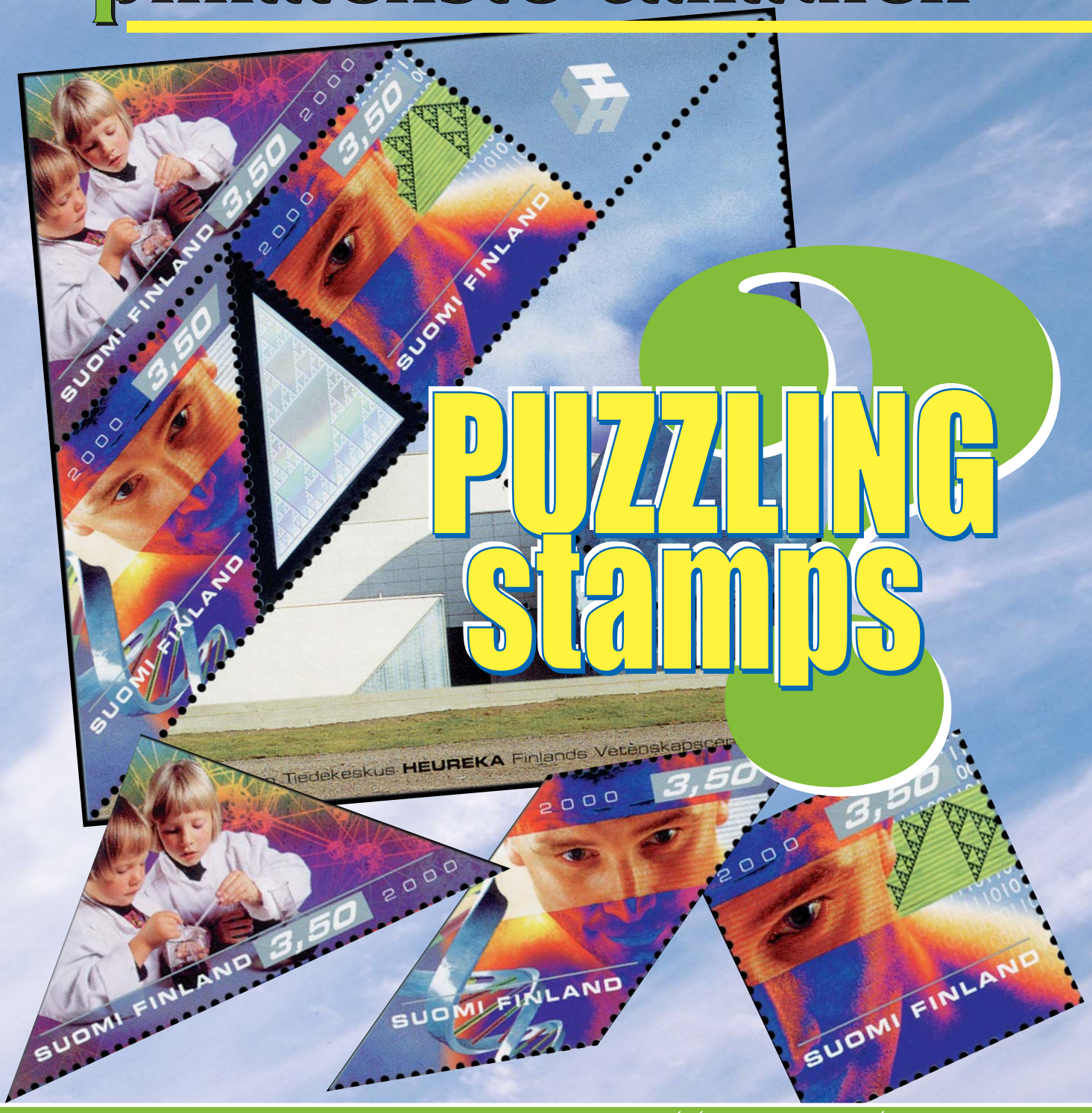
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The Canadian Philatelist
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PUZZLING stamps

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

VOL. 51 • NO. 5 SEPTEMBER/OCTOBER 2000 SEPTEMBRE/OCTOBRE

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NATIONAL OFFICE
BUREAU NATIONALE
Andrew D. Parr
Executive Director / Directeur exécutif
P.O. Box / C.P. 929, Station / Succ Q
Toronto, ON M4T 2P1, CANADA
Telephone / Téléphone: (416) 979-8874
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The Canadian Philatelist
Le philatéliste canadien

Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

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The Cover:

A three-stamp miniature sheet issued by Finland in May challenges you to play a game requiring mathematical thinking. The perforations on the sheet form an old Chinese geometrical puzzle, the Tangram. By moving the three stamp pieces – a triangle, parallelogram and square – you will be able to form two identical smaller squares.

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President's Page / La page du président

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

I wrote the words below for my regular column in *The Ottawa Citizen* where it was published in two parts on December 18, 1999 and January 8, 2000. Because many people have enjoyed it and it has been reprinted in several other philatelic publications, I thought you might want to know what my views were concerning stamp collecting in the future.

Crystalballing Canadian Stamp Collecting in the 21st Century

At the dawn of the 20th Century, Queen Victoria was in her 62nd year as Queen of Canada and at the dawn of the 21st Century her descendant, Elizabeth II, has been Queen of Canada for 48 years. Over the last century many changes have occurred to Canadian stamps. Victoria's image used to be found on all Canadian stamps in 1900. On the eve of the year 2000, Elizabeth II is found on only one definitive stamp—the 46¢ domestic letter rate. If political trends continue to evolve in Canada, even that small token of our constitutional monarchy could disappear by 2010.

Canada Post will continue to produce stamps for the foreseeable future and in a more innovative and creative fashion. Canadian postal consumers are interested in small and "beautiful" stamps and that is what they are getting more and more from the Post Office. Stamps commemorating politicians, historical events and anniversaries of clubs and associations are not what is wanted. People want bright, colourful and entertaining stamps such as birds, flowers, kites, ships, planes, animals and fish and Canada Post is responding. For every stamp of a popular issue that is used to mail a letter many more are kept as souvenirs. This is good for Canada Post's bottom line. One of the benefits of this has been the return of engraving to stamp production and new innovative printing techniques. Another 'new' area departure in the next few years will be stamps bearing the likeness of living people and an emphasis on commemorating current events, sports and commercial ventures. These changes will certainly not please the 'classic philatelist' who feels there are too many stamps already, their cost is prohibitive and that the post office should only issue stamps that meet criteria set by stamp collectors. Most of these people live in a stamp collecting world which dates from the 1950s and earlier and are no longer representative of the stamp collecting world although still its most vocal segment.

Living in the past could be one of the reasons membership in stamp clubs and in philatelic societies is declining. They are not responding to the needs of the new collectors and have not adapted. The hobby itself is not declining. Post Office departments around the world are selling more stamp products and making more profits then ever before. People are buying and keeping the stamps. There are many people who collect stamps on a solitary basis. Many of us are surprised when, after many years of buying and collecting on their own, they appear on the philatelic exhibiting scenes. They don't want or

L'article ci-dessous a été publié par *The Ottawa Citizen* en deux volets (18 décembre 1999 et 8 janvier 2000). Comme il a été accueilli favorablement par les lecteurs et a été repris par plusieurs autres organes philatéliques, j'ai pensé que vous seriez peut-être intéressés à connaître mes vues sur l'avenir de la philatélie.

Vision de la philatélie au XXIe siècle

À l'aube du XXe siècle, la Reine Victoria régnait sur le Canada depuis 62 ans. À l'aube du XXIe siècle, sa descendante, la Reine Elizabeth II règne sur le Canada depuis 48 ans. Au XXe siècle, les timbres du Canada ont connu beaucoup de changements. Si l'effigie de la Reine Victoria figurait sur tous les timbres canadiens en 1900, à la veille de l'an 2000 celle de la Reine Elizabeth II ne se trouve que sur un seul timbre, celui de 46 cents utilisé pour les lettres envoyées à l'intérieur du pays. Admettant que les tendances politiques au Canada se maintiennent, même ce faible témoignage de notre monarque constitutionnel risque de disparaître avant 2010.

Postes Canada continuera, dans un avenir prévisible, à produire des timbres de façon de plus en plus novatrice et originale. Les timbres à la fois petits et «beaux» sont plus attrayants pour la majorité des consommateurs, Postes Canada en produit de plus en plus. Les timbres commémorant hommes politiques, événements historiques et anniversaires de clubs ou associations ne jouissent pas de la faveur publique. Par contre, le public s'enthousiasme pour les images vives, colorées, éclatantes d'oiseaux, de fleurs, de cerfs-volants, de navires, d'avions, de mammifères et de poissons. Pour chaque timbre d'une émission qui est utilisé pour envoyer une lettre, plusieurs autres sont gardés comme souvenirs, ce qui ne fait évidemment pas tort au bénéfice de Postes Canada. D'autre part, c'est ce phénomène de conservation comme souvenirs qui est la cause du retour à la gravure et de l'introduction de nouvelles techniques d'impression pour la production des timbres. Une autre innovation au cours des prochaines années sera des timbres portant l'effigie de personnes vivantes et consacrés aux actualités, sports et projets du secteur privé. Ces changements ne plairont certainement pas au «philatéliste classique» persuadé qu'il y a déjà trop de timbres, que leur coût est prohibitif et que seul devraient être émis des timbres correspondant aux critères des collectionneurs. La plupart de ces collectionneurs vivent dans un milieu dont la passion remonte au moins aux années 1950 et qui, s'ils en constituent l'élément le plus bruyant, représentent mal le monde actuel des collectionneurs.

L'attachement au passé est peut-être une des raisons pour lesquelles les adhésions aux clubs et aux sociétés de philatélistes déclinent. Ceux-ci ne répondent pas aux besoins des nouveaux collectionneurs et ne s'adaptent pas. Par contre la collection/conservation des timbres augmente. En effet, partout au monde, les postes vendent plus de timbres et réalisent plus de profits que jamais. Le public achète et garde les timbres. Beaucoup collectionnent des timbres sans faire partie d'un groupement. Nous sommes souvent surpris, lors des expositions philatéliques, de les voir faire surface, après des années durant lesquelles ils ont acheté et collectionné des timbres. Ils n'ont ni envie ni besoin d'appartenir à un milieu organisé pour s'adonner à leur passe-temps. Le monde philatélique organisé au Canada se doit de

do not need to be in an organized milieu to enjoy their hobby. Organized philately in Canada must recognize this and adapt. How do we do this? The first steps in the next few years will be to put a major emphasis on electronic stamp collecting. We must get the hobby to people and not expect the people to come to the hobby.

Electronic philately is not the panacea to everything. I believe that stamp shows and bourses will continue to exist for a long time. They will adapt and change but just like one needs, from time to time, to feel the paper page or the leather binding of a novel rather than holding an electronic book, collectors need to feel their fingers going through a stack of covers or view with their eyes the pristine colour or gum of a classic stamp rather than their scanned images. One change I anticipate in Canada will be the complete disappearance of street level stamp shops. Electronic sales or auction houses are very attractive to dealers because of their low overheads. The 21st Century will be one of electronic commerce and weekend bourses.

Exhibiting at all levels, local, regional, national and international will also change. Although the rules for exhibiting will become more uniform across the country and in North America, the types or classes of exhibits will be broadened way beyond what is considered philately today. Collectors are taking a more holistic approach to their collecting and exhibiting by introducing non-philatelic items such as postcards, photographs, autographs, letters, three dimensional items, etc. in their collections. The greatest upheaval will come at the international level with inter-nation competitions, Continental and World Cups of philately and a single World Championship. Large international exhibitions whose main emphasis is exhibiting will disappear to be replaced by Post Office sponsored mega-bourses geared to the general collector and the general public. It is highly unlikely that we will see a large scale international in Canada in the next decade. The will and the finances are just not there. Electronic exhibiting, already tried not so successfully, will be refined and will become a feature of the hobby. Ron Brigham, with his spectacular Classic Canada collections, will undoubtedly, in the first years of the next Century, become Canada's first ever World Champion of Philately.

The one area of Canadian philately that has grown by leaps and bounds in the last decade has been philatelic literature. With the advent of the Internet and desktop publishing our libraries have increased considerably. In the last two years more than 75 new titles on all aspects of Canadian philately have been produced and virtually all displayed in-depth research and excellent quality. This number does not include many more written or published by Canadians on the hobby, the philately of other countries or the techniques of collecting and exhibiting. I predict that this publishing frenzy will continue unabated well into the 21st Century and it will be paralleled by an increase of original illustrated articles for the Internet such as those found in the Library at www.interlog.com/~rpsc, which is The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's website.

