombia, Montréal, and Coral Gables (Florida), he returned to Montréal in 1987 and resumed his former active role with the Lakeshore Stamp Club in Pointe-Claire, Québec.

He was the Exhibition Chairman of the Royal's 1991 Annual Show, hosted by the Lakeshore Stamp Club. His collecting interests centre on the countries in which he has lived, e.g. Great Britain, Jamaica, Colombia; and thematics. His thematic exhibit, *The Panama Canal Story,* in various stages of development, has received the Grand Award in three Canadian national exhibitions. He has also exhibited successfully on the international scene. His first venture into philatelic writing, "The Development of Aviation and Airmail Services in Colombia", published in *The Canadian Philatelist,* earned him the Geldert Medal in 1995. He is currently a regular contributor to the Society's journal under a nom de plume.

An active member of various philatelic societies and specialty groups; he joined the RPSC in November 1977 and is currently the Society's Chapter Liaison Officer. He is also an accredited judge at the Regional level.

John Keenlyside



John Keenlyside

John Keenlyside is a native of Vancouver, graduating from U.B.C. in economics and political science. Following a 10 year career with a national investment firm, he founded his own investment counselling business in 1973 which today serves a clientele including pension funds, charitable organizations and individual clients.

Mr. Keenlyside is active on a number of community organizations: for many years as an international advisor to the Canadian Red Cross and currently is chair of Simon Fraser University Friends of the Library. He is an active member of numerous philatelic and historical societies, is a director of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and an accredited national philatelic judge.

Collecting interests include 19th century Canadian postal history and colonial British Columbia books and documents.

Mr. Keenlyside frequently gives lectures and slide presentations on historical stories developed from his collections. "A Victorian Romance" involved extensive research into 19th century love letter correspondence in the Canadian Maritimes. Using a few clues on the postmarked envelopes, the story was developed to a fascinating conclusion.

Père Jean-Claude Lafleur

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



Père Jean-Claude Lafleur

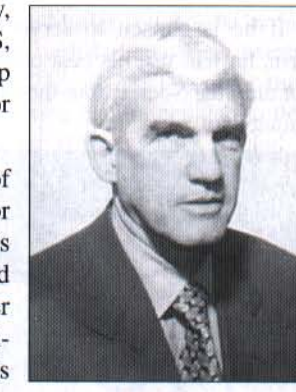
Membre de plusieurs sociétés philatéliques, il est accrédité comme juge international. Il fut commissaire et juge pour CANADA 92. Il est responsable actuel des juges à la fédération Québécoise de philatélie.

Il est l'auteur de plusieurs articles sur ce type de philatélie et donne des stages à travers la vrai thématique. Prêtre depuis 29 ans, la philatélie est pour lui presque un deuxième sacerdoce, car il y voit un chemin de fraternité, de beauté, de regard sur le monde, de partage et de don de soi à la jeunesse.

J.E. (Ted) Nixon

Ted Nixon is an active collector and exhibitor of Canadian stamps and postal history.

His current specific areas of interest are the 1870 Small Queen Issue and the World War II period. He is a member of the Philatelic Specialists Society, Postal History Society, BNAPS, CPS of GB, and Toronto Stamp Collectors Club. He is a director of the V.G. Greene Foundation.



J.E. Nixon

He was Exhibits Chairman of CAPEX '96, and similarly for Stampex in previous years. He is an actuary, by profession, and employed by William M. Mercer Limited as a pension plan consultant. He lives in Toronto and is married, with a son and daughter.

Elizabeth Sodero

Born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, grew up in Sydney, Nova Scotia. Graduate of University of King's College and of Dalhousie University. Taught school in Port Williams and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. Married to T. Peter Sodero, QC. Two daughters, Jane and Stephanie.



Elizabeth Sodero

Volunteer Work: Past President of the Halifax Early Childhood School, member of the Nova Scotia Prince Edward Scholarship Committee, classroom and school library projects over many years as well as the diverse causes one volunteers for, or is volunteered for, in one's community.

Main philatelic interests: Admiral Issue, Nova Scotia Postal History, 19th century Transatlantic. Eclectic minor interests include mourning covers and 'small' covers.

Philatelic participation: Began stamp collecting as a child, (member #22496 of Doug Patrick's CBC Stamp Club!). After the usual hiatus caused by family life joined the Nova Scotia Stamp Club in 1986. Joined the RPSC in 1988. Served the Nova Scotia Stamp Club as Director, Secretary, Treasurer. Edited the Nova Scotia Stamp Club Newsletter for 10 years. Member of the Nova Scotia Postal History Study Group, the British Collectors of Nova Scotia and the Friends of Philately. Exhibits regularly at the local level.

Harry Sutherland

Harry Sutherland has been a director of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada for many years and is standing yet again for election for another term. He has acted as a Board Secretary and a Director of International Affairs.

If he is chosen to serve for another term, he will use his best efforts to serve not only the Society, but the interest of all philatelists.



Harry Sutherland

Ann M. Triggle

Living on the Canadian/American border, Ann Triggle has had the opportunity to be involved in the philately of both countries at all levels. She is an active member or officer of a number of philatelic organizations both in North America and in Great Britain, and is an accredited philatelic judge at all levels.

Her diverse collecting interests include postal histories of Wales, Great Britain, Western New York State, Newfoundland, Muscat and the Middle East; thematics of Fish and Coal; postal stationery of British Guiana; Argentinian revenues; with traditional collections of Great Britain, Canada and India.

For the last two years she has held a Director's position on the Board of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and also a similar position for the American Philatelic Society. This unusual circumstance has allowed her the unique opportunity to serve both Societies as its liaison to the other. It is her wish to continue this philatelic interaction should she be successful in her bid for re-election to the RPSC Board. ✤



Ann M. Triggle

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by Hans Reiche

The recent 46 cents coils have been found on three different papers. One looks like a hibright, another one is less bright and the last one closer to non-bright. What is of interest is that the wrappers for these coils match the stamps. Maybe the same paper was used for the wrappers as was for the coil stamps. Any previous wrappers on other coils appear to make use of non stamp paper.

The question of papers was discussed with a former member of the Paper Research Institute. Many of the recent Canadian stamps have been found on various papers, some that have been classified as hibright, medium bright, yellowish and other classifications. Considering the raw materials used, one must consider what contributes to these various papers and their reflection under UV. Raw materials may include fibres from plants, additives, strengtheners, dyes and other textile remnants. They may include whitener. Therefore stamps found on hibright or even yellowish papers or any other varieties, may not necessarily represent new paper varieties at all but rather chemical changes due to the influence of the printing colour or dye used including the drying. The influence of such paper ingredients, even under a UV light may make it hard to determine the actual colour. Therefore, a little more care may have to be exercised when classifying papers of recent Canadian stamps.

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Canada

Plate Layout Guides on Recent Issues

Look at the Internet and you will find announcements by the post office of new stamps that are to be issued. Manufacturing procedures are regarded by the printing companies as private and so the complete plate layout with all their various guides and marks that assist the printers are cut off prior to the release of the sheets. The Internet, however, shows some of the new stamps with all their manufacturing guides. It appears that the sheets have been scanned by the printers for release to the Internet prior to trimming them. This information is of interest to collectors helping them to better understand certain features they may find on the purchased stamp sheets. An accidental paper fold may sometimes show such features.

Lathework on the Admirals – Precancelled

The appearance of a single 10 cents bistre with lathework and precancelled by Toronto brings up the question of the rarity of these 10 cents latheworks. This precancelled stamp is the only one reported so far and other latheworks not precancelled are rare indeed. Why is this so? Both Marler and Reiche in their handbooks list the 10 cents bistre with lathework as coming from two plates. These are Plates 21 and 22. The other three plates do not have lathework. Auction catalogues and collections indicate that upper plate material from Plates 21 and 22 are not scarce and most specialized collections have copies.

The total number of 10 cents that were received by the post office is stated as 89,713,000. Although Marler displays a table that shows a total of 485,208 impressions. This he writes is far above the number received by the post office. If one deducts from this the printings that obviously belong to the 10 cents blue not the bistre, the number is still far above the 89,713,000 stamps.

It is also interesting that the list shows only Plate 21 not Plate 22 being printed. This is of course not true. What then were the quantities of the first two plates for the 10 cents bistre? The figure given by the Bank Note Co. for the Plate 21 is 40,781 impressions. Since two plates were run at the same time, not just one, this figure probably represents the impressions for Plates 21 and 22. If this is true, then a total of 16,312,400 stamps were printed from these two plates. Therefore a total of 20,390 lathework panes must have existed.

Comparing this to the rare 50 cents Plate 3 with latheworks, only about 2,357,650 stamps were printed. This means that only 5,894 impressions came from this Plate 3, or 11,788 lathework panes could have existed. This enormous difference between the 10 cents and the 50 cents possible lathework panes is interesting. It certainly does not explain why the 10 cents is so rare. Since all the reported 10 cents latheworks account for just a handful, the find of the precancelled one would maybe indicate that practically all bottom panes, LL and LR, were precancelled and only very few were not.

Lathework on precancelled stamps were usually torn off by the users and these were certainly not philatically inspired. Unless some other explanation can be found, this may have to be the theory.

Some Nova Scotia Postal and Social History

By A.M. Clark

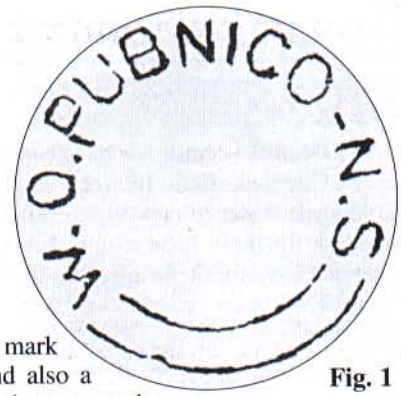


Fig. 1

Pubnico, in southwestern Nova Scotia, is the oldest region in Nova Scotia still Acadian, having been settled in 1653. Today it is composed of seven villages along both sides of Pubnico Harbour, a sea inlet seven miles long.

According to L.B. MacPherson[1] a post office called "Pubnico Head of Harbour" was opened sometime before 1850 at which date the name was changed to "Pubnico Harbour", in 1900 to "Pubnico Head" and finally in 1918 to "Pubnico" which continues to this date. However, in January 1851, a hand stamp "W. O. Pubnico N.S." was proofed in London and was in use from February 11, 1851 until July 21, 1853, when it was withdrawn and reissued March 28, 1855, and was in use until 1856. (Fig. 1)[2]

Way offices were places where mail could be left either for the mail coach to pick up and formally placed in the ongoing mail at the next post office or could be picked up by the recipient. In Nova Scotia there were 103 way offices in 1851 and 246 in 1855[3] but Pubnico was the only one with an official hand stamp designating "W.O.".

Figure 2 shows this mark on a letter from Pubnico to Halifax dated in M. S. 17 August 1855. It was put in the Halifax mail at Barrington on Aug. 21 as indicated by a postmark on the reverse, in red, "Barrington, N.S. AU 21 1855." There is an oval Halifax receiver mark dated AU 24 1855, and also a very faint Halifax tombstone mark. The letter is rated "3" in black M. S.



This letter to the Receiver General was written by Simon d'Entremont. He had been born in West Pubnico on 28 Nov. 1788, in a house which is still occupied by his descendants. An interesting note on this is that all the roof timbers are numbered in carved Roman numerals, indicating the roof structure was built on the ground and then reassembled on the building.

Simon was the second son of a Benoit d'Entremont and married first an Elizabeth Larkin of East Pubnico on 30 July 1810. She had a total of nine pregnancies (of which six were sons) until she died in childbirth on 16 Feb. 1830. He remarried Elizabeth Theriault of Meteghan (another Acadian community on the Nova Scotia south shore of the Bay of Fundy). They had a further nine children. A total of 12 out of 18 of these children survived.

In Simon's childhood there were no formal schools but before his death he could speak and read French, English, Latin and Indian (M'ik Maq).

He was a farmer and fisherman and in 1836 he was elected to the Provincial Parliament of Nova Scotia as the first French Acadian M.P.P. and in 1838 became the first French Magistrate in Nova Scotia. New M.P.P.s had to take what was known as "The Big Oath" of Allegiance to the Crown. "The Big Oath" was not only one of loyalty to the British Crown, but also to the Protestant faith which no good Catholic Acadian could swear.

This he refused to do saying in effect "that he would sooner swallow a dogfish by its tail." Soon after this the Big Oath was abolished. He remained an M.P.P. until 1840.

He also became the first French Collector of Customs in Nova Scotia. He died at the age of 98 years on 6 Sept. 1886. He was buried in the Middle East Pubnico Cemetery. In 1967 a modern grave marker was erected at his grave.

References

(1) L.B. MacPherson – Nova Scotia Postal History Post Offices 1754-1981 (1962) P. 126.

(2) By permission Dr. J.J. Macdonald, – The Nova Scotia Post (1985) P. 164.

(3) Jeffcot, Greene and Young – The Postal History of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (1964) P. 376.

(4) The information regarding Simon d'Entremont was obtained from his obituary notice in *The Yarmouth Herald* of Sept. 15, 1886 (Courtesy of The Archives of Yarmouth County Museum) and by personal information from Mme. Roseline Leblanc of West Pubnico.

Vignettes of Early British North American Postal History

by J.C. Arnell, FRPSC

Cross Border Letters – Newfoundland to New York

In the middle of the 19th century, the only regular mail service Newfoundland had with the outside world was that provided by the Halifax-St. John's Cunard mailboats, which operated in conjunction with the Cunard transatlantic steamers – fortnightly in summer and monthly in winter. Apart from this, communication with mainland North America was an opportunistic matter of taking advantage of any vessel about to sail in that direction.

The letter shown here is an interesting example of this. It was a business letter dated September 5, 1851. It was a short letter, which read:

"We had this pleasure on 27…via Halifax enclosing a/c Sales of Tea also Exchange for One hundred Pounds Stg. We avail ourselves of this Opportunity for Boston to forward Seconds of same no change in our Market since our last."

As shown at lower left of the letter, the opportunity was the George Washington for Boston. This was a 1,534-ton vessel built that year for Williams & Guion, New York, who operated an emigrant line out of that port. She subsequently became part of the fleet of the Boston-Liverpool Train Line of packets in 1854. However, at the time of this letter, the George Washington may well have been on its first voyage to bring new immigrants from Great Britain to the United States.



Whatever the purpose of her voyage was, she obviously put into St. John's for supplies, and possibly repairs, after crossing the Atlantic, and in consequence took on a U.S. Mail on departure. This was landed at Boston on September 16, where the letter was date-stamped, struck with 'SHIP' and '7' to show that it was a ship letter with 7 cents postage due (2 cents ship letter fee + 5 cents inland postage to New York).

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BNAPS – *The Society for Canadian Philately*

The Value of a Stamp

by J.D. Williamson

There have been numerous articles and letters to the editor concerning the declining interest in stamp collecting.

Various conditions have been put forward as causes of this trend. It is probable that all of these conditions are factors in the loss of interest in collecting. Some of these items are commented on below.

The number of different stamps issued

The growing number of stamps issued is rising almost exponentially. The cause of this appears to be the greed of the issuing authorities. Stamps can be a very good source of revenue. This is especially true if the people who buy the stamps can be persuaded not to use the stamps. Postage stamps are issued to show that the postage on the letter bearing the stamp is paid. If the stamp is not put on a letter, the money paid for the stamp is pure gravy to the issuer.

The authorities are not, however, exclusively to blame for this. Those who collect mint stamps are aiding and abetting the issue of more and more stamps. The problem (if you consider a large number of stamps a problem), is further aggravated by the fact that it is easy for dealers to purchase stamps in sheets. It is much easier to take a stamp from a sheet than it is to soak stamps off paper and sort and file the loose stamps.