Overall I see a bright but different future for our hobby. If we are ready to change, it will not die. In fact, it will likely rebound with a vengeance if we adapt.

reconnaître ce segment et de s'adapter à cette nouvelle réalité. Comment faire? Les premières initiatives au cours des prochaines années consisteront à faire valoir la collection électronique. Il nous faut mettre la philatélie à la portée du public, il ne faut pas nous attendre à ce que celui-ci vienne vers nous

La philatélie électronique n'est pas le seul véhicule disponible. Je crois que les expositions et foires philatéliques dureront encore longtemps. Elles s'adapteront et changeront puisque, comme on veut de temps en temps sentir la feuille en papier ou la reliure en cuir d'un roman plutôt que de le voir affiché électroniquement, les collectionneurs aiment sentir des doigts un tas d'enveloppes affranchies ou voir de leurs yeux la couleur ou la gomme originale d'un timbre classique plutôt que leur reproduction électronique. Je prévois, cependant, la disparition totale au Canada des magasins de timbres. Les ventes aux enchères et électroniques plaisent aux négociants parce que leurs frais généraux sont faibles. Le XXIe siècle sera marqué par le commerce électronique et les foires de fin de semaine.

Les expositions, quel qu'en soit le niveau - local, régional, national et international - changeront aussi. Si les règles d'exposition deviennent plus uniformes à travers le pays et en Amérique du Nord, les types ou classes d'expositions connaîtront un élargissement bien au-delà de ce qui existe dans la philatélie actuelle. Les collectionneurs adoptent une approche plus étendue à leurs collections en introduisant des pièces qui ne sont pas strictement du domaine de la philatélie comme des cartes postales, photographies, autographes, lettres, objets tridimensionnels, etc. Le plus grand bouleversement viendra au niveau international avec des concours inter-nations, des coupes continentales et mondiales de philatélie et un championnat mondial unique. De grandes manifestations internationales axées sur l'exposition seront supplantées par des méga-foires sous les auspices des services de postes et s'adressant au collectionneur ordinaire et au grand public. Il est peu probable que nous verrons une manifestation internationale de grande envergure au Canada dans les dix prochaines années. La volonté et les ressources financières n'y sont pas. Par contre, l'exposition électronique, déjà mise à l'essai sans trop de succès, sera raffinée et deviendra un aspect courant de la philatélie. Ron Brigham, avec ses collections spectaculaires de Canada classique deviendra, sans aucun doute, au cours des premières années du nouveau siècle, le premier canadien à devenir Champion mondial de la philatélie.

Le seul domaine de la philatélie canadienne qui a progressé à pas de géant au cours des dix dernières années est celui de la littérature philatélique. Grâce à l'avènement de l'Internet et de la publication assistée par ordinateur, nos bibliothèques se sont agrandies considérablement. Au cours des deux dernières années, 75 nouveaux titres sur tous les aspects de la philatélie canadienne ont été produits et pratiquement tous font preuve d'une recherche approfondie et d'une qualité de premier ordre. Ce nombre fait abstraction de beaucoup d'autres ouvrages écrits ou publiés par des Canadiens sur la philatélie, la philatélie d'autres pays ou les techniques de collection et d'exposition. Je prévois que cette 'frénésie' de publication continuera sans perdre de son intensité jusqu'à tard dans le XXIe siècle et sera accompagnée par une augmentation d'articles illustrés originaux publiés sur Internet comme ceux qui se trouvent actuellement sur le site de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada, www.interlog.com/~rpsc/.

Dans l'ensemble, je vois un avenir brillant mais différent pour notre passe-temps. Si nous sommes disposés à nous adapter, ce passe-temps ne périra pas. Au contraire, il reprendra du poil de la bête.

Dear Editor

Letter to to Editor;

Canada Post has done it again. In February of this year I ordered a pair of the red, 46¢ coil from the National Philatelic Centre. They sent me a single copy – I sent it back and asked for a pair – they sent me two singles – I sent them back and asked for a pair. They called me by phone and I was told, "singles only or a strip of ten?"

If they were willing to send me two singles why couldn't they send me two joined together?

In almost 70 years of collecting coils, I never met a collector that collected a strip of 10. Some collect them in strips of two or four or even eight, but never 10.

Don't tell me to use the balance of the strip of stamps for postage because if I live to be 150 years old I shall still be using stamps that I did not pay the GST. (Bought before the GST was introduced.)

Canada Post – It would be a great help to all of us if they would produce and sell stamps to enhance our hobby and not lead us into frustration.

Sincerely,

Tony Sarson "L",

Burlington, ON

Dear Editor;

The fair treatment of my exhibit and the welcome critique by a member of the jury were the only positive happenings at WIPA 2000. Once the crown of European exhibitions it blemished its once proud name.

There is a close parallel between WIPA 2000 and a colonoscopy. Having the shaft inserted into the southernmost orifice of the body in the northern direction is not a pleasant experience. These remarks are prompted by events which affected my enjoyment at this Exhibition as a guest and exhibitor. They are quoted here in a random order:

1. The Organizing Committee provided transportation from headquarters hotel to Palmares at the Rathaus, some 10 km away. Return was at your own pleasure: public transport, taxi, etc. Imagine the ladies resplendent in their gowns and stiletto heels!

2. No storage was provided for collections arriving earlier than a week before the Exhibition or after closing. This cut out sightseeing for many as well as income for the tourist industry. Never mind the inconvenience for those who carried their own materials.

3. The Organizing Committee refused categorically to deal with exhibitors who, for one reason or another, had no access to their Commissioners. My Commissioner and I arranged for my exhibit to be delivered to him in Vienna where he was for some weeks prior to the Exhibition. The Organizing Committee was informed of this. On arrival in Vienna I went to the Customs office to register my exhibit, as per the instructions of the OC. My name was not on the Customs list for incoming materials. That the OC was properly notified is verified by their notification to me that I will not be met at the airport, nor, in reality, did I expect it. The kind Customs Officer called WIPA for verification based on my acceptance notice. The WIPA office "verified" that, indeed, I was not on the (Commissioners) list and am a private individual entirely on my own. Incensed by this I asked the Officer if there are facilities to store my exhibit until I make arrangements for return to Canada, which could be rapid. In my view, I have fulfilled the stipulations of FIP GREX 12.2 while the Exhibition Committee failed the stipulation of IREX Article 17. The Customs Officer told me that he dealt with similar treatment of others and if I will give him an hour he will settle the matter to my satisfaction. His remarks left no doubt about his opinion of the Organizing Committee. After a totally unacceptable cup of coffee, only a hot bath and a ticket back home would be welcome, I returned to the Customs Hall to be met by a representative of WIPA brokers. The Customs Officer and he have worked out an arrangement whereby my exhibit will be delivered, under seal, to the Exhibition and returned to me before I board the return flight. Somewhat placated I agreed to the arrangement with the understanding that is all done under the WIPA Customs bond. I was further advised to contact the broker's office for final formalities. On June 3, two days before the close of the Exhibition I reported to the KMS offices and was told that everything is in order. I also gave them a copy of my flight ticket for clearance purposes.

On June 6, the Canadian Commissioner invited me to accompany him to the bin room to check out my collection before it was sealed by Customs. Having completed this procedure I carried the collection over to the Customs Brokers in the same building, in accordance with my original agreement. The broker, Mr. Gräpner, on seeing me exclaimed: Oh no, not you! This, as he explained, was not an expression of disappointment but rather horror (!). Apparently, Mr. Kurt Wolfsbauer, the WIPA Commissioner General, issued strict instructions that any exhibitor that brought his own materials was also liable for all his own charges. Exhibitors were persona non grata, vermin or worse. I had to find Mr. Otto Zeman, Canada's Commissioner, persuade him to leave his work and go with me to the broker to sign the document of release. This was truly, bureaucracy gone mad. Mr. Wolfsbauer had the last word, I hope he could sleep better for it. For me the ordeal of philatelic colonoscopy, WIPA style, was over.

The exhibit was delivered safely to the plane. My gold medal (93 points) with special prize for material hopefully recorded properly. I came home safely, had my hot bath and a decent cup of coffee.

In conclusion, do not ask me how I enjoyed WIPA 2000 unless you are prepared to hear that a medically performed colonoscopy is a much more endurable experience, the physician uses a mild anesthetic to ease discomfort.

Michael Madesker,

Downsview, Canada

Editorial

by Bill Pekonen

October is Stamp Collecting month and it is normally a time when special attention is given to Youth Philately. Reports from the United States of America indicate that they have experienced an increased interest by youth in stamp collecting. In Canada, we are fortunate to have Michael Madesker and several others as a resource base for this important segment of our hobby. As stamp collectors, we are not just pursuing a selfish interest – we are caretakers of important examples of history. With that role, we must also recognize the responsibility that comes with the pleasure – we need to pass on the accumulated knowledge to the young, if for no other reason than because they are our future. So take advantage of the help available from the Youth Committee.

We also need more articles about stamp collecting. Our bin is just about dry for the next issue. Now is a good time to finish off that article that you have been working on and send it in.

Today, as this editorial was written, this writer visited a public library. The teen study area is located next to the adult fiction area. While browsing along the W-X-Y-Z section, it was impossible not to overhear a muted conversation taking place at a nearby table between three students who were obviously under the age of 16 years. They were discussing terms such as "the economies of scale" and "competitive strategies." The comments caught my attention because those important commercial terms are not even clearly understood by people who are twice their age and actually working in real world commercial situations to earn a livelihood.

There is no doubt that the young are better informed today than many of us collectors were when we were at that stage in our lives. So we must learn from the present as well as from the past. For that reason, a special book review has been prepared by this editor for this edition. The book is titled An Introduction to Youth Philately. It is a book which could have tremendous impact to this hobby we all share. Look for the review in another section of this edition.

Another departure from the usual are the comments under "Bits and Pieces." This brief account describes some of the other publications received at the National Office from other philatelic organizations around the world. You may find something of interest which was unknown to you before now.

Look for the following articles in this edition.

Joseph Monteiro writes about innovative stamp products to show that stamp collecting is not a static hobby. A reprint from a post office publication describes how some of the modern equipment works in the processing of mail. (Here is a suggestion for your stamp club officers. Ask them to arrange for a tour of a mail handling facility. You will be amazed at what goes on after a letter is dropped into a mailbox.)

A reprint from a Canada Post Corporation magazine alerts us to changes coming into effect regarding mail processing.

J.J. MacDonald opine that Charles Connell (New Brunswick fame) introduced in 1860 two "firsts" in world philately. He states that Connell produce what is possibly the world's first commemorative stamp (according to the standard definition of them), but others may challenge that statement. And that Connell also produced the world's first locomotive topical stamp. (No challenge to that opinion.) A reprint from a defunct 1904 stamp publication will provide a chuckle or two to those who enjoy a jest, but it may give heartburn to those who expect perfect spelling in this publication.

The short story about Peru is another example of how you can make an interesting account by combining stamps and some local history. If you are interested in research, then you will find it rewarding to pay close attention to Cimon Morin's report on the new index which is available. This issue is then rounded out by a few regular reports.

Enjoy the fall months with happy collecting and stamp hunting.

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New Remote Readers Arrive!

The following article and graphic were originally printed in the June / July 2000 issue of Performance Magazine produced by the Canada Post Corporation for its employees.

By Sally Enright

"How fast can you get it there and how reliable is the service?" In a world where customers are technologically savvy and expanding their horizons globally, it's not surprising they want quick and dependable service, particularly when sending international or U.S. mail.

Canada Post is responding with another new initiative to turn our vision, including rationalizing the operating network, into action. This fall, CPC will be upgrading its Multi-Line Optical Character Readers (MLOCRs) by adding Remote Computer Readers. The new Readers can "read" hand-written addresses, artistic fonts and black barcodes, further reducing the need for manual coding. This means faster mail processing and an improvement in customer service.

Current technology in the plants can read only machine-printed addresses and hand-written postal codes placed in dotted boxes. Addresses that can't be read are rejected and sent to Video Encoding Systems (VES) for manual coding. The rejected mail is then reprocessed through the MLOCR.

Now, some 37 per cent of mail processed by MLOCRs requires manual coding and refeeding. It is estimated the new Remote Computer Readers will eliminate 62 per cent of VES coding and save up to $16 million a year in processing costs.

"There has been a lot of progress in the area of mail processing and we are simply taking advantage of the latest technology," says Joe Ulvr, project director. "It is a good project for the corporation, not only from a technical standpoint, but from the financial side as well. And it is one way we are delivering on the principles of the corporate vision."

The implementation of the Remote Computer Readers will have a huge impact on the processing of international and U.S. mail. Outgoing international mail, which accounts for the largest volume of hand-written mail, will benefit from the improved read rate. The mail can now be processed mechanically and sorted to the destination country. Ulvr adds, "the new Remote Computer Readers can also read U.S. zip codes and apply Postnet barcodes, which means we can now pre-sort mail going to the U.S."

Although this upgrade in technology may result in a reduction of full-time equivalent positions, it is expected that any reduction will be effectively handled through attrition.

It is also expected that the reduction in Video Encoding volumes will free up as many as six MLOCRs. Three of these can then be dedicated to processing U.S. and international mail in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal.

The first Remote Computer Reader will be installed this September in Vancouver, with plans to install a minimum of 20 more by December and the remainder by May 2001.

"Keeping pace with technology will help us to rationalize our network and improve our service," sums up Ulvr. "The new Remote Computer Readers represent just one way we're building toward future development."



Now our machines can even read:

CPC 4 state barcodes printed by Canada Post on redirection mail. These yellow barcode stickers designate redirected mail as the highest priority, and can be processed with a 98 per cent acceptance rate by the RCR.

Addresses written on dark-coloured backgrounds.

Addresses printed on patterned backgrounds (such as cheques).

Hand-written addresses (script).

CPC 4 state barcodes printed by customers. These barcodes, developed by Canada Post, can also be seen on the envelopes used to mail CPC employees' pay stubs.

Postnet barcodes are printed by the USPS to identify mail bound for Canada. By finding this barcode, the Remote Reader prevents redirected mail and return-to-sender mail from erroneously being sent back to the original destination address in the U.S.

Bits and Pieces

By Bill Pekonen

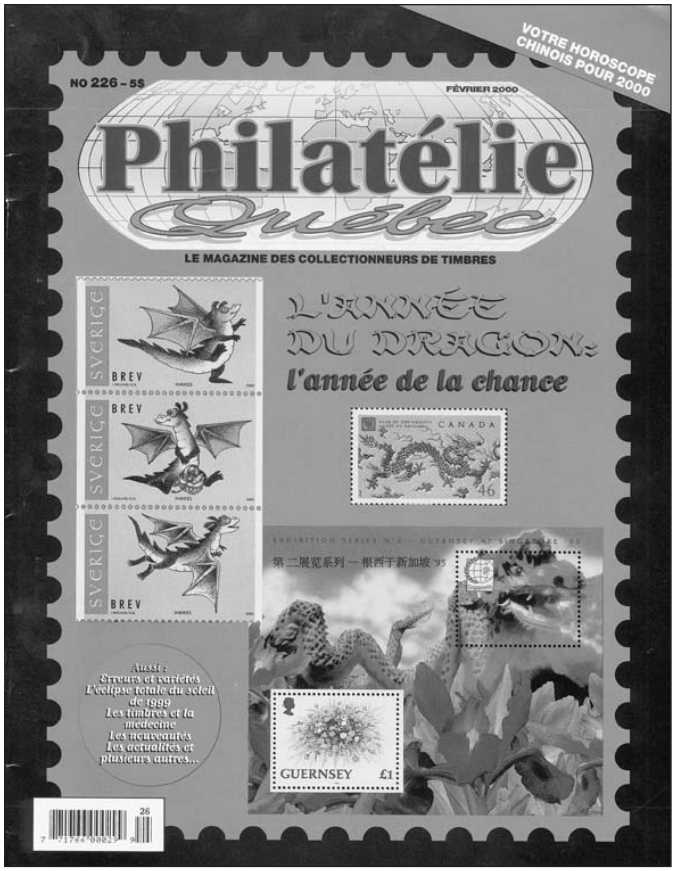
We receive copies of many different publications in exchange for sending out copies of this publication. There are many interesting things happening in the rest of the stamp world, but unfortunately, it is difficult to keep pace with these events on a consistent basis. The publications reach the Editor on a spasmodic basis, and it is not always possible to ensure that something appears in every issue. So, the magazines, pile up until we get a chance to review them. Here is a sample of some of the more unusual magazines which cross this desk. It seems appropriate to include this in this stamp collecting month issue.

One of the most interesting is *Philatelie Quebec*, a magazine produced by les Éditions Phibec. C.P. 1000, succ. M, Montréal, Québec H1V 3R2 – subscription in Canada $25 per year. This magazine is printed six times per year. It is the most interesting because it is the written in the French language, and contains much interesting information about Canadian stamps not usually found in English language publications. For example – one of the regular features is a report of Canadian errors and varieties. There are a few serious modern day collectors in Quebec producing interesting research. Here is another example – Francois Brisse had illustrated some very unusual post office special cancels from Canada and elsewhere. Some of the designs are very elaborate. Some of the reports about modern Canadian cancels and stamps have not been shown in other Canadian publications of which this writer is aware of.

Each edition also contains information about the stamps issued by other countries. The covers are in full colour, while the rest of the magazine is just black and white – which does not detract from the content one bit! If you are a collector of Canadian errors and varieties, you would benefit from a subscription – even though your French language skills may be poor or non-existent. You may have to struggle with the language somewhat, but that same problem is faced by French speaking people in Quebec – only in reverse. Copies of back issues are available.



And while we are looking at French language publications, you might want to look at a sample of *Timbroscopie,* 21, boulevard Montmartre, 75080 Paris Cedex 02, France. This is a very colourful magazine dealing partly with France and the Colonies, and partly with the rest of the world. Even the stamps in the ads are reproduced in full colour making it a pleasure just to flip through the pages. It also includes special features about some particular stamp or cover.



The Italian Philatelic Society produces another colourful monthly publication by the name *QUI Filatelia*. Again, the colour is spectacular. As usual, there is a good mix of postal history as well as illustrations of selected new stamps being issued around the world. Not surprisingly, these stamps are topical in subject. It is surprising also to see the amount of information about new developments in the handling of mail. While this writer does not read the Italian language, some of the information can be gleaned with some diligent study. But the illustrations speak volumes in themselves. With some stamps and covers, you do not need to know the language, because they are universal in treatment. The address is casella postale 32, 30126 Lido di Venezia, Roma, or CP227, 47900 Rimini, Italy. The e-mail address is selvagg@tin.it just in case you are interested in getting a sample copy.

Now, on to a more challenging language adventure. *Filatelia* is published in Romania. The address is Str. Boteanu 6, 70119 Bucuresti sau CP 1-870, 70700 Bucuresti. Only the cover pages are in colour. The differences in content are two. The first difference is that the centre pages can be removed from the magazine and contain the publication of such things as a stamp catalogue in a series over a number of issues. A second difference is that each issue contains a Michel listing of stamps issued by other countries in the world. It has a mixture of information about both old and new stamps, including

reproductions of special commemorative show cancels, and the usual stuff like postcards and postage dues. One issue includes an announcement and article about a stamp featuring Pavarotti in Concert. And how about this? Censor marks in Bessarabice during 1941-1944!

Over in the western hemisphere, you can get up to date news about stamp issues from around the world by subscribing to *Scott Stamp Monthly*. With a total of 14,597 stamps issued around the world during 1998, it would be very difficult to know which countries are currently issuing a special interest stamp if you are into topical collecting. This publication helps immensely. Yes, an annual subscription to Canada costs about $38 (Cdn. $) per year, but that is only about $3 per month – a small price to pay for the knowledge you will gain over time to say nothing about staying on top of your special interest. Write to PO Box 828, Sidney, OH, 45365-9912, USA to get more information.



Canada Post publishes *Details,* and most of the readers are familiar with the various issues produced over the past few years. Other post offices around the world have also got into the act. The Nigerian Post Office produces *The Nigerian Philatelist.* The purpose of this magazine is to promote philately, and looks quite different from the usual publications issued by post offices elsewhere. Several interesting comments appear in one of the issues. One mentions the fact that 10,000 youths have applied for the philatelic pen-pal program designed for stamp collectors under the age of 22 years. Couldn't help but be amused by an insert which discusses the "printer's devil" – a synonym for typographical errors. It states, in part "We, as Philatelists like errors in stamps, but we detest it in typography. That is one thing about life – full of contradictions."

On the more serious side, we find a publication issued by the Rhodesian Study Circle. This quarterly magazine handles some weighty issues of interest to specialists. If this subject tickles your fancy, write to Bill Wallace, PO Box 16381, San Francisco, CA 94116, USA.

For the real serious postal historian, there is *The Collectors Club Philatelist*. This publication is produced six times each year by The Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York, NY 10016-3806 USA. This publication is of greatest interest to those who are called upon to judge at exhibitions and to those who are into deep subjects. This highly respected journal is a fountain of information with articles written after careful research into specialized subjects. The magazines are collectors items in themselves for that reason alone.

The American Philatelist is also a must for the general collector. This magazine has been on the leading edge for many years and should be in every North American collector's bookshelf. It is particularly useful for a beginner or novice because it is a great educational tool. Many of the articles open doors to new vistas and helps the stamp collector to appreciate the vastness of the hobby. Most well known stamp collectors of your acquaintance are or have been members of the American Philatelic Society. You can get membership information from APS, PO Box 8000, State College, PA 16803, USA.

If you collect the stamps of Israel, you might be interested in the *Centro Filatelico Argentino Israeli*. This publication contains information about both old and modern stamps. You can contact them by writing to Casilla de Coreao 1461 - C 1041 WAO, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Japan Post also publish an illustrated pamphlet, but it is all in Japanese writing and is not understood by this writer. But the pictures speak for themselves. If these are of interest, write to Tokyo Central Post Office, Philatelic Section, CPO Box 888, Toyko, 100-8692, Japan.

For someone who wants to keep on top of the stamp trade, it is difficult to beat *The Philatelic Exporter*, PO Box 137, Hatfield, Hertfordshire, AL10 9DB, England. The publishers boast that it is the world's greatest stamp trade journal. It certainly tries to be just that! Otto Hornung is a regular contributor. Each issue is packed full of all kinds of information. If anything, it is "overload", but selectively read, you will certainly be well informed! For example, it lists Forthcoming Auctions around the world, important show dates and World New Issue Diary, Whew!

In North America, you can also get new issue information, show activity and auction dates from *The Stamp Wholesaler*. This publication started over 30 years ago as a magazine. It is now an easy to read tabloid. It gives you lots of information and doesn't take up much space. While it is mainly intended for stamp dealers, it does contain useful collector information. For more information, write to Stamp Wholesaler, Circulation Dept. ABAU4C, 700 E. State St., Iola, WI 54990-0001, USA.

The British Philatelic Bulletin, published by Royal Mail, 2-14 Bunhill Row, London EC1Y 8HQ, England, is the classic example of understatement carried to great heights. While it features mainly GB stamps, it also promotes issues from different parts of the world whetting the appetite for more in a truly British manner. There is a subtle difference in this publication but that should not be surprising – since it is produced by the country which claims the honour of issuing the first postage stamps in the world.

I like *Australian Stamp Bulletin* – mostly for the way they address the cover and the use of the unusual Official Mail stamp imprint. Some of the covers they have used in the past are collectible in themselves – they are that spectacular. The brief content of the Bulletin is a quick read, it has full colour illustrations and certainly helps you to be informed about Australian stamps.



The Penang Philatelic Society produces a relatively stark looking publication, but the value is in the content about the stamps from South East Asia. There is a bit of romance to the soul about this corner of the world, but the magazine is available only to members. Membership information can be obtained by writing to PO Box 788, 10800 Penang, Malaysia. You can also try e-mail to phengsiong@hotmail.com. The publication is written in the English language with parts of it in Chinese.

The Federation of Maritime Philately produces a very interesting publication titled *El Sextante*. You can write to them at Centro Naval (Taquilla 127) Florida 801, (C1005A AQ) Buenos Aires, Republic of Argentina. This publication specializes in marine topicals from around the world. With the help of a good dictionary, you can easily translate the important parts of the article even if you do not speak the language. It would be worth the effort if marine subjects are your bag.

The National Philatelic Society, 107 Charterhouse Street, London EC1M 6PT produces the *Stamp Lover* magazine. The sample copy included a pot-pourri of information. It is useful to British stamp collectors. Of interest was a chart of postal rates from 1971 to 1998 to different parts of the world. Another article was a plea from Oxfam, GB for more donations. Apparently stamp donations have dwindled to a point where they cannot meet the demand. The article includes an interesting statistic that states 15.2 million stamps were used each day in the UK during 1998 – most of which were probably thrown away. Oxfam raised 88,000 pounds sterling during 1999 from the sale of stamp packets and from the auction proceeds for the more valuable stamps given to them.

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Several countries introduce innovative products in philately

By Joseph Monteiro

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the most important marketing tools to increase sales and popularity of philatelic products, besides limiting production, is the introduction of innovative products. Innovative products are less likely to be created by monopolies, a good example of which were the old national post offices in every country which faced no competition. These statutory monopolies had no real incentive to increase sales, as there was no real competition to drive them out of business or to capture a part of their business. For this reason, for a number of years (1930-1980), the Post Offices in most countries rarely introduced any innovative products.

This old approach to marketing is now changing with increased competition from other collectibles, the introduction of Internet mail, express overnight delivery services, intra city courier services and a more market oriented approach being adopted by Post Offices. It should be noted however that the observations in the initial paragraph do not mean that innovation did not take place at all, as developments were more in the form of improvements in printing techniques and electronic sorting of mail to improve delivery, etc. – matters which are less visible and are of limited interest to normal philatelists.

In this brief article, I shall review some of the innovative products that have been introduced in the production of stamps during the last few years.

II. INNOVATIVE IDEAS

a) Personalized stamps – Picture on Selvage

On September 1, 1999 Australia created philatelic history with the launch of Personalized stamps. This is an innovative product as it allows a stamp to be personalized by printing a photographic portrait on the tab of the stamp. This innovative idea was unveiled at Australia 99. Visitors to the Expo were able to buy sheetlets of 10 stamps (45¢ Polly Woodside) and have their photograph printed on the tab besides the stamps. The Governor-General of Australia, the Prime Minister and Premier of Victoria were presented with their own personalized stamps.