The dealer does have the disadvantage in that he cannot add a premium to the issued value of the stamps while the post office is still selling them at face value. However, once the stamp is no longer current, a premium can be added to cover his costs. The dealer can also start selling the stamps, while they are still current, out of the country.

Ridiculous catalogue values

The values assigned to stamps in the catalogue are in many cases not realistic. It is a general principle in catalogues that MNH stamps are always worth more than used stamps. This is a point that is open to argument. The argument occurs due to the changing condition of stamp collecting caused by the increasing number of different stamps being issued.

At one time when there were fewer separate stamps issued and the individual stamps were issued in greater numbers, this was no doubt true because most of the stamps in any one issue were used on mail.

If, for example, the stamps available for a collector of a certain stamp were one mint per thousand used, the law of supply and demand would make the one mint stamp more valuable than the many used versions.

Today, many more different stamps are issued and the quantities of each issue is smaller, thus the conditions affecting the value of the stamps have changed. A greater proportion of the issue is retained by collectors and never gets used on mail. Consequently, there are fewer used stamps available for collecting. The problem is further aggravated by the change in distribution methods used by the postal authorities. Since there are a finite number of stamps that will be used each year and a set number of post offices selling stamps, when many stamps are issued it becomes impractical to send several sheets of each stamp issued to all of the post offices.

If several sheets of each stamp were sent to each office they would be inundated to the extent that they could not sell them all. If this occurred the issuing authority would have to reduce the number of issues or destroy a large number of stamps. Neither of these choices is tenable to a profit-making issuing authority so they come up with a special distribution system.

Special "Philatelic" distribution offices are established to sell these issues to collectors and dealers. This results in many issues being more available to collectors than to the general public and thus many of those sold by these outlets never get used on mail.

This shifts the ratio of Mint/Used stamps from the former 1:1,000+ to 1,000+:1. In this case the only sensible pricing would make hard to get used stamps more valuable than the same stamps mint!

(**Editor's Note:** This is an extreme example used to enforce the point.)

The much higher face values of new issues

New issues have a much higher face value due to inflation. This is not a new event as inflation has been going on since money was invented.

However, there are other factors involved. At one time the post office was considered a service. It existed to tie together a country of widely separated people many of whom had emigrated from other parts of the country or from overseas. Governments that had encouraged both settling and immigration had to provide a way for these people to keep in touch with distant relatives. There was even a need, due to poor transportation systems, and lack of telephones for people in the same city to write letters to others in the same city.

With these conditions the government subsidized the post office. Now with the conditions stabilized the government takes the view 'user pay' and has removed the subsidies and increased the charges to users so it can make a profit.

Shrinking usable income

This is not quite what it seems. It is not so much that usable income has shrunk, it is the cost of the hobby has increased. The cost of stamps has increased partly due to inflation, and partly due to the change to 'user pay'. Another factor in the cost of the hobby is the large number of new issues that a collector requires to complete his collection. Now even a large disposable income will not keep up with the rising cost of collecting!

The shrinking number of collectors

The number of collectors is shrinking for all the above reasons: a) the number of stamps being issued at greater face value; b) the increasing difficulty to obtain good copies of used stamps of all issues; c) competing forms of collecting, after all what is the difference in collecting mint stamps than collecting any other item that is manufactured solely for collecting? In the past most collectors started collecting used stamps most of which were readily available at low or no cost. This encouraged children and those with low incomes to get into an interesting hobby.

Now it is harder to get some used stamps than to get the same stamp mint.

Collecting mint has a higher and ever rising cost and does not create the same interest in collecting something that has done its job. There is very little difference to a newcomer to the hobby between collecting a new purchased stamp and collecting any item purchased solely for the purpose of collecting. You are just collecting collectibles.

Minimum (and other) values in catalogues

The minimum value of stamps in catalogues is basically a price for a minimum purchase. It is based on the idea that for a dealer to find and get out a single stamp is more trouble than getting out all the stamps in a set. Many collectors take the values in a catalogue as a guide rather than a true value. The catalogue value is the seller's opinion of the value of his merchandise. Another seller, who may have hundreds of copies of a certain stamp, would value the item at considerably less.

There are many considerations that must be taken when looking at value. If you look at a stamp that was valued at $1 when purchased 30 or 40 years ago, what is its value today? Many catalogues will show the stamp as still having the same value today. Yet the value of the dollar has changed considerably over this period. Some people say collecting stamps is good investment, but is it? Which is worth more: a $100 invested in stocks or in stamps for 20 years? (**Editor's Note:** Many may have a different view, let's hear it.)

Stamps from small islands or countries

The problem of small countries issuing many stamps as a money making project was an example that has been followed by many large countries including Canada and U.S.A. However, the system would not have been so successful if collectors had eagerly snapped them up. You as a collector cannot complain because suppliers are giving too much of what once was considered desirable.

The same answers can be made to similar complaints about the choice of subjects postal administrations chose to con collectors.

Gouging by unnecessary issues, long sets, inappropriate subjects

You don't have to collect undesirable items. In fact, if you change the description of the stamp from collectible to desirable you will see how the complaints become ridiculous. All stamps issued are not desirable or collectible and a collector must make the decision as to what to collect.

To be a worldwide collector you don't have to collect every stamp that was ever issued. If you compare our hobby with other forms of collecting you will see that other forms of collectors collect the best, not an example of everything. If you don't like some stamps don't collect them – you don't have to have one of every stamp that has been issued. Not many collectors of Canada have a copy of the 12d black. If you can live without a stamp you can't afford, you can live without a stamp you can't stand!

At one time some philatelic organizations gave certain stamps a black blot and would not allow that stamp to be exhibited. If organizations can do this, so can individual collectors; in fact it may be better that individuals make the selection. A stamp exhibit could be titled "A collection of the better stamps of..." Remember: the collector is the final judge of what should be collected.

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Courrier en Autochenille à Travers le Sahara

Par Grégoire Teyssier

Au lendemain de la Première Guerre mondiale, les échanges entre les possessions françaises de l'Algérie et de l'Afrique occidentale française s'effectuaient par les méharis, seuls aptent à traverser l'immensité du Sahara.

Le célèbre industriel français, André Citroën, dont les industries ont été très impliquées durant la Première Guerre décida de préparer et de réaliser une opération audacieuse pour l'époque, qui ne manquerait pas de lui assurer une publicité certaine: Relier par autochenilles Citroën, l'Algérie et le bassin du Niger, en traversant du nord au sud, le Sahara.



L'oblitération spécialement réalisée pour l'expédition

Malgré l'emploi de ce véhicule alors révolutionnaire qu'est l'autochenille, l'entreprise semblait un peu plus hasardeuse et faisait dire à plusieurs commentateurs de l'époque qu'elle était tout à fait utopique et presqu'à coup sûr, condamnée à l'échec.