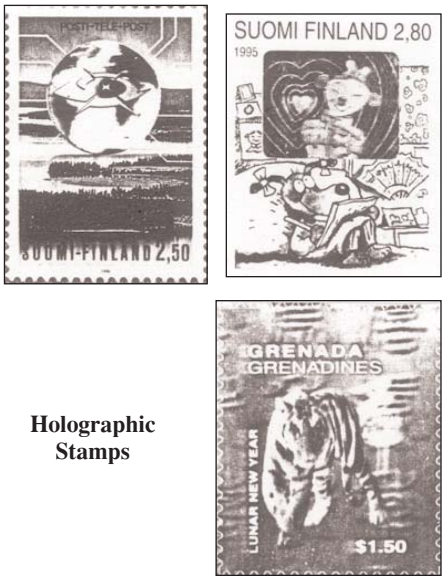
Personalized stamps.

The manner in which the printing was accomplished was described in the Australian Stamp Bulletin as follows. "Four digital cameras [were used]. The digital image was then processed through specially engineered software. After manipulation, the image was printed digitally in full colour beside the conventionally preprinted and perforated gummed stamps." Australia Post reported that the personalized stamps proved so popular that people were queuing for up to two hours to take advantage of this 'world first' opportunity. The public response to this innovative idea was so positive that it was only a matter of time that personalized stamps became available nationally. You cannot get any picture printed. Australia Post reserves the right to print or not to print such pictures on the tab, especially if they display poor taste or discredit Australian stamps.

b) Holograms

The use of holograms on stamps is one of the modern innovative ideas that has grown exponentially. The first country to have used a hologram on a stamp was Austria on October 18, 1988. While Austria is to be credited with the honour of being the first country for the use of a hologram on stamps, Australia is the first country to have used a hologram on an envelope to celebrate a philatelic event. A hologram was used on an envelope to inaugurate Expo 1988 at Brisbane on April 29,1988, however this hologram was not part of the postal stamp. This innovative approach to producing stamps has since been imitated by several other countries throughout the world. This was evident at the 1999 PhilexFrance Philatelic Exhibition in Paris, France where more than five countries printed stamps with holograms for the first time. Today, more than 50 stamps from various countries have used holograms on stamps.

Besides stamps, other innovative uses of holograms in connection with philately have also been employed. The first country to use a hologram on a postal envelope as part of the postal rate was the United States of America on December 13, 1989. Other countries that used holograms in innovative fashions for the first time were: Brazil (used in a Souvenir sheet); Finland (use of a hologram cut as a circle); Finland (use of holograms on a postcard); Tonga (use of a hologram in a booklet); St. Vincent &



Holographic Stamps

Grenadines (use of a self-adhesive hologram); Canada (Uncut hologram sheet). The possibility of falling into this distinct group has not yet been fully exhausted. Holograms have not been used on: aerogrammes, or cut in various forms or shapes e.g. triangles, or multiple holograms on a single stamp, etc.



Scratch-off stamps

c) Scratch-Off Stamps

The scratch-off stamp is another innovative idea used in the printing of stamps. The technique of producing these stamps involves printing silk-screen "scratch-off" ink over a varnished covering, which protects the message underneath from being revealed. Once the gold or silver coloured ink is removed, the message is visible. The message is intended to be a surprise, however since the message on a particular stamp denomination is known, once you have seen one, the element of surprise is soon lost. A number of countries have issued such stamps, for example Finland, Hong Kong, etc.

This idea is not of a recent origin as it has often appeared on lottery cards or other games of chance, however its use on stamps is quite recent and novel. I even recall this being used to reveal the smell of perfumes or fragrances of various products.

d) Uncut sheets

The sale of uncut sheets of stamps probably first made its appearance in the late 1800s and early 1900s. However in recent times, the first uncut sheets were introduced for numismatic products in the form of the sale of bank notes. This new form of marketing has gradually spread to philatelic products. I believe that United States of America was the first country to sell stamps in this format. Canada issued its first uncut sheet in 1996. This uncut sheets commemorates Canada's birds and displays six complete panes of stamps in the sheet. Some of these sheets were signed and numbered. When issued in this uncut format, it allows collectors to obtain a unique part of the sheet not sold over the counter, namely pairs containing the selvage between panes. Further, since the number of uncut sheets issued was limited, these pairs which are much more manageable to handle, could become quite scarce. An unusual development in this regard, which placed Canada as the first country in the world for producing stamps in this format, was its production of the first uncut holographic sheet containing souvenir sheets of the hologram stamp.

A few other countries have also issued uncut sheets, for example United States of America, Hong Kong, etc. The latter issued its first uncut sheet in 1999 containing souvenir sheets of the Giant Panda.

e) Self-adhesive stamps and ATM stamps

A major innovation was the introduction of self-adhesive or quick stamps. The first self-adhesive stamp was produced in the United States of America in 1974 using material produced by Avery Dennison. This stamp (Peace on Earth – 10 cents) was issued to commemorate Christmas. In Canada, the first self-adhesive stamp was issued on June 30,1989 with the issuance of the 38-cents Flag stamp in booklet panes of 12. When it was first issued, these stamps proved to be less popular than was anticipated as such stamps were sold at a premium over the face value. Most users were not prepared to pay this premium, in addition to the taxes, as there was no real harm to human health in licking the stamps with PVA gum. Before PVA gum was used, stamps were produced with the use of Arabic gum and it was claimed that the licking of these stamps was beneficial to health as it prevented common colds from occurring.







Self-adhesive stamps

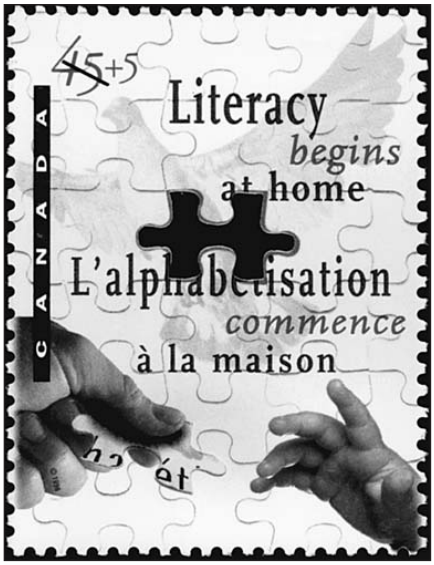
Popularity in the use of self-adhesive stamps with the public has increased in the 1990s as it enables users to send greeting messages for occasions like birthdays, marriages, etc. In some countries, self-adhesive stamps are very popular: for example in France it accounts for 70 per cent of the country's total stamp sales. Besides some of the countries noted above, self-adhesive stamps have also been issued by other countries for example, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Indonesia, China, France, Tonga, etc. Many of these countries used material produced by Avery Dennison.

In 1990, Avery Dennison manufactured the world's first ATM (automated teller machines) stamp for the U.S. constructed with a plastic feedstock, though a couple of years earlier it had won a contract from the U.S. Postal service to develop self-adhesive stamps to be dispensed from ATMs. The use of ATM stamps in Canada began in April 1998 through branches of the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, however the experiment proved to be a failure and was withdrawn a couple of years later.

It is doubtful whether this innovation (self-adhesive stamps) will be very popular among philatelists, as it reduces the number of varieties available to philatelists by eliminating one of the basic dimensions of classifying stamps, namely perforation.

f) Design cut from stamps/ Different shaped stamps

A design cut out from stamps is more unusual than stamps of various shapes and sizes. The first Canadian stamp with a part of the design cut off was issued in the 1990s to honour the blind. A part of the centre of the stamp was cut off. An example of the latter is the Canadian literacy stamp issued on September 9,1996 (Darnell No. 1732). It



Cut-off stamp

enables the blind to read the message on the stamp. Perhaps, some countries have issued stamps with parts of it printed in Braille, however I have not seen any.

Besides cut-off stamps, stamps with shapes other than rectangular shapes have been in use since the late 1800s when Cape of Good Hope issued a triangular stamp. Since then several countries have issued triangular stamps. Recently, various countries have come out with stamps in all shapes owing to the advancement of printing and perforating technology. Shapes of stamps in the form of circles, oval shapes, heart shapes, triangles with sides of different lengths diamond shapes, etc. are becoming quite common. Examples: of a circular stamp is the $1 Kiwi New Zealand stamp; of oval shape stamps are the 3.00F Rugby stamp of France or the 46¢ Kite stamp of Canada; of heart shape stamps are the 3.00F Valentine Heart stamps of France; of triangular stamps with sides of different lengths are the 46¢ Kite stamp of Canada; and of diamond shaped stamps are the $5 Washington & Jackson stamp of United States or the 42¢ stamps of Canada commemorating Canada Day. On March 26, 2000, Hong Kong issued its first set of triangular stamps to commemorate its Museums and Libraries. The unusual aspect of this set is that two of the stamps have been printed so that they will have to be viewed from the apex (tip) rather than the base (side).

g) Labels

The use of electronic mailing labels have been in existence in most western countries for quite some time. Most philatelists have seen the Pitney-Bowes machines used to meter labels. These meter labels are not sold in most western countries independently or through vending machines and few philatelists collects such items. An examination of the philatelic sales catalogues of Post Offices or an examination of most stamp catalogues appear to verify this fact.

There are however exceptions to this. For example, Hong Kong in December 1986 began marketing electronic frama meter labels. These meter labels are not only available directly at the Hong Kong Post Office but can also be purchased through vending machines.

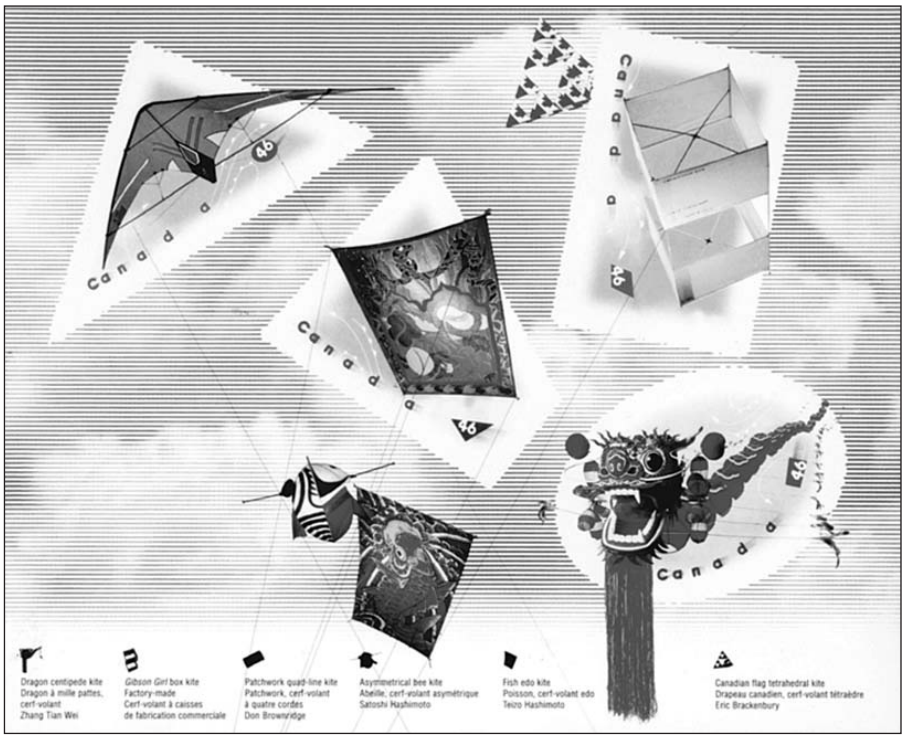
Since these electronic labels do not serve the numerous objectives both of the country issuing them and the needs of philatelists, I do not believe that marketing these products to philatelists will be successful or collecting them will be very popular.

h) Stationery – Express Envelopes

In early 1986, Canada Post introduced special service ('Priority Post') in response to the rapidly growing courier services. This special expedited service was introduced not only in Canada but also the U.S. was the first to market this innovative service.

Initially in Canada, stamps or a meter tape were applied to the mailer (i.e. container) or envelope or package to pay for the priority post fee. In 1987 regulations were changed and the postage to be paid that should have been applied to the back of the top portion of the mailer was retained by the Post Office. As a result, the priority post mailer did not carry any stamps or meter tape indicative of postage. Initially, the mailers were free. As the Priority Post system grew, Canada Post introduced pre-paid mailers which included the price for delivery across certain areas of Canada. Concurrently, the 'Geographical' pre-paid series was introduced. The series consisted of 'Regional', 'USA', 'Europe', 'Pacific', and 'International' envelopes and packs.

Since the expedited services were introduced, other forms of similar services were experimented with, such as the overnight delivery, 24 hour service two-day delivery, within the week services, etc. to compete with the multi-billion dollar expedited businesses of private companies such as Purolator, Emery, UPS Federal Express, etc. By the turn of the last decade of the previous century most Post Offices of developed countries introduced expedited services.



Different shaped stamps

i) Internet Mail

The latest innovation introduced by Post Offices in several countries is sending mail via the Internet (sending mail by fax has been in use for some time). The Internet has also created the opportunity for Post Offices to market their products electronically. While electronic marketing is not a philatelic product, it is a form of marketing that is increasing in popularity. This not only enables most philatelists to gain instantaneous knowledge of products in the furthest corners of the globe but also enables them to place their orders instantaneously at a fraction of the costs of mailing. This will certainly have a significant effect on increasing sales of philatelic products. Further, since accurate information is an important factor. especially for investors in such products, it is likely to lead to increased demand for scarce or more desirable philatelic products.

j) Other advancements in stamp production technology

A number of other advancements in stamp production were introduced either to improve the quality of stamps or to discourage forgeries. A few of these achievements: hexachrome printing, optical variable ink, elliptical perforations, etc. will be briefly reviewed.

Hexachrome Printing: Hexachrome six-colour printing is a new printing process which leads to sharper more vibrant colours. The past four-colour offset printing combined the four basic colours – magenta, yellow, cyan and black. This printing method produced rather dull colours especially green and orange. This has now changed with the addition of green and orange colours to the four colour printing process. If I remember correctly, Cocos and Keeling was the first country to print a stamp using the hexachrome colour printing. Other countries have also used this printing process. For example, Hong Kong in 1997 used this new printing process to print its definitives.

Optical Variable Ink: A novel feature related to printing is the use of a special type of ink known as 'optical variable ink'. This ink has a unique property. When viewed from different angles it provides the viewer with two different colour impressions. An example of a country that has used optical variable ink on stamps is Hong Kong (i.e., the most recent 1999 definitives).

Elliptical Perforations / slits perforations: Elliptical perforations have been introduced as a security feature in the perforating process. The use of this security feature is not new. They have been introduced on stamps from United Kingdom several years ago. Since then, these elliptical perforations have been introduced in the perforating process of several other countries, for example, Singapore, Hong Kong, etc. Another form of perforations that has appeared on stamps is slit perforations. An example of the use of slit perforations is on a few United Nations stamps.

III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

In this brief article some of the new ideas introduced in the marketing of stamps have been briefly described such as personalized stamps, holograms. scratch-off stamps, uncut sheets, cut-off stamps or stamps of different shapes, labels, stationery, internet mail, etc. It does not do complete justice to the myriad of other products that have been introduced by the Post Offices throughout the world in marketing new products. Examples of these products are toys, replicas of stamps in silver and gold metal, table mats, millennium books, etc.

The key issue is will this strategy of various Post Offices pay off? It is difficult to predict given different attitudes to stamp collecting in various parts of the globe. For normal collectors, perhaps a simple demand and supply model should be able to provide some predictions. For more mature collectors and sophisticated investors, perhaps a price expectation model should provide some answers.

My experience indicates that perhaps the most important variable that determines both short and long run demand for a product, such as stamps, is the quantity of stamps that is produced i.e., the supply. A factor that most Post Offices seem to neglect. (However, they have more than a philatelist's interests to consider, for example the history and message the stamps are supposed to convey, costs and other factors that philatelists do not take into consideration). A second important factor is the price at which the product is sold or the issue price. A very high price even if the quantity is rather limited discourages most younger collectors and attracts mature collectors or investors. A third factor is the difference between the value of the stamps and its sale price. If the value of the stamps in an album is $50 and the sale price of the album is $100, collectors are less inclined to buy it. As the loss incurred for using the stamps from the album in the mail is quite substantial. A fourth factor is whether the philatelic products can be easily handled and displayed. In other words, does it fit into an album and can it be easily displayed. If not, even if small quantities of the product are printed, it may not be very marketable.

There are numerous other factors that should also be considered: the maturity of the market; the popularity of stamps of the country; the per capita income in that country; etc. I have not been able to economically test the various models that give rise to my beliefs so far. However, if prices of recently issued stamps are a good indication, I believe that an econometric study should verify my beliefs. In undertaking any such econometric study, caution is always warranted, as what may happen in Canada may not happen in other parts of the globe. Ample evidence of this was provided to me when I visited Hong Kong in 1996. I attempted to buy stamps on the first day of issue (Year of the rat) and I recall having stood in a line which was so long that I could not see the entrance of the Post Office in Habour Building for more than seven hours. I remarked to myself, for a line to be so long they must be giving 'gold' free.

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Charles Connell and His Stamp – The Stamp's Survival

By J.J. MacDonald

The American Bank Note Company of New York City printed 5,000 sheets (unknown quantity of stamps) and sent them to New Brunswick in early April 1860. Maybe some were distributed but none were ever used despite rumours to the contrary. The topic became too hot a political potato, too soon, to entice anyone, especially a postmaster or mail clerk to pass a letter through the post with Connell's picture on it. Thus one should never believe the stories occasionally reported of the stamp on envelope.

The stamps were recalled and Charles Connell, in a fit of peeve, said he would pay for them, but there is no evidence that he ever did. He made a big show of burning them on his own back lawn in Woodstock.

Premier Tilley sent a young clerk of the House to round-up all the stamps, a Frederick Dibblee, who, years later, spoke freely of the affair. He admitted he had not destroyed a sheet of 100 and a single copy from one other sheet. But Dibblee may not have been terribly diligent in his search because he had married one of Charles Connell's daughters, Ella. We know also from other correspondence that Charles Connell gave a sheet to his daughter Mrs. Dibblee, and one to another daughter, Alice Gardner. There is a reliable set of correspondence that indicates that both sisters destroyed their sheets as they felt they should not benefit from an affair that had caused the family so much distress.

Undoubtedly not all the stamps were burned on Charles Connell's lawn nor destroyed by young Dibblee as there are just too many accounts of their presence around New Brunswick in the early 1860s.

For instance:

a) Craig and Melvin, stamp dealers, of St. John, advertised in the Stamp Collectors Monthly Gazette in June of 1865, only five years after the affair, "that they had 'one genuine stamp still remaining'". A number of other New Brunswick dealers did likewise.

b) J.R. Hooper, writing in the Eastern Philatelist in 1890 reports that Charles Connell gave six copies to a post office official and others to friends.

c) R.W. Hanington, on the other hand, reported in the Eastern Philatelist of December 1892 that he had scoured the province for three years and found only two genuine Connells.

d) Dr. George Frederick Clarke, a Woodstock dentist, found the lone known pair in a shed attached to the Dibblee house in Woodstock.

Thus, although today their origin may be uncertain, genuine Connell stamps do exist. How many have survived is the question! Some previous estimates have been made. Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Ralph G. Hay, quoted J.N. Sissons, one of the deans of North American philately and a Toronto auctioneer, that he "has sold somewhere between 15 and 20 Connells in the period that he has been in business. Probably some of them were the same copy being resold." Robson Lowe in 1973 estimated that as many as 50 existed and that half possessed Royal Philatelic Society certificates. Argenti had estimated as many as 100 in 1963. A Mr. Charles L. Flint of Bangor, who had gotten Dibblee's corner copy, searched for many years and in the 1950s stated that only about 20 were then in existence. In 1996 a Montreal firm offered Flint's copy for $10,000 Canadian and stated only 5 or 6 were known. (It was again sold in late March, 1996 for $4500 in a Gary Lyons Auction in Halifax.)

So what are we to believe? Undoubtedly the international auction houses of H.R. Harmer, Christie-Robson Lowe, or Sothebys could give a more reliable estimate from their own archives. Expertising agencies, such as the British Philatelic Association, may have kept records for the past century but unfortunately none of this information is available today, as far as is known. Failing this information, what can we do then? If the author may be so bold to suggest the problem is not as difficult as it might first appear.

To look more closely consider:

a) All Connell stamps are unique in appearance. The Connell stamps had the beneficial characteristic of 'adhering perforations' as did many other stamps perforated around 1860, when the technique was young. This fact, coupled with the centering of the stamp and the early habit of users to continue to cut stamps apart, not tear them along the separation lines of the perforations, as they had had to do with the pence issues, produces unique appearing items.

b) When a stamp has a history, is rare, and becomes valuable every auctioneer shows its picture. While photographs are very uncommon before 1925, rare stamps of the last eight decades have had their picture prints recorded in auction catalogues.

c) Finally, consider the buying and selling of rare stamps. Most collectors, there are always exceptions, don't have sufficient spare resources to purchase such stamps until they are, say 35 years old. By the time the same collector has reached 70 plus years he disposes of his better material; thus the average period that a stamp resides in a collection is about thirty-five years. Therefore in general, all Connells should come to auction by double that time, say 70 years! So, if a survey of auction catalogues back to 1925 is now conducted the vast majority of Connell stamps will be found and their picture print recorded.

The author has undertaken this type of survey, using personal auction catalogues gathered over the past 60 years and supplemented by the vast collection that the Postal Archives of Canada held when it was located at Laurier and Kent Streets in Ottawa. This could not have been done without the courtesy of the staff, especially Mr. Cimon Morin. How one would do a similar study today I cannot imagine, when the 3000 catalogues are now not conveniently available.

The auction catalogues of over forty firms were studied, covering the general period from the early 1930s to the early 1990s. Of course, most firms did not exist over the whole sixty years and about half were not the type that would handle Connells. It must be noted that little study was conducted of European, particularly German auction catalogues, as experience had shown that the preeminent collectors of Connells were from North America and Britain. There was a much lower chance of finding examples in foreign auctions.

The survey findings cannot be regarded as complete as other auction houses may have offered examples but the number of different copies found is likely almost complete. One problem has always existed, namely that the auctioneer did not know a

genuine Connell from a perforated proof whose colour is often very close to the genuine and some findings were obviously not genuine stamps. However, almost always such lots would not be sold.

There are some interesting facts that emerge from this survey in addition to the actual census of Connells. The earliest copy noted is that from the Tapling collection which has resided in the British Museum since it was acquired in 1891. The only existing multiple, a pair, has been offered seven or eight times in the last 65 years, two other copies have also been auctioned in this period six times and three copies four times. Three copies have 'disappeared' into collections and not reappeared since 1931, 1940 or 1945. These were likely victims of World War II.

Yet new copies continue to turn up in auction catalogues, one in the Ivy-Shreve-Mader Sale in October 1993 and the Burrus copy appeared in an Eastern Auctions sale of late March, 1996. On average a copy has appeared about twice over the 35 year period but some years have produced a true bonanza of sales. There were eight offered in 1968 alone and six in 1974 and 1980. Only in 1953, 1975, 1978, 1982, 1984 and 1985 were no auction lots recorded for Connells. This performance is closely tied to the strength of the stamp market and the prices realized.

The 'amount realized' at auction for Connells is influenced by the same forces as all other valuable stamps. It depends on a) the strength of the general economy to some degree; b) the strength of the stamp market in particular; c) the reputation of the auction firm and their distribution capabilities to attract collectors with money and d) of course, the condition of the stamp itself. Comparing the results of the sales of the same copy over time does not yield much information when inflation is factored out. For example, one copy owned by the author sold for 50 pounds in November 1967 and again in May 1969 for $250. The famous pair sold in November 1963 for $4,200 and yet almost 20 years later fetched only $6,000. Another in the same November 1963 sale brought $420 which increased to $1,350 in October 1979. The first sale for which a 'price realized' has been found was in January 1931 and was for 40 pounds.

Turning at last to the stamps identified in the survey, what do we find? There are over 125 records in total, four of which are almost certainly proofs with faked perforations. Sixty-five copies, including the pair, can without equivocation be declared distinctive. Twenty-four of them appeared at auction more than once. Thirty copies can be said to have adhering perforations, a major distinguishing feature is the centering.

Is it possible to go one step beyond the 65 surviving items? Almost certainly a few have been missed so the best estimate of today's number 'alive' might be 75 stamps. To tie these surviving 75 to what we know of the sheets that were not destroyed consider some examples of the perforating results of the American Bank Note Company in the 1860s. There were very few gross errors that escaped the plant. Both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia had possibly two partially imperforate vertically sheets. One Nova Scotia sheet with badly shifted vertical perfs also exists and one or two show mis-perfs due to folding of the paper at the corner.

However consider the New Brunswick block of 12 and the 20 or so full sheets of the Nova Scotia cents issue seen by the author. All are very similar, that is, if they are off centre slightly in any direction this characteristic will continue across or down the entire sheet, which is to be expected considering the manner in which the paper was fed to the perforator.

Since we find groups of stamps off-centered to the top and to top and right as well as those that are well centered, it may be concluded our 65 surviving stamps come from at least seven sheets or part-sheets. Therefore someone must have saved or stolen part-sheets, at least, over and above those documented and discussed before. Regrettably beyond this we can not go with any certainty.

If five sheets survived initially then the rate of survival was 1 in a thousand sheets. Today with about 75 stamps, around 15 per cent of these five sheets (75/500), have made it to the present time – a not unreasonable survival rate.

The Other Values

The Affair focused attention on the five-cent, first-class rate stamp with Charles Connell's picture on it, but the other values in the set are also very interesting and their uniqueness has been almost totally ignored. They also, it must be remembered, were produced by, or with the approval and imagination of Charles Connell. They, too, were of unique design.