L'expédition

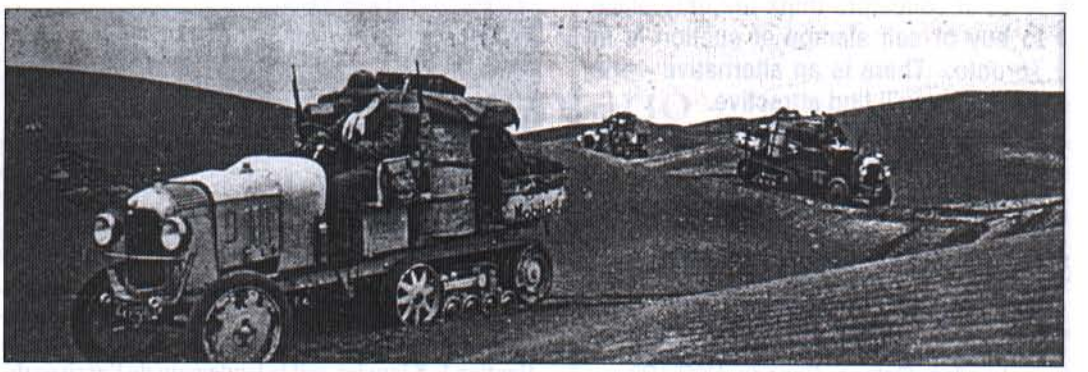
Citroën désigna comme chefs de l'expédition, Georges-Marie Haardt et Louis Audoin-Dubreuil. En décembre 1922, les véhicules partaient d'Alger et rejoignaient sans difficulté Touggourt, dans le Sud-Constantinois. L'expédition quittait Touggourt le 17 décembre, et atteignait Tombouctou trois semaines après, soit le 7 janvier 1923, après avoir traversé le Tidikelt et le Tenezrout. Elle fut un succès. Mais, comme si cela n'était pas assez, le chef de l'expédition, George-Marie Haardt décida de tenter l'aventure en sens inverse. Les véhicules quittèrent alors Tombouctou le 10 février 1923 et par un autre itinéraire, relièrent Touggourt où ils arrivèrent le 6 mars, après être passées par le Hoggar. Ce succès démontrait la suprématie des véhicules et de la mécanique Citroën, et surtout, la possibilité d'établir un lien régulier à travers le désert. Cette expédition permit aussi d'ouvrir la voie à de nouvelles expéditions dans ce coin perdu du monde et de créer des services automobiles réguliers sahariens et transsahariens qui ont fonctionné jusqu'aux années 1950. Mais les services postaux aériens les ont peu-à-peu remplacé. Aujourd'hui, le Hoggar et toute cette région désertique sont le lieu de rallyes automobiles bien connus (Le Paris-Dakar).

Le chemin parcouru était, on s'en doute, semé d'embuches. Audoin Dubreuil, l'adjoint du chef de la mission tenait un carnet de route. Voici un extrait de son récit pittoresque:



L'itinéraire suivi par les autochenilles de Touggourt à Tombouctou. Illustration tiré de L'Illustration, 28 octobre 1922, p. 419. (Biblio. Université Laval)

"L'après midi, nous avions traversé Foggaret-es-Zoua, seul petit village que nous ayons rencontré pendant la longue étape de 800 kilomètres parcourue depuis Ouargla. Nous fûmes reçu par le calif Mohammed, un digne et brave vieillard [...]. Nous avions quitté Foggaret au milieu des cris et de la joie générale. L'automobile y était inconnue. Aucune voiture, avant les nôtres, n'était passée par cet itinéraire de dunes et de sable. Le soir, j'avais rencontré un petit groupe de méharistes qui remontaient vers le nord. Partis depuis un mois de Djanet, un des derniers postes français du Sahara aux confins du Sud-Ouest de la Tripolitaine, ils allaient à travers le désert. Ils avaient encore 1,500 kilomètres à faire avant



Le convoi des autochenilles Citroën dans les dunes du désert, près de Hassi Inifel. (L'Illustration, 23 décembre 1922).

d'arriver à Biskra [...]. Nos voitures marchaient très espacées et semblaient des points noirs dans l'immense étendue que les derniers rayons du soir teintaient par endroits de rose et de rouge..."

Le courrier de l'expédition

Du courrier fut transporté dans les deux sens par l'expédition, en autochenilles. Durant le trajet aller, la plupart du courrier régulier affranchi à 25 centimes (lettre simple) fut oblitéré d'un cachet spécial d'un diamètre de 25 mm avec légende: POSTE TRANSSAHARIENNE AUTOMOBILE. La date sur une ligne, du 17 décembre 1922 est celle du départ de l'expédition de Touggourt. Bien entendu, la plupart du courrier était de nature philatélique.

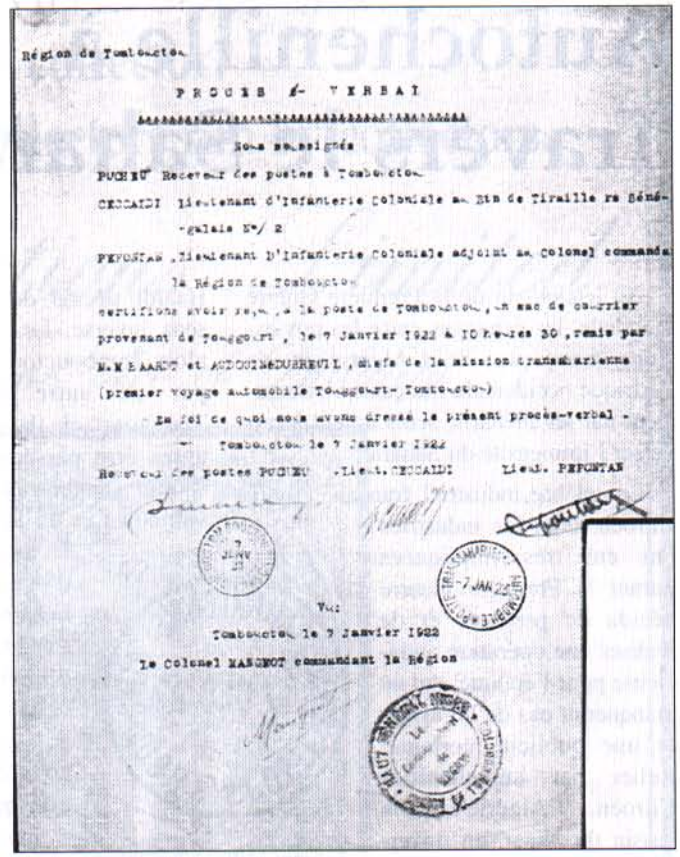
Combien de lettres ont été transportées?

Selon le procès verbal signé par le receveur des postes de Tombouctou, le 7 janvier 1923, il semble qu'un seul sac de courrier ait été transporté lors du voyage aller. On peut donc supposer que seulement quelques centaines de lettres ont ainsi été transportées, du moins dans le sens aller.

L'oblitération spéciale n'a pas été utilisée sur le courrier transporté par l'expédition lors du retour. Et il semble que très peu de courrier de nature philatélique ait été transporté. Les lettres ainsi transportées ont fait le chemin en 30 jours. L'acheminement a donc été quelque peu plus court que par le trajet régulier qui transitait alors jusqu'à la côte atlantique pour être acheminé par voie maritime jusqu'à Bordeaux ou Marseille.

Ce raid n'était que le premier d'une série. En effet, André Citroën fut aussi impliqué dans les célèbres expéditions de la Croisière Noire qui relia Colomb-Béchard (Sud-Oranais) au Tchad, et de la Croisière Jaune, de Beyrouth à Pékin à travers l'Himalaya où d'ailleurs Georges-Marie Haardt trouva la mort. Du courrier a sûrement dû être transporté lors de ces deux expéditions, mais je n'en ai jamais rencontré.

Bibliographie: La traversée du Sahara en automobile, L'Illustration, # 4156, 28 octobre 1922, p. 419-423. Henri Tristant, Le premier courrier de la poste transsaharienne automobile, Le Monde des Philatélistes, mars 1973, p. 58. Collection de l'auteur.



Région de Tombouctou

PROCES - VERBAL

Nous soussignés

FUCHEU Receveur des postes à Tombouctou

CECCALDI lieutenant d'Infanterie coloniale au 6ème de Tirailleurs Sénégalais N° 2

PEYONTAN lieutenant d'Infanterie coloniale adjoint au colonel commandant la Région de Tombouctou

certifions avoir reçu, à la poste de Tombouctou, un sac de courrier provenant de Touggourt, le 7 Janvier 1923 à 10 heures 30, remis par M.M HAARDT et AUDOUIN-DUBREUIL, chefs de la mission transsaharienne (premier voyage automobile Touggourt-Tombouctou)

En foi de quoi nous avons dressé le présent procès-verbal -

- Tombouctou le 7 Janvier 1923

Receveur des postes FUCHEU -Lieut. CECCALDI Lieut. PEYONTAN

Vu:
Tombouctou, le 7 Janvier 1923
Le Colonel MASSENOT commandant la Région

Le procès verbal "...Certifions avoir reçu, à la poste de Tombouctou, un sac de courrier provenant de Touggourt, le 7 janvier 1923 à 10h30, remis par M.M. Haardt et Audouin Dubreuil, chefs de la mission transsaharienne (premier voyage Touggourt-Tombouctou)"



Par la Mission automobile Transsaharienne de Touggourt à Tombouctou.