Up until this issue in the Spring of 1860, designs consisted exclusively of portraits of (a) the country's rulers or the head of state, king, queen, emperor or president, living or dead; (b) numerals of value (Thurin and Taxis) (c) Heraldic symbols, coats of arms (Finland) or royal emblems (Denmark) (d) national symbols – the beaver of Canada, the eagle of Germany, the lion of Tuscany, the swan of Western Australia, (e) allegorical figures – Ceres, Hermes of Greece, or Liberty seated (Liberia).

Charles Connell and the American Bank Note Company produced a one-cent with a picture of a train on it, the Ossekeag #9, or possibly the Prince of Wales, of the European and North American Railroad, (likely because Charles Connell had just been made a director of the company). The 12-1/2-cent, paying the ocean postage to Great Britain, showed a steamer, the Washington, of the Ocean Ship Navigation Company. Why? Likely because Charles Connell had just adjusted the mail route from Saint John to Halifax to improve mail communication to Britain. Even more remarkable an additional value, 17 cents, was added to the original four and ordered in March 1860 which showed the Prince of Wales, in Highland dress, no less. The future King Edward VII had just announced his intention to visit New Brunswick in August of 1860 and this was to commemorate the impending event. Thus Charles Connell possibly issued the world's first commemorative stamp, plus two others recognizing transportation, and his own humble portrait. He was original certainly, but was he arrogant?

Consider that Connell apparently had little love for the trappings of the British monarchy, despite his father's possible loyalist sentiments. He was adamantly opposed to the establishment of the Anglican "King's" colleges, one in Ontario, one in Windsor, Nova Scotia and the progenitor of the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton. He wanted to have the last King's College closed. Premier Fisher, who had studied there, hoped King's would, in the course of time, evolve into a non-denominational institution. Connell, likely for religious reasons, was a supporter of Mount Allison. Of even greater embarrassment to his former Premier brother-in-law was his strong attempt to have a bill passed that would have the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick elected and not appointed by the Queen. So his anti-royalist sentiments were there for all to see. Is it any wonder then that he might suggest or at least accept a suggestion that the Queen's portrait be removed from the five cent stamp, after all it remained on the ten cent, did it not?

However, arrogance or pride clouded his judgment when it came to the replacement portrait. But possibly the first commemorative stamp and the first locomotive topical stamp should excuse this lapse - at least in the eyes of philatelists.

Undooley On Panama

Editor's Note

Something for light autumn reading – spelling errors and all add a human touch!

(The following letter is an account of a visit to Panama by Undooley, America's chief stamp collecting jester. It appeared many moons ago in the now defunct Weekly Philatelic Era.)

Panama: January 20, 1904

My Dear Finn:

Did ye wonder, pretty one, where I had gone to? Well, me bhoy, I am on the Isthmus, an Irishman always loves a muss, so I kim down here.

Ye'Il foind a full description av the place in that Encyclopena, I think it is called, that I giv ye last Christmas. Having read that, ye may be able to understand me betther.

I hav jist reviewed the Panama Army. It's a foine wan, so foine ye can hardly see it, but all very nice young fellows. I treated the army afther the parade – they almost filled the saloon, an' it cost me nearly four dollars, American money, but I made mesilf solid wid the army, an' the people, au' cud run for most anything down here.

I started to run last night as there was a story around town that the Colombians were landin' troops about a mile above the city. It turned out to be a fisherman wid a lot av other lobsters, but no soldiers.

Speaking av the army reminds me av the old lrish woman who met a soldier on the street an wishin' to be polite to him says, "Good morning, Army."

The Commander-in-Chief is the smartest lad I iver met, a little bit smaller than "sawed off Maguire" av the sthock yards, but he makes thim troops stand round in great shape.

They hav a great miny revolutions here, an wan av thim is a very serious thing to hav' happen on ye property. Sometimes people git hurt in thim revolutions.

In the last wan a great miny av the soldiers were out all wan night chasing the inimy, an they caught it – whin they got home the next morning. I were told some aven had to go to work the nixt morn' wid out changing their clothes.

An' thin whin they git to fitin they fire off real powder, an' the balls go sailing round in ivery direction.

Spaking av sailing reminds me that the navy were here yisterday but they left this morn early, under sealed orders. I hear it wint outside for deep sea fishing. There is a prize offered to the wan catching the biggest fish.

The other boat broke away wan stormy night from the post it were tied to an' drifted out. It were never seen agin, but they picked up a pair of oars in the bay the nixt day.

The climate here is not uncertain, as some may till ye. It's certain to kill ye if ye stay long enuff. If ye hav' any bad friends sind thim down here an' I will git them jobs diggin' on the Canal. No wan but nagurs kin do it an liv.

There has been some little talk in regard to surcharging av Panama stamps an' some hav' aven gone so far as to say that the Postmaster General were speculating in thim, an' also that he were surcharging thim to order with a wonderful variation av surcharges.

I cud not belave this av so honourable an' warlike a nation, so I called on the P.M. Gineral mesilf.

The P.M. Gineral resaved me very kindly whin I told him I were from Chicagy, an' I had a foine call.

He showed me more things in Panama than I iver dramed av. Said if I wud take the agincy for Chicagy an' the West he wud kape me supplied wid enuf new sthyles to stock a department store.

By invitation av the P.M. I followed him into the nixt room an' there spread out on tables an' boxes were a great miny sheets av stamps wid nice new surcharges on thim drying. A pad av red ink was nearby an' it seems that the cat had sthepped into the ink an' walked acrost siveral av the sheets. "The Lord be praised." says the P.M., "there's a sinsible cat for ye."

Tell the boys to look out for Panamas wid a cat's-foot surcharge on thim, they'll be very valuable whin they git to the U.S.

There are no two alike, an' the shades are wanderful.

The P.M. Gineral in honour av me visit, kindly let me put me thumb in the ink an' surcharge siveral stamps. He is a very nice mon, the soul av honour an' I belave he wud rather die than do anything to impare the credit av the country.

I have been told by eye witnesses that the country has no credit, but if it had a credit he wuddent harm a hair av its head.

I had a long heart-to-heart talk wid him, an' can giv ye the whole truth av the matter. All other versions are made to order to suit the political or philatelical views av the paper which publishes it. It remains Finn, for ye to know the truth, the naked truth, wid out aven pjammers on.

This great uprising av a brave people was made for thim, in Washington, by some noble hearted politicians, an wan foine morning they were informed that they had revoluted in the night and the country was free. The chiet-av-police immejiately hunted up the army, who had bin out all night to a dance at a nearby village, and informed him, thim I shud say, av the revolution.

"But we haven't revoluted," says the army.

"Ye hav," says the chief-av-police, "an' l'Il run ye in if ye kick."

"I knew," says the commander-in-chief, "if the army wint to that dance something wud happen. Where was this revolution made, an' who ordered it?"

"You're all right, an' ask no questions, an' the U.S. will back ye up." says the chief-av-police. "Now git your army together, an' whin the flag is histed ye give three cheers for the new republic av Panama, an' three cheers for Pres. Roosevilt an' thin fire a salute wid blank cartridges an' the navy will respond if it gits back from the fishing trip in season." "But I had ordered a revolution 'made in Germany' ", says the commander-in-chief, "an' it may be on the way over now."

"I'll side track it, if it gits here," says the chief, "the U.S. express has the right av way, an' they are going to dig a canal for ye too. How's that, me fighter?"

"Are we in it?" says the commander.

"We will be seen an' not heard when the paymaster arrives." says the chief, and so were laid the corner stone av a new republic.

As soon as the U.S. heard av it, which were some time previous, she sint or had sint our navy to hail the glorious day av freedom. The rist is history, but av course they had to hav stamps: these fiery people made up their minds so quick after our navy got there, there were no time to git out new designs.

Something must de done at wance. The discharging av the guns announcing the new republic had hardly sthopped before the surcharging av the stamps began. It were perfectly honest an' legitimate. I mane the surcharging. Av course in the hurry errors will rush in. Were it the P.M.'s fault the cat walked over thim? Wud ye brand the whole PO Department dishonest on account av wan cat? Shame on thim as wud say it's a put up job.

Some may make money out av it. Ivery wan is not as honest as me an ye, Finn,

Say nothing an' I'll bring ye some surcharges no wan ilse can git. We'll make a few honest dollars afther I git home; but til thin lick ivery mon who hints at dishonesty in Panama surcharges. The people were crying for thim, they wud hav thim, an' be hivins Finn they'll git thim as long as the ink holds out.

I shall be home soon, an' I will not come empty handed. Burn this letther, an' if any wan asks ye, don't know anything – that will be aisy for ye.

Yours,

Undooley.

Under its 1886 Constitution, Colombia gave its nine component Departments, or Provinces, certain independent rights…one of them being the issuance of their own postage stamps for use within their own territory. Panama was one of those Provinces: but she broke away and declared her Independence on November 3, 1903.

The new Republic of Panama straight away overprinted its "Colombia Province" postage stamps to denote its new independent status. If you want to know just how many errors were made in those overprints, just check with your Scott catalogue (see footnote under No. 64)! Who knows? Maybe Undooley had something to do with that hanky-panky?! (However, I have yet to see one of those early Panama stamps with a cat's-paw overprint! What's that? Ye dinna believe Undooley? Shame on ye!! Hav ye iver known an Irishman to lie? Hav ye??)



Panama overprint – Rose



Colon overprint – Violet



Bocas del Toro overprint – Violet

Here are some examples of those overprints: but, unfortunately, this black and white tocopy will not distinguish between the Rose and Violet handstamp overprints on the originals.

C5NPLE Prix d'Honneurs

Canada's Fifth National Philatelic Literature Exhibition is still handing out awards from its exhibition held in Ottawa, ON, May 6-7, 2000.

Entries from Canada, the United States, Belgium and Italy received the Prix d'Honneurs. The four awards were awarded at the discretion of the members of the jury for outstanding research and major publication improvement over the years.

Exhibit C-27 The Canadian Philatelist / Le philatéliste canadien (Vol. 50, 1999) (Journal of the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada) edited by William Pekonen and J.J. Macdonald of Canada was honoured for its major improvements over the years.

Three outstanding research projects included:

Exhibit A-21 De Nederlandse Scheepspost 1600-1900. I. Nederland – Oost-Indie: Met catalogus van de stempels by Claude J.P. Delbeke of Belgium;

Exhibit A-30 Prisoners' Mail From the American Civil War by Galen D. Harrison of the United States;

Exhibit A-38 Ethiopia 1867-1936 – History, Stamps and Documents by Roberto Sciaky of Italy.

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An Introduction to Youth Philately

Published by FIP Commission for Youth Philately 2000
Edited by Michael Madesker

This plastic bound monograph is an English language translation of a teaching text adopted by the Federation of Swiss Philatelic Societies.

This comprehensive and simplified work can be put to use immediately to teach the fundamentals of Philately. While it is designed for instructing youth, it can also be of great value to teach adults or anyone new to the hobby. Furthermore, although not intended for this purpose, it can be used as a model for an exhibit. This 58 page book uses many illustrations in a page by page format to describe philately with a "show and tell" approach.

The captions are mostly descriptive and factually based even though somewhat cryptic. A few comments, unfortunately, are open opinions made as if a statement of fact. In some cases, the comment could be considered as an interpretative error. One example on page 20 makes the following statement: "postal stationery items with additionally affixed stamps are to be considered as philatelic covers." This confusing statement does not differentiate between what is a "collectible" item from a "non-collectible" item. It does not explain how "philatelic" can apply to an item used to demonstrate the art and science of collecting stamps on one hand and how the same word can be used as a code or buzz word with an opposite meaning intending to warn collectors that it is not considered by some as a collectible item that deserves merit of any kind.

In reality, a postal stationery item may require additional stamps if the contents are overweight or if the envelope or postcard is used after a rate change takes place or the item is used to mail a communication outside the domestic rate area or the item is used for a different rate class than intended. In those cases, the postal stationery item is definitely collectible if properly authorized by the issuing post office simply because the use prepays the correct postal rate. If no stamps are added in the above situations, then either postage due is applicable or it may be returned to sender or the post office may forward it in error. It might even become an example of an incorrect rate. In fact, the postal stationery is merely one method of prepaying postage instead of using postage stamps. Other methods of prepaying postage also exist. Example of combination methods can be found in the mail stream which incorporate two or more different types of prepayment. It seems that a decision to ignore combination methods of prepaying postage is either presumptuous or simply an oversight.

Although the book describes surcharged (re-valued) stamps, it does not mention re-valued postal stationery envelopes/postcards as a basic collectible.

One page 32, a cover with four different stamps is illustrated. The cover also has an "A Prioritaire" label. The caption states "Poor Quality Cover, not worth saving." But there is no explanation as to why the cover is considered to be undesirable. That same cover could become part of a thematic collection featuring the label, even though the cancel may be a poor example. Someone might even save the cover to salvage the stamps. A better example of a cover that should be thrown away could have been found.

The book does not even mention the subject of First Day Covers nor does it differentiate between those prepared to extract dollars from collectors from those which were used on the first day of issue of normal correspondence purposes.

These minor deficiencies do not alter the fact that this book is a "must" for any stamp club. Some editing changes may even be made when the final version is published. The book is an excellent text which can be used as an educational tool by teachers who know nothing about stamp collecting, but wish to use postage stamps to teach many different subjects. Teachers, as well as stamp clubs, can use the text to establish stamp clubs. As more than one teacher has discovered, collecting stamps can become a valuable character building tool. Postage stamps have proven themselves many times over to excite the imagination of small children and to encourage them to learn more about whatever the subject of their interest. Several years ago, one teacher in a rural classroom wrote to say that some impoverished children loved collecting stamps because it was the first thing that they could call their own. Another child in the same class became interested in reading because he wanted to be able to recognize the names of the countries issuing the different stamps given to him for free. All previous efforts to encourage him to read had failed to capture his interest, but now he had discovered a reason to learn a new skill.

The review copy did not contain an order address. If you want more information about how to obtain this book, contact John Powell, Yvan Latulippe, Michael Madesker or the National Office at the addresses found in the committee section of this publication.

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The philatelic 'facsimile' book collection of the Canadian Postal Archives, National Archives of Canada

La collection de livres philatéliques réimprimés en fac-similé des Archives postales canadiennes, Archives nationales du Canada

By / Par Cimon Morin

The Canadian Postal Archives (CPA) was created on April 1, 1988, by the National Archives of Canada to acquire and preserve Canada's philatelic heritage. While emphasis is placed on acquisitions of philatelic and archival records of national significance , the CPA also endeavours to enhance its research tools by the addition of facsimile reproductions of important philatelic collections formed over the years by prominent philatelists and postal historians.

This program was initiated by the former National Postal Museum, not only to develop additional research tools that would enhance reference materials on various specialized Canadian and BNA stamp and cover collections, but also to preserve the visual historical aspect of the development of the hobby in Canada. Among the objectives of this program was the process of approaching philatelists on an individual basis in order to obtain photocopies of their collections which, in many instances, would have been awarded a certain level of recognition at national or international philatelic events. In some instances, philatelists have actually brought their philatelic collections to the Museum / Archives premises where copying was then undertaken. This was particularly true with the photocopying of the early collections of certain members of the Museum Advisory Committee who met on a regular basis in Ottawa. This program was subsequently carried on through the years, and, with the transfer of the philatelic, archival and library collections to the National Archives of Canada in 1988, it continued at an even greater rate. The collection of facsimile reference material now constitutes a total of 132 titles thanks to the cooperation of philatelists through out Canada and elsewhere in the world, not to mention those former members of the National Postal Museum / Canadian Postal Archives such as Jim Kraemer, C. Ron McGuire, Jim Brennan and Ken Johnson who ensured the continuation of the program. In most instances, three photocopies are made with an appropriate title page which would then be commercially bound. Subsequently, a complimentary bound copy would be presented to the owners.

Similar types of publications have also been initiated by professional philatelists and these have been published and made available through dealers and societies. These 'commercial' titles have not been included in this list and may form the subject of another interesting listing.

The facsimile philatelic book collection constitutes a true record of some of the great Canadian collections of the past and the present. In most instances, these facsimiles represent philatelic collections that were shown at national and internation-

Les Archives postales canadiennes (APC) ont été créées le 1er avril 1988 par les Archives nationales du Canada, dans le but d'acquérir et de préserver l'héritage philatélique canadien. Bien que leur mandat touche principalement l'acquisition de documents et d'archives de nature philatélique et d'importance nationale, les APC s'efforcent également d'améliorer leurs outils de recherche en faisant l'ajout de réimpressions en fac-similé des collections importantes assemblées par d'éminents philatélistes et historiens canadiens.

Ce program avait été mis sur pied par l'ancien Musée national des postes, non seulement pour développer de nouveaux outils de recherche visant à améliorer les documents de référence existants sur différentes collections spécialisées de timbres et plis du Canada et de l'Amérique du Nord britannique, mais aussi pour préserver le cachet visuel et le développement historique de l'activité philatélique au Canada. Le program visait entre autres à approcher les philatélistes individuellement pour obtenir des photocopies de collections qui, dans de nombreux cas, auraient reçu une certaine reconnaissance à l'occasion de différents événements philatéliques nationaux ou internationaux. Dans certains cas, les philatélistes ont apporté leurs collections sur place, au Musée ou aux Archives, pour en faciliter la copie. Cette pratique avait été popularisée au début du program par certains membres du comité consultatif du Musée, qui se rencontraient régulièrement à Ottawa. Le program a pris de l'ampleur au cours des années et, après le transfert des collections philatéliques, des archives et des documents de la bibliothèque aux Archives nationales du Canada en 1988, il s'est même accéléré. La collection de documents de référence photocopiés comporte maintenant 132 titres, grâce à la collaboration des philatélistes de toutes les régions du Canada et de nombreux autres pays, et bien entendu grâce aux efforts des anciens collaborateurs du Musée national des postes et des Archives postales canadiennes, notamment Jim Kraemer, C. Ron McGuire, Jim Brennan et Ken Johnson, qui ont assuré la survie du program. En règle générale, les trois photocopies faites pour chaque collection reçoivent une page de titre appropriée et une reliure professionnelle. Un exemplaire honorifique relié est par la suite remis au collectionneur.

Des philatélistes professionnels ont également entrepris des publications similaires, qui ont été publiées et diffusées par les marchands de timbres et les sociétés philatéliques. Ces titres «commerciaux» ne font pas partie de la présente liste, mais pourraient faire l'objet d'une liste spécifique à une date ultérieure.

La collection de documents philatéliques photocopiés préserve pour la postérité certaines des grandes collections canadiennes du passé et du présent. Une bonne partie de ces photocopies représentent des collections philatéliques qui ont déjà été présentées à l'occasion d'expositions nationales et internationales. La collection illustre les efforts déployés par des philatélistes qui ont réussi à rassembler des

al exhibitions. The collection also demonstrates the collectors' ability to develop a specialized collection while preserving information that might otherwise have been lost. The photocopies through the years further constitute specialized research studies which show the provenance and custody of key philatelic pieces. They are a testament to the dedication and interest of their creators.

It should also be mentioned that the collection draws to the attention of those philatelists who have been awarded recognition for their exhibits the opportunity of seeing a photocopy of their collection and/or exhibit deposited with the Canadian Postal Archives. The criteria required to do this include the following: a definite 'Canadiana' relevancy, such as collections formed by residents of Canada or non residents about Canada or BNA; significant collections formed by Canadians on other non-Canadian philatelic subject matter, which covers a multitude of choices.

Please note that all of the books listed here are available to researchers using the National Archives of Canada research facilities in Ottawa. The titles identified with an asterisk (*) identify those titles also available on inter-library loan. Request for interlibrary-loans, through appropriate local public libraries, should be send to The National Archives of Canada, Library, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ont., Canada K1A 0N3.

collections spécialisées tout en préservant des informations qui risquaient fort d'être perdues. De plus, ces documents photocopiés au cours des années constituent une source inestimable de données de recherche spécialisée qui permettent de retracer la provenance et l'emplacement des documents philatéliques importants. Il s'agit d'un véritable hommage au dévouement de leurs créateurs.

Il faut également noter que la collection offre aux philatélistes dont les expositions ont déjà fait l'objet d'une reconnaissance, la possibilité de voir une version photocopiée de leur collection ou exposition conservée par les Archives postales canadiennes. Les critères de soumission comportent : une pertinence «canadienne» marquée, par exemple les collections de timbres du Canada et de l'Amérique du Nord britannique assemblées par des philatélistes canadiens ou étrangers ; ainsi que des collections d'importance assemblées par des Canadiens sur des thèmes non canadiens, critère offrant de nombreuses possibilités.

Veuillez noter que tous les ouvrages mentionnés ici peuvent être consultés sur place par les chercheurs qui font usage des installations de recherche des Archives nationales du Canada à Ottawa. L'astérisque (*) identifie les titres également disponibles par prêt interbibliothèques. Toute demande de prêt interbibliothèques faite à partir d'une bibliothèque publique locale doit être envoyée aux Archives nationales du Canada, Bibliothèque, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa, ON, Canada K1A 0N3.

CANADA and British North America / CANADA et Amérique du Nord britannique

[1] Arfken, George B.

Canadian overseas letter mail: a study of postal rates and regulations, 1870-1897 / George B. Arfken. – [Canada: s.n., 1991] ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm.*

[2] Arfken, George B.

Canadian overseas letter mail: A study of postal rates and regulations 1870-1897 / George B. Arfken. – [N.p., BNAPS / CPA, n.d.], ca. 130 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.

[3] Arfken, George B.

Evolution of Canadian overseas letter rates before the 5c UPU rate / George B. Arfken. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 150 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[4] Arnell, J.C.

Transatlantic stampless mail to and from British North America: showing manuscript and handstruck rate markings / collected by J.C. Arnell. – [S.1.: s.n.], 1984. ca. 200 p.: ill., facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24G3A77 1984)*

[5] Bailey, Bill.

Canada military postal history / Bill Bailey. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1978] 2 v.: facsims: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24H1B33 1978)

[6] Barlow, Ken

Canada special delivery stamps and their postal usage / Ken Barlow. – [N.p., BNAPS / CPA, n.d.], ca. 65 leaves: facsims.: 28cm.

[7] Bayley, Colin H.

By town stampless covers, 1829-1855 / Colin H. Bayley. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1979] ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C252D4 B39 1979)*

[8] Charron, Jacques

La marque ronde 2, petit double cercle interrompu du Bas-Canada et Canada-est 1829-1851 / Jacques Charron – [Ottawa: Archives postales canadiennes, 1996], ca. 35 feuilles: facsims.: 28 cm.*

[9] Davis, G. H.

The G. H. Davis collection of Canada special delivery / G. H. Davis. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1992] ca. 150 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.*

[10] de Volpi, Charles.

The Charles de Volpi collection of Canada and B.N.A. postal history / Charles de Volpi. – [Canada: s.n., 1993] 21 vols.: facsims: 28cm*

[11] d,es Rivières, Guy.

Nineteenth century Canadian registered mail: a study of the chronological development of registration / Guy des Rivières. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1980] ca. 150 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24D6D47 1980)*

[12] Di Ciommo, Joseph.

The five cents Large Queen / Joseph di Ciommo. – Hamilton: [s.n.], 1978. 33 leaves: ill., 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24B3D52 1978)*

[13] 'The Douglas Collection' (pseud.)

The postage stamps of Canada 1851-1951 / The Douglas Collection. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 145 leaves: col. facsims.: 28 cm. *

[14] Ellison, Kenneth V.

The Kenneth V. Ellison postal history collection - Force 'C' - The Canadian Army's Hong Kong story 1941- 1945 / Kenneth V. Ellison. – [Canada: s.n.], 1994. ca. 85 leaves: 28 cm. *

[15] Ewens, David P.

Lower Canada, 1697-1867: selections from the early postal history of the Province of Quebec / David P. Ewens. – [Canada: s.n.], 1982. ca. 150 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C255C51 E93 1982)*

[16] Frith, John.

Canadian Forces in Newfoundland, World War II / John Frith. – [Canada: s.n., 1982] ca. 50 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C247H5 F57 1982)*

[17] Frith, John

The John Frith postal history collection - The Canadian Expeditionary Force 1914-1919: the first contingent, C.O.E.F. / John Frith. – [Canada: s.n.], 1994. ca. 85 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[18] Gratton, Richard

Fakes, forgeries, similitudes of Canada and Provinces / Falsifications, faux, similitudes du Canada et des provinces / Richard Gratton. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 150 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[19] Guggenheim, Max

The postal history of Yukon Territory / Max Guggenheim. – [N.p., BNAPS / CPA, n.d.], ca. 75 leaves: facsims.: 30 cm.

[20] Harrison, Horace W.

The Horace W. Harrison collection of Canada's registry system, 1802-1908 / H.W. Harrison. – [Ruxton, Md., 1987] iii, 306 p.: facsims.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24D6H39 1987)

[21] Harrison, Horace W.

The Horace W. Harrison philatelic collection - The first four suppliers of Canadian postal stationery 1860-1910 / Horace W. Harrison. – [Canada: s.n.], 1996. ca. 125 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[22] Harrison, Horace W.

The Horace W. Harrison philatelic collection - Newfoundland postal stationery 1873-1941 / Horace W. Harrison. —[Canada: s.n.], 1996. ca. 130 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.*

[23] Harrison, Horace W.

The Horace W. Harrison postal history collection - Registered postmarks of Canada's railway post offices 1869-1951 / Horace W. Harrison. – [Canada: s.n.], 1996. ca. 120 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.*

[24] Heasman, Robert G.

Machine and Flag cancels of Canada, 1896-1902 / Robert G. Heasman. – [Canada: s.n.], 1984. ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24E F74 H42 1984)*

[25] Jonsson, Wilbur J.