R N° 545

Monsieur

Procureur de la République

à DOUALA.

CAMEROUN.

Lettre recommandée transportée lors de l'expédition aller, postée de Paris (rue Cujas), le 8 décembre 1922 pour Daoula (Cameroun). Puisque non postée de Touggourt, elle n'est pas revêtue du cachet spécial de l'expédition. Elle arrive à destination le 8 janvier, soit le lendemain de l'arrivée de l'expédition à Tombouctou. La lettre comporte la mention: Par Mission automobile Transsaharienne de Touggourt à Tombouctou. Collection de l'auteur

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BRITISH...

continued from page 65

The postal authorities in London granted him an annual salary of £2,500 although his successors were to receive only £1,500. Before making major decisions Stayner usually sought the advise of others. Chief among these was James Scott Howard who was appointed postmaster of York on July 2, 1828 and had been with the post office since 1820. Another was William Machin Stairs, (1789-1865), a cousin of Stayner's. A Halifax banker and politician, Stairs was the youngest son of Joanna Stayner and John Stairs.

Disappointed with the many complaints against the post office as well as against him personally Stayner retired on April 5, 1851. He settled in Toronto becoming a Director of the Bank of Upper Canada.

In 1860 he was appointed the bank's vice-president. Thomas Stayner died in Toronto on June 23, 1868.

(Part II of The British Post Office in British North America, will appear in the May-June issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.).

Coming Events / Calendrier

To have your event listed in this section of *The Canadian Philatelist*, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1. Details may be faxed to (416) 979-1144 or e-mail to rpsc@interlog.com. Information will not be accepted by telephone. **THIS IS A FREE SERVICE OF THE RPSC.**

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REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

MARCH 20, 1999: The Oxford Philatelic Society is sponsoring the 50th Annual OXPEX stamp exhibition and the 19th Annual OTEX Ontario Topical Stamp Exhibition on March 20, 1999. There will be 16 dealers, youth area, prize draws, competitive exhibits, judges critique, Canada Post counter & refreshments. The exhibition will be at John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Dr., (Hwy. 401 & 59 N.) in Woodstock, ON. From 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission and parking.

MARCH 27-28, 1999: The 56th Annual Exhibition and Bourse of the North Toronto Stamp Club. Stamp Show and sale at the Civic Garden Centre - Edwards Gardens at 777 Lawrence Ave. E. at Leslie St., North York, ON. Ample free parking, free admission. Competitive exhibits, over 22 dealers, sales circuit, refreshments, wheelchair access. Hours: Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Call Ben Marier at (416) 492-9311.

MARCH 27-28, 1999: The Near North Stamp Show sponsored by the North Bay & District Stamp Club will be held at the Voyageur Inn, 123 Delaware from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Saturday and 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday. Free admission, parking, lunch counter, 15 dealers, exhibits stamps & postal history, youth booth, wheelchair accessible and door prizes, limited special show cachets designed by internationally syndicated cartoonist Lynn Johnston available. Call (705) 495-3134 or contact, John Beddows, Box 21077, 1950 Algonquin, North Bay, ON, P1B 9N8, fax (705) 495-3134. Cost for the two day show is $70 for a 12 foot table for two days. The Voyageur Inn has rooms at $49 a single, $59 a double for Saturday night; $39 a single, $49 a double for Sunday night. Reservations 1-800-461-9531.

APRIL 17, 1999: Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society presents their annual stamp exhibition at Community Christian Reformed Church at 1275 Bleams Rd. R.R. #2, Kitchener, ON. Exhibition, 20 dealer bourse, draws, youth activities, free admission. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information call Betty Martin, (519) 578-7782.

APRIL 17, 1999: Stamp collecting has been called the "King of Hobbies" and the "Hobby of Kings". Philately still reigns as the world's most popular hobby. In efforts to promote our hobby, the Kawartha Philatelic Society presents a Stamp Show each year. KAPEX '99 is our 43rd consecutive annual show, at the Peterborough Christian Fellowship Hall at 300 Milroy Dr. from of 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

MAY 1, 1999: Saugeen Stamp Club will hold their First Annual Show at the Legion Hall in Hanover, ON. Hours are 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., admission is free. New club holding first ever show. For information write PO Box 11, Clifford, ON, N0G 1M0 or call Jim Measures at (519) 327-8265 or John Cortan, (519) 395-5817.

MAY 22-23, 1999: Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada. NOVAPEX '99, the premier annual Atlantic Provinces stamp event. Presented by the Nova Scotia Stamp Club in collaboration with Seaside Book & Stamp. Hours 9a.m.- 3 p.m. Saturday and Sunday, free admission and parking. Held at the Dartmouth Sportsplex, 110 Wyse Road (beside the MacDonald Bridge to Halifax). Contact: Seaside Book & Stamp, 5670 Spring Garden Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 1H6, Canada (902) 423-8254 or fax (902) 423-6731, http://fox.nstn.ca/~gtucker/ or e-mail: gtucker@fox.nstn.ca

MAY 21-23, 1999: On the occasion of its 70th Anniversary, Société Philatélique de Québec invites you to "Le Salon des Philatélistes 1999". A dealer bourse, a provincial and local class exhibition and seminars will highlight this gathering. A special feature is the possibility to trade material on the floor with our 100+ members. The entry is free. The exhibition will take place at St. Rodrigue Church, 4760 1st Ave., Charlesbourg (near the 1st Ave. exit on "Boulevard de la Capitale" highway). Enjoy our large (and free!) parking lot. May is a beautiful month to discover or "rediscover" beautiful Quebec City, its restaurants and European atmosphere and our show is a great occasion to make new friends... You might also choose to spend two great philatelic weekends and visit both Quebec City and ROYAL *1999* ROYALE in Fredericton! Fredericton is only 375 miles from Quebec and the scenery on the Lower St. Lawrence is simply gorgeous!

MAI 21-23, 1999: C'est avec fierté que la Société philatélique de Québec soulignera ses 70 ans d'existence et fournira à tous les philatélistes de la région, de la province de d'ailleurs, l'occasion d'échanger leurs surplus philatéliques dans le cadre d'une exposition d'envergure provinciale. Vous êtes invités à venir nous rencontrer les 21, 22 et 23 mai, 1999 au sous-sol de l'Église St-Rodrigue, 4760, 1ère avenue à Charlesbourg. A cette occasion tous nos membres apporteront avec eux leur matériel à échanger et ils espèrent l'échanger contre des pièces philatéliques que leurs distingués collègues de l'extérieur ont en surplus. Enfin, l'exposition regroupera un certain nombre d'exhibits, de marchands et autres activités réservées aux jeunes et moins jeunes. Notre invitation s'adresse également aux membres de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada qui seront enroute vers Frédéricton pour ROYAL *1999* ROYALE le 28 mai 1999.

MAY 30, 1999: Owen Sound Stamp Show and Bourse in the Harry Lumley Bayshore Community Centre, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Exhibits, door prizes, buy, sell and trade stamps and philatelic material. Free admission and free parking. For more information call Bob Watson, (519) 376-1270 or Bob Pike, (519) 371-8821.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1999: Milton Stamp Fair, at the Milton Seniors Activity Centre, 500 Childs Dr., Milton, ON, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. For more information call (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076, e-mail: alman@globalserve.net

OCTOBER 23, 1999: Brantford Stamp Club annual exhibition and bourse at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St., Brantford, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and parking, 13 dealers, sales circuit, beginners' booth, exhibits, lunch counter, draws and prizes. For more information contact Show Convenor, Brantford Stamp Club, P.O. Box 25003, West Brant Postal Outlet, 119 Colborne Street West, Brantford, ON, N3T 6K5.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

MARCH 26-28, 1999: Edmonton Spring National & Regional Stamp Show, at Conference Centre, Rooms No. 6, 7 & 15, Europa Boulevard, West Edmonton Mall, Friday 1 to 8 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Seminars and Awards Banquet. Information: (780) 437-1787, (780) 421-4313, or (780) 435-7006.

APRIL 16-18, 1999: LAKESHORE '99, Annual Exhibition of the Lakeshore Stamp Club at the Sarto Desnoyers Community Centre, 1335 Lakeshore, Dorval, QC. Club and invited dealers, club members' bourses, Souvenir Cover Show Cancel, Canada Post Corporation. Hours are Friday 10 a.m. to 7 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For information call (514) 697-5291, e-mail: fsbrisse@colba.net

April 24-25: ORAPEX '99, Ottawa's National Stamp Exhibition, 38th Annual R.A. Stamp Club Exhibition and Bourse at R.A. Centre (Curling Rink), 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON. Hours are Saturday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information write, Public Relations Officer, 16 Harwick Cres., Nepean, ON, K2H 6R1 or call (613) 829-0280, fax (613) 829-7673.

May 28-30: ROYAL * 1999 * ROYALE, annual convention, exhibition and dealers' bourse of The RPSC sponsored by the Fredericton District Stamp Club at the Fredericton Inn, Regent Street at Trans-Canada Hwy., Fredericton, New Brunswick. Hours: Friday 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Information: Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Drive, McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2; Phone: 506-453-1792;

e-mail: rugbyron@nb.sympatico.ca

September 16-18: BNAPEX '99 sponsored by the British North American Philatelic Society in Vernon, BC. Top level exhibits for Society members, spousal activities, planned visits to area wineries, scenic and historical tours, awards' banquet and bourse. For more information: BNAPEX '99 #203-1139 Sutherland Ave., Kelowna, BC, V1Y 5Y2, or call (250) 861-1106 or e-mail: lee@silk.net

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

MARCH 19-24: AUSTRALIA 99, an FIP sponsored World Philatelic Exhibition, limited to Traditional, Postal Stationery, Revenues, and Social Philately, to be held in Melbourne. Commissioner: Mr. Owen White, Box 860, Stn. K, Toronto, ON, M4P 2H2; phone (416) 481-4731; fax (416) 482-4256; e-mail: olwhite@zircon.geology.utoronto.ca

APRIL 27-MAY 4: IBRA '99. World Exhibition under FIP patronage, in Nuremburg, Germany. Commissioner: Maj. R.K. Malott, 16 Harwick Cres., Ottawa, ON, K2H 6R1; (613) 829-0280; fax (613) 829-0280.

JULY 2-11: PHILEX FRANCE 99, World Exhibition with FIP patronage, to be held in Paris, France. Commissioner: Dr. J.J. Danielski, 71 Gennela Sq., Scarborough, ON M1B 5M7; (416) 283-2047. E-mail: be017@freenet.toronto.on.ca. Entry forms now available from Commissioner, entries close June 15, 1999.

AUGUST 21-30: CHINA '99, World Exhibition with FIP patronage, in Beijing, China. Commissioner: W.G. Robinson, 5830 Cartier St., Vancouver, BC, V6M 3A7; (604) 261-1953; fax (604) 261-3459.

2000

MAY 22-28: THE STAMP SHOW 2000, a celebration of philately for the millennium, with FIP patronage, to be held at Earls Court in London. Commissioner: Mr. Clifford R. Guile, P.O. Box 180, Port Hope, ON, L1A 3W3.

MAY 28-JUNE 4: WIPA2000 in Vienna, Austria. Canadian Commissioner: Otto F. Zeman, 702-150 Queen Street South, Kitchener, ON, N2G 4T7.

PHSC

APS Affiliate 67;
PHS Inc. Affiliate 5A;
RPSC Chapter 134

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

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

Membership dues are $15.00 per year, with a one-time admission fee of $1.00. For a membership application form please contact the Secretary, R. F. Narbonne, 216 Mailey Drive, Carleton Place, Ontario, K7C 3X9.

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, on lui transmet de nombreses demandes de philatélistes désireux de trouver des correspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi a t elle décidé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms intéressés d'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 répondant à ces demandes d'échange.

I'm writing to ask whether you have in your society someone who would be interested in exchanging Canadian stamps with Spanish stamps. I compromise myself to send every stamp issued from the moment I get the answer by anyone.

But I would be grateful if you tell me that there is people interested in other kind of exchanges. I'll try to fit. Eduardo Cimiano Prieto, Urb. Las Acacias, No. 7, 4 A, S. Martin del Pino – Peñacastillo, 39011 Santander, Cantabria, Spain.

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

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

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire n'est communiqué au Bureau national, (C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérants seront acceptés comme membres.
* requests address not be published / demande que son adresse ne soit pas publiée.
(M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian / mineur - activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur.

Individual/Individuel

I-26915 Lawrie D. Wilkins
I-26916 Fred J. Robertson
239 Humber Road,
Corner Brook, NF A2H 7H6
I-26917 Richard H.F. Leahy
I-26918 Mark S. Stelmacovich
25 Fulwell Crescent,
North York, ON M3J 1Y4
I-26919 Marjorie Sorrell
I-26920 Yves YC Corbel
223 Joly, Ste. Anne-Des-Plaines,
QC J0N 1H0
I-26921 Roland Jacques
I-26922 Bruce Holmes
5433 Young St., Halifax, NS
B3K 1Z6
I-26923 David J. Schwalbach
10019 Church Road, Utica, NY
13502 USA
I-26924 Danny C. McCoy
I-26925 Stewart K. Hanneman
I-26926 Clifford F. Johnston
343 W 16th Street,
North Vancouver, BC
V7M 1T9
I-26927 Bill Strauss
Box 66, Oilfield Route,
Big Lake, TX 76932 USA
I-26928 Glen E. Culham
I-26929 John R. Clow
378 Village Drive,
Sherwood Park, AB T8A 4N3
I-26930 Mark A.W. Atherton
I-26931 William B. Murray
Azores 895-5, Monterrey, N.L.
64620 Mexico
I-26932 Raymond Picard
I-26933 Terry R. Harris
INTERESTS: Nfld, NS, PEI,
NB, Hong Kong, Revenues,
History, Covers
I-26934 Robert H. Zacharias
808 Polson Avenue,
Winnipeg, MB R2X 1M5
I-26935 Eric D. Hopper
e-mail: hop@gov.nb.ca
INTERESTS: Used stamps
from Ireland, Scandinavia,
Baltics, BNA
I-26937 Barry A. Richmond
Embassy of Montmartre,
310 East 70th Street
New York, NY 10021 USA
I-26938 Douglas R.D. Cameron
I-26939 Peter Rennie
I-26940 Raymond Skrepmer
Box 2226, Fairview, AB
T0H 1L0
I-26941 Paul Hartman
INTERESTS: Canada,
Portugal, Chile

Deceased / Nécrologie

Bird, W. Raymond (I-25869) Salmon Arm, BC
Lambie, John C.S. (I-13924) Yorkton, SK
Pageau, Ferdinand (I-7950) Ottawa, ON
Paterson, James L. (I-8512) Victoria, BC
Resnick, Samuel (I-24947) Netanya 42540, ISRAEL
Robertson, William S. (I-21632) Richmond, BC

Change of Address / Changement d'adresse

Postal History Society (A-134), 7 Beddington Ave., Nepean, ON K2J 3M8
C.F.B. Trenton Stamp Club (C-89), 5 Coulter Cres., Trenton, ON K8V 3E9
Achilles, Harold E. (I-9743) 28801 Greenberry Dr., Laytonsville, MD 20882 USA
Bannister, James Walter (I-13618), 34 Copeland Rd., Brampton, ON L6Y 2S6
Braczek, John R. (I-11500), 66 Fermanagh Ave., Toronto, ON M6R 1M2
Brown, Owen R. (I-12818), 2 Myer Crescent, RR #3, Box E7, Prescott, ON K0E 1T0
Buckner, John M. (L-15752), 5609 NW 97th St., Gainesville, FL 32653 USA
Corbel, Yves YC (I-26920), 223 Joly, Ste. Anne-Des-Plaines, QC J0N 1H0
Covert, Earle (I-9728), 187 West 200 S. Avenue, Raymond, AB T0K 2S0
De Jager, Gary (I-13803), 34205 Larch St., Abbotsford, BC V2S 2P7
Delaney, Hugh P. (I-24844) G.D. Ma-Me-O Beach, AB T0C 1X0
Dicaire, Paul A. (I-7164), 345 Church St., Suite 219, Oakville, ON L6J 7G4
Edward, William G. (I-11278) P.O. Box 699, Freeland, WA 98249 USA
Ellwanger, Jr., F.R. (L-19891) 3710 NE 29th Ave., Lighthouse Point, FL 33064-8416 USA
Galbraith, Ian L. (I-23631), 33022 Township Road 250, Calgary, AB T3Z 1L9
Holmes, Bruce (I-26922), 5433 Young Street, Halifax, NS B3K 1Z6
Lord, Harold G. (I-22548), 2952 Hawk Court, Lafayette, CO 80026 USA
Maslan, Phillip D. (I-19401), 3603 NE 10th Lane, Renton, WA 98056-3562 USA
Pollock, Christina M. (I-23382), P.O. Box 577, New Hampton, NH 03256-0577 USA
Robertson, Fred J. (I-26916), 239 Humber Road, Corner Brook, NF A2H 7H6
Schwalbach, David J. (I-26923), 10019 Church Road, Utica, NY 13502 USA
Smith, Ray F. (I-19265), 3330 River Road West, Delta, BC V4K 3N2
Stelmacovich, Mark S. (I-26918), 25 Fulwell Crescent, North York, ON M3J 1Y4
Vander Gronden, Anton W. (I-24239) 7515 146th Street, Surrey, BC V3S 8T9

AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 163 meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month, September to June at Ajax Public Library, 65 Harwood Ave. S., from 6 to 9 p.m. All new members and visitors are welcome. Address: P.O. Box 107, Ajax, ON, L1S 3C3. For information, contact Sam Calnek, (905) 831-9886.

AMICALE des PHILATÉLISTES de L'OUTAOUAIS

L'APO, chapitre 190 de la SRPC, se réunit tous les jeudi de début septembre é fin avril, de 18h30 é 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 Wednesday of each month (except July and August) at 7:30 p.m. Bilingual and bi-province meetings in Hawkesbury, ON and Lachute, QC. Information: P.-Yves Séguin, 2888 Front Rd., Hawkesbury, ON, K6A 2T4.

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRES" DE BOISBRIAND

Section adulte: Tous les lundis soir de 19h. é 21h. au sous-sol de la Bibliothéque Municipale 901 Grande Allée, Boisbriand. Section junior: Tous les samedis matin de 9h. é 10.30h. débutants. Tous les samedis matin de 10.30h. é 12h. intermédiaires et avancés au chalet du parc Pellerin, 275 rue Pellerin, Boisbriand.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 73 meets 2nd 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 (2-4 p.m.) and 3rd Tuesday year round (7:30-9:30 p.m.) at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Brampton, ON. 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, ON. Doors open at 7 p.m., short business meeting at 8 p.m., 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 p.m .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 p.m. Auctions on third Wednesday of month, 7:30 p.m. 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 for Canadian and USA members is $15 and for all other countries $20. No formal meetings but members meet at the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON, at 7:30 p.m. every Monday except June, July and August. Information: Ron Miyanishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto, ON, M4J 2P3. Tel: (416) 421-5846

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY (CAFIP)

Chapter 76, Jan Bart Judaica Study Group, meets 2nd Wednesday of each month (except July and August), 7 p.m., at Lippa Green Bldg., 4600 Bathurst St., Willowdale, ON. Contact: Joseph Berkovits, 33 - 260 Adelaide St. E., Toronto, ON, M5A 1N1. Tel.: (416) 635-1749.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 205 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of the month, September to May inclusive at 7 p.m. in the Drop-in Centre, Victoria Square, Colborne, ON. All stamp collectors welcome, including Juniors age 10-16 years. Information: Mary Jackson, Box 33, Castleton, ON, K0K 1M0, phone (905) 344-7882.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY- MISSISSAUGA

Chapter 67 meets 2nd and 4th Mondays of every month (except on holidays and in July and August) at 7:30 p.m. 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 p.m. 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 June, 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. Tel.: (416) 425-1541.

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Touring stampers, new members and guests are welcome to visit Edmonton's Chapter 6. Meetings every other Monday, September through June, 6:30 pm, at Archbishop MacDonald High School, south entrance cafeteria, 142 St. and 108 Ave. Correspondence: Edmonton Stamp Club, Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6. Information: Keith Spencer, (403) 437-1787.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

Chapter 154 meets on the 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of the month (4th Wednesday in July and August) at the Teutonia Club, 55 Edinborough, Windsor, ON. Meetings start at 7 p.m., program at 8 p.m. Lots of parking; all visitors are welcome. Information: Essex County Stamp Club, c/o David L. Newman, 1165 Wigle Ave., Windsor, ON, N9C 3M9, (519) 977-5967.

ETOBICOKE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 78 meets at Fairfield Centre, 80 Lothian Way, Etobicoke at 7:30 p.m., 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

Chapter 176 meets 2nd Monday of each month in the Fenelon Falls Community Hall behind the Village Office on Market Street at 7:30 p.m. Visitors always welcome. Information from the President: Margaret Allen, R.R. 1, Fenelon Falls, ON, K0M 1N0.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 148 of The RPSC meets on the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of the month from September to May. Meetings begin at 7:30 p.m.and are held at the Hugh John Fleming Forestry Centre, 1350 Regent St. For further information, please contact Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2 or call (506) 453-1792, or e-mail: rugbyron@nb.sympatico.ca

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR'S CLUB

Chapter 26892 meets 1st Thursday of every month (except July and August) at 7 p.m. at Atlantic Baptist University, 333 Gorge Rd., Moncton, NB.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 32 meets on the 3rd Friday of each month at 7:30 p.m at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programs prevail. Membership $8 per year. Visitors welcome. Information: Don Dundee, 928 Claremont Ave., Victoria, BC, V8Y 1K3, (604) 658-8458.

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on 2nd, 4th and 5th Mondays, September to June except holidays, and 2nd Monday of July, at Bishop Ryan Secondary School, Quigley Road and Albert Street, in east-end Hamilton, ON. Visitors and juniors welcome. Information: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58, meetings 2nd and 4th Tuesdays September through June (excluding 4th Tuesday in December and June). Meetings 7 p.m. 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 at 7 p.m., Dr. Knox Middle School Cafeteria, 1555 Burtch Ave. Visitors welcome. Information: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC, V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB (CHATHAM, ON)

Chapter 7 meets 4th Wednesday of each month (except July, August and December) in the library of John McGregor Secondary School, 300 Cecile,

at 7:30 p.m. Visitors are always welcome. Information from Secretary: Mr. Allan Burk, 43 Sudbury Dr., Chatham, ON N7L 2K1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 49 meets 2nd Monday, September-May and 4th Monday, September-November and January-April, at 7 p.m., Regional Correctional Staff College, 443 Union St. W,. Kingston, (NE of intersection with Sir John A. Macdonald Blvd.). Free parking, wheelchair accessible, visitors always welcome. Information: Past 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 Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Visitors welcome. Information: Betty J. Martin, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square Post Office, Kitchener, ON, N2H 6S9, (519) 578-7782.

LAKEHEAD STAMP CLUB

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

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB - CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE

Chapter 84 meets at Dorval Strathmore United Church, 310 Brookhaven Avenue, Dorval, QC, on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays, September to June at 7 p.m. Visitors and new members are welcome. Information: Oleg Podymow, President, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, PQ, H9R 4N5.

Le chapitre 84 de la SRPC, se réunit tous les jeudi de début septembre à fin juin, à 19h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Dorval Strathmore United Church, 310 avenue Brookhaven, Dorval, QC. Les visiteurs et les nouveaux membres sont toujours les bienvenus. Information: Oleg Podymow, Président, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 57 meets on the 2nd Thursday of the month at 7 p.m. except June, July and August when there are no meetings. Meetings are at the Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. building at 410 Stafford Dr. N., Lethbridge, AB, T1H 2A9.

MEDICINE HAT COIN AND STAMP CLUB

Chapter 146 meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Dot Wilkinson Room (SW door) of Westminster United Church - 101 6th Street SE. Correspondence: P.O. Box 1163 Medicine Hat, AB, T1A 7H3.

MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB

Chapter 204 meets every other Friday at 7 p.m. from September to May (except December) in St. Martin's Church basement, 46 Cathcart St., London. Visitors welcome. For more information call Doug Creighton, (519) 471-2978.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

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

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB

Meets the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July, August and December which are monthly), 7:30 p.m. at Bracebridge United Church, 46 Dominion Street N., Bracebridge, ON. Varied programs, presentations, sales, circuit books, etc. For information, please contact the president: Tom Anderson, 7 Sadler Drive, Bracebridge, ON, P1L 1K4. Tel.: (705) 645-3330.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of the month, September to May, at the Casselholme Home for the Aged, 400 Olive Street, North Bay, ON at 7 p.m. (Basement meeting room.) Table auction and sales circuit. Visitors are always welcome. Information: John Fretwell, R.R. 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 TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month (except July and August), 7:30 p.m. in the Edwards Garden, Civic Garden Centre, 777 Lawrence Ave. E. (at Leslie Street), Don Mills, ON. Sales circuit, auctions, speakers. Visitors always welcome. Information: Ben Marier, (416) 492-9311.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month (except July and August when meetings are held on only the 3rd Wednesday) at 6:30 p.m. in the lounge of Centennial Arena, north side of Finch Ave. W., west of Bathurst. Sales circuit, auctions, speakers, lectures. Visitors welcome. Information: John Moffatt, Box 62, Willowdale, ON, M2N 5S7. Tel (905) 889-8720.

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 are always 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 7 p.m. 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 p.m., 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.

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB

Chapter 191 meets the 3rd Wednesday of every month, 7 p.m. at St. George's Anglican Church, 149 4th Avenue East, Owen Sound, ON. Activities include trading, auctions, circuit books. Visitors always welcome. For information contact Robert J. Ford, 721 8th Ave. East, Owen Sound, ON, N4K 3A4.

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 65 meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, September to May, at Knights of Columbus Hall, behind St. Rita's Catholic Church (Dundas St. E.) Woodstock, ON. Trading and junior program at 7 p.m., regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. 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 p.m. at the United Church Hall, 696 Main St., Penticton, BC. A short business meeting is followed by circuit books every month. Visitors always welcome. Information: K. Giessen, 217 Redwing Pl., Penticton, BC, V2A 8K6. Tel.: (250) 493-0188.

PERTH STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays of each month from September to June, 7:30 p.m. in McMartin House, Gore Street. Visitors welcome. For information, contact Gus Quattrocchi (A.J.), 69 Harvey Street, Perth, ON, K7H 1X1.

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

Chapter 41 meets every Monday (except June, July and August) at 7:30 p.m. 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 p.m. at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Ave., by Canada Game Pool, corner of McBride, New Westminster, BC. Information: Box 145, Milner, BC, V0X 1T0. Phone 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets the 4th Wednesday of each month (except July and August), 7 p.m. at the Saint John High School, Canterbury Street, Saint John, NB. Visitors and new members welcome. Information: Saint John Stamp Club, c/o James Young, 16 Mountain Rd., Saint John, NB, E2J 2W8.

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB

Meetings are 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month (except for July and August) at the Holy Cross Secondary, St. Catharines, ON. Information: Mrs. Sinclair, 25 Permilla St., St. Catharines, ON, L2S 2E9.

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 80 meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, September through May, 7 to 9 p.m. at the Saskatoon Field House, 2020 College Drive, Saskatoon, SK. Visitors always welcome. Information from the secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 249-3092; e-mail: ae245@sfn.saskatoon.sk.ca

SIDNEY STAMP CLUB (SIDNEY, BC)

The Sidney Stamp Club meets the 2nd Saturday of each month, except July and August, at the Sidney Regional Library, in the Nell Horth Room, at 2 p.m. Sales circuit, presentations, and auctions every meeting. Visitors welcome. Information: (250) 479-6513.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

La S.P.Q. tient ses réunions réguliéres les premiers et troisiémes mercredis du mois au sous-sol de l'église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ére avenue, porte no 10, Charlesbourg. Les réunions ont lieu de 19h é 22h. Pour information, écrire é: S.P.Q., C.P. 2023, Québec, PQ, G1K 7M9

Sales Circuit Notice

Keith Spencer, President of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, is pleased to announce that R.D. Miner Philatelics of Calgary, Alberta, has been contracted to revise and restart The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Sales Circuit Program.

The renewed program will be restarted as soon as possible with new features and new products, as well as the previously available circuit items. Watch for further program details in the next issue of *The Canadian Philatelist*.

For more information write, fax, call or e-mail: R.D. Miner Philatelics, 83 Woodgreen Drive SW, Calgary, AB T2W 4G6, (403) 251-6475, fax: (403) 251-7370, e-mail:

rdminer@cadivision.com

Keith Spencer, président de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, est heureux d'annoncer que R.D. Miner Philatelics de Calgary (Alberta) a été sélectionné pour réviser et relancer le programme de circuit des ventes de la Société. Le nouveau programme sera mis en place dès que possible, offrant de nouvelles particularités et de nouveaux produits en plus des articles de circuit précédemment offerts. De plus amples détails à ce sujet seront publiés dans le *Philatéliste canadien*. Pour plus de renseignements, écrivez, télécopiez, téléphonez ou envoyez un courrier électronique à: R.D. Miner Philatelics, 83 Woodgreen Drive SW, Calgary, AB, T2W 4G6, (403) 251-6475, fax: (403) 251-7370,e-mail:

rdminer@cadivision.com

Chapter Meetings...

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 92 meets on the 4th Thursday from September to June (except December when it meets on the 3rd Thursday), 7 p.m. at the Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeside Drive, Stratford. Juniors meet at 7 p.m., with regular meetings at 8 p.m. Visitors are always welcome. Information from P.O. Box 21031, Stratford, ON, N5A 7V4.

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 85 meets 2nd Tuesday of each month, September to June, in Library at St. Raphael School, 109 Dublin Street, Sudbury, at 7:30 p.m. Meetings include slide shows, presentations, and an auction. New members are welcome. Information: David Squarzolo, Box 2211, Stn. A, Sudbury, ON, P3A 4S1; (705) 566-0378.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets the 1st Monday of the months January - May and September - November at 1460 Bayview Ave., Toronto in the meeting room of the apartment building at 7:30 pm. New members always welcome. For further information call J.G. Doehler at (416) 438-4862.

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

The Truro, Nova Scotia Philatelic Society meets the 2nd Monday of each month (except July and August) at Success Business College, 100 Victoria St. at 7:30 p.m. All are welcome to attend.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE DE MONTREAL

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

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tuesdays (except July and August), 7:30 p.m. at Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke, (Bloor/Islington area). Auctions, dealers, speakers, study group, annual exhibition. Visitors always welcome. Correspondence: 331 Rathburn Rd., Etobicoke, ON, M9B 2L9. Tel.: Contact Frank Alusio, (416) 621-8232.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meetings 1st and 3rd Thursdays (except July and August), 7 p.m. 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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