The Wilbur J. Jonsson collection of Commonwealth Forces in Iceland and the Faroes (Britain, Canada, Australia) / Wilbur J. Jonsson. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1985]. 1 v. (various pagings): ill.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 I21H5 J67 1985)*

[26] Jory, Gordon.

The Gordon Jory collection of early Manitoba postal covers/ Gordon Jory. – [Canada: s.n., 1968] 2 v.: col. facsims.: 22 x 28 cm. (HE 6185 C244C51 J67 1968)*

[27] Kutz, Ken J.

The Ken J. Kutz collection: mining in Canada / Ken Kutz. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1992] ca. 100 leaves: facsims: 28cm*

[28] Lamb, Kathryn

Canadian newspaper covers & cards from Upper Canada, Canada West & Ontario 1854-1910 / Kathryn Lamb. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 80 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[29] Leggett, Arthur W.

The Art Leggett collection of the Province of Canada 1859 decimal currency issue: stamps and covers / Art Leggett. – [Canada: s.n., 1990] ca. 100 leaves: facsims: 28 cm.*

[30] Leggett, Arthur W.

The Arthur W. Leggett philatelic collection of the Queen Victoria maple leaf issue, 1897 - 1898 / Arthur W. Leggett. – [Canada: s.n., 1991] ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.*

[31] Leggett, Arthur W.

The Arthur W. Leggett philatelic collection of the Queen Victoria numeral issue, 1898 - 1902 / Arthur W. Leggett. – [Canada: s.n., 1991] ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.*

[32] Lehr, James C.

The James C. Lehr collection of Prince Edward Island stamps and postal markings / James C. Lehr. – [Canada: s.n., 1992] ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 28cm.*

[33] Ludlow, Lewis M.

The Lewis M. Ludlow collection of the Province of Canada pence issues / Lewis M. Ludlow. – [Canada: s.n., 1990] ca. 50 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm.*

[34] Ludlow, Lewis M.

Nineteenth century Canadian railway cancellations: selected covers for each year 1853-1900 / Lewis M. Ludlow. – [s.l.: s.n., 19—] ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24J1L82)

[35] Ludlow, Lewis M.

Canadian railway cancellations illustrating "Canadian Mail by Rail" 1836-1867 / Lewis M. Ludlow. – [N.p., BNAPS / CPA, n.d.], ca. 80 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.

[36] Ludlow, Lewis M.

Canadian railway mail clerk strikes / Lewis M. Ludlow. – [N.p., BNAPS / CPA, n.d.], ca. 70 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.

[37] Madesker, Michael.

The Michael Madesker collection of Canadian postal booklets, 1900 to 1935 / Michael Madesker. – [Ottawa: s.n.], 1990. ca. 150 leaves: ill.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24C6 M35 1990)*

[38] Malott, Richard K.

The Richard K. Malott collection of the pioneer and semi-official Canadian air mail flights covers, 1853 to 1934 / Richard K. Malott. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1986], ca. 150 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24F3M34 1986)*

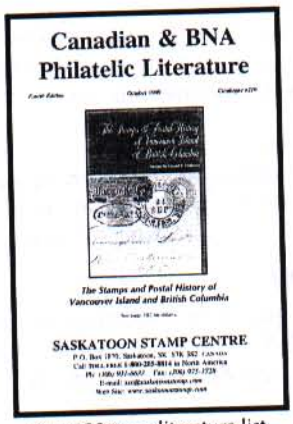
[39] Malott, Richard K.

The Richard K. Malott cover collection of Canadian air mail services, 1925 to 1977 / Richard K. Malott. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1985], 157 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24F2M34 1985)*

[40] Malott, Richard K.

The Richard K. Malott collection of Canadian air letters and aerogrammes / Richard K. Malott. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1988], ca. 150 leaves: ill.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24F1 M33 1988)*

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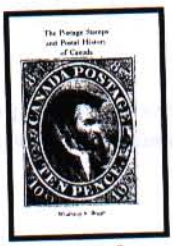
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[41] Malott, Richard K.

The Richard K. Malott collection of Canadian crash covers / Richard K. Malott. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1988], ca. 150 leaves: ill.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24F1 M34 1988)*

[42] Malott, Richard K.

The Major Richard K. Malott (Rtd) postal history collection of the Canadian delegation to the International Commission of Control and Supervision in South Vietnam, 1973 / Richard K. Malott. – [Canada: s.n., 1991] ca. 200 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm.*

[43] Manchee, E. B.

The E. B. Manchee philatelic collection of By town / Ottawa postal history up to Confederation 1829-1867 / E. B. Manchee. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 95 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[44] Manchee, E. B.

The E. B. Manchee postal history collection in the Bathurst district of Upper Canada 1823-1949 / E. B. Manchee. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 85 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[45] McNaught, Herbert L.

Canada - The half-cent small queen issue of 1882-1897 / Herbert L. McNaught. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1997], ca. 90 leaves: col. facsims.: 28 cm. *

[46] Menich, Stephen J.

Canada's large queen stamps / Stephen J. Menich. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 80 leaves: col. facsims.: 28 cm. *

[47] Narbonne, R.F.

The M.O.O.D. (Money Order Office Datestamp): a postmark study / R.F. Narbonne. – [Canada: s.n., 1991] ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm.*

[48] Nickle, Rosemary J.

The Quebec Tercentenary issue 1908 / Rosemary J. Nickle. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum], 1984. ca. 150 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24B4N53 1984)*

[49] Nickle, Sam C.

Canada, the pence issues / Sam C. Nickle. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum], 1981. ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24B2N52 1981)*

[50] Nickle, Sam C.

The Sam C. Nickle collection of the Province of Canada pence issue: stamps and covers / Sam C. Nickle. – [Ottawa: s.n], 1988. ca. 400 leaves: ill.,: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24B2 N53 1988)*

[51] Nickle, Sam C.

The Sam C. Nickle collection of the Franco-Canadian mails before 1878 / Sam C. Nickle. – [Ottawa: s.n.], 1990. ca. 100 leaves: ill.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24D7 N52 1990)*

[52] Nixon, J. Edward

Canada 1870-97 small queen issue; a study of printings and postal usage of the small queen issue / J. Edward Nixon. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 120 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[53] Pelletier, N.A.

Canadian squared circles / N.A. Pelletier. – [Toronto?: s.n.], 1975. ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24E. S82 P46 1975)

[54] Pelletier, N.A.

Canadian squared circles on the map stamps / N.A. Pelletier. – [Toronto?: s.n.], 1975. ca. 50 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24E.S82 P47 1976)

[55] Pelletier, N.A.

Squared circles on the 1898 Canadian map stamps / N.A. Pelletier. – [Toronto?: s.n.], 1975. ca. 50 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24E.C82 P48 1978)

[56] Porter, Leslie H.

The Leslie H. Porter philatelic collection [of] Nova Scotia 'cents' issue 1860-1868 / Leslie H. Porter. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 105 leaves: col. facsims.: 28 cm. *

[57] Pratt, Robert H.

Newfoundland pre-stamp correspondence / Robert H. Pratt. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1980], ca. 50 leaves: col. facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C247D4 P72 1980)*

[58] Pratt, Robert H.

The Robert H. Pratt collection of Newfoundland pence issues / Robert H. Pratt. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum], 1980. ca. 100 leaves: col. facsims.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C247B2 P71 1980)*

[59] Pratt, Robert H.

The Robert H. Pratt collection of Newfoundland stamps and covers / Robert H. Pratt. – [Canada, 1988-1990] 14 vols: facsims.: 29 cm.*

[60] Richardson, Edward

Postal history collection of the Anglo-Boer War, 1899 -1902 / Edward Richardson. – [Canada: s.n., 1991] 2 vols.: facsims.: 29 cm.*

[61] Robinson, William G.

Postal history of the British Columbia coast steamers, 1889-1943 / William G. Robinson. – [Ottawa: s.n.], 1990. ca. 250 leaves: ill.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C243G5 R62 1990)*

[62] Robinson, William G.

Canada military mails, 1865 to 1920: a survey / William G. Robinson. – [Canada: s.n., 1986] ca. 75 leaves: facsims: 28 cm. (HE 6185.C24H1 C36)*

[63] Robinson, William G.

Construction of the Alaska highway and the northwest staging route / William G. Robinson. – [Canada: s.n., 1992] ca. 75 leaves: facsims.: 28cm*

[64] Robinson, William G.

The defense of Alaska and British Columbia 1942 to 1946 / William G. Robinson. – [Canada: s.n., 1992] ca. 75 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.*

[65] Robinson, William G.

The William G. Robinson collection of registered covers from closed post offices of British Columbia 1872 to 1903 / William G. Robinson. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1992], ca. 100 leaves: facsims: 28 cm.*

[66] Robinson, William G.

The William G. Robinson postal history collection - Canada military mail World War II overseas / William G. Robinson. – [Canada: s.n., 1994], ca. 60 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.*

[67] Robinson, William G.

British Columbia railway post offices from trains, inland & coastal ships of the Canadian Pacific Railway / William G. Robinson. – [N.p., BNAPS / CPA, n.d.], ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.

[68] Robinson, William G.

The William G. Robinson postal history collection - Boer war - First contingent Royal Canadian Regiment / William

G. Robinson. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 60 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[69] Robinson, William G.

The William G. Robinson postal history collection - Canada military mail World War I - Overseas, Siberia / William G. Robinson. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 25 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[70] Robinson, William G.

The William G. Robinson postal history collection - Canadian participation in the Anglo-Boer War 1899 to 1902 / William G. Robinson. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 20 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[71] Robinson, William G.

The William G. Robinson postal history collection - Northern gold / William G. Robinson. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 80 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[72] Rockett, Wilmer C.

The Wilmer C. Rockett collection of British North America revenue stamps / Wilmer C. Rockett. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1992], 24 vols.: facsims: 28 cm.*

[73] Rockett, Wilmer C.

The Wilmer C. Rockett collection of Telegraph covers of Canada / Wilmer C. Rockett. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1992], 5 vols.: facsims: 28 cm.*

[74] Saint, Ronald J.

New Brunswick die proofs, plate proofs, stamps and postal history / J. Ronald Saint. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1997], ca. 275 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[75] Saint, Ronald J.

Prince Edward Island stamps and postal history / J. Ronald Saint. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1993], ca. 270 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[76] Sanderson, Dorothy

Transatlantic mail between Canada, Maritime provinces and the United Kingdom / Dorothy Sanderson. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1997], ca. 105 leaves: facsims.: 30 cm. *

[77] Sessions, David

Canada classic flags and associated cancellations / David Sessions. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 135 leaves: facsims.: 30 cm. *

[78] Sharp, Lloyd C.

Canadian military covers: selected papers / Lloyd C. Sharp. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1980], ca. 150 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24 H1S52 1980)

[79] Smith, Robert C.

A Canadian in Siberia, 1918-1921 / Robert C. Smith. – [Canada: 1983?], ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24H4S64 1983)*

[80] Smith, Robert C.

Canada's barrel postmarks 1955-1962 / Robert C. Smith. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 170 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[81] Staff, Frank.

Collection of postal history of British North America / Frank Staff. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1975], ca. 50 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24D1S82 1975)

[82] Steinhart, Allan L.

Illustrated Canadian postal history, 1685-1865 / Allan A. Steinhart. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1987], 1 portfolio: ill.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24D4S73 1987)*

[83] Steinhart, Allan L.

Collection Allan Steinhart France-Canada [British North America and France to, from and through 1685-1865 / Les relations postales entre le Canada et la France 1685-1865] / Allan L. Steinhart. – [Paris: Musée de la poste, 1996], ca. 230 feuilles: col. facsims.: 30 cm. *

[84] Steinhart, Allan L.

The Medallion stamp issue of Canada / Allan L. Steinhart. – [N.p., BNAPS / CPA, n.d.], ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 28cm.

[85] Stillions, Clarence A.

The Clarence A. Stillions collection of Newfoundland coronation of King George VI issue: the special stamps of 1937, showing proofs, both die and plate, varieties of printing and perforating, and some usages of this short lived issue / Clarence A. Stillions. – [Canada: s.n., 1991] ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm.*

[86] Stulberg, Fred G.

Canada: handstruck legislative markings of the Victorian era / Fred G. Stulberg. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 197-?], 63 leaves: ill., facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24D45 S78 1970)

[87] Stulberg, Fred G.

The Fred G. Stulberg collection of handstruck provincial legislative markings, 1867 to 1902 / Fred G. Stulberg. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1984], ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C252D1 S78 1984)*

[88] Stulberg, Fred G.

The Fred G. Stulberg collection of Hamilton pre-stamp and stampless covers / Fred G. Stulberg. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1984], ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C252D4 S78 1984)*

[89] Stulberg, Fred G.

The Fred G. Stulberg collection of Toronto cork cancellations, 1870-1888 / Fred G. Stulberg. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1984], ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C252E F36 S78 1984)*

[90] Stulberg, Fred G.

The Fred G. Stulberg collection of Toronto money letter and registered postal markings / Fred G. Stulberg. – [Ottawa:

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National Postal Museum, 1984], ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C252D6 S78 1984)*

[91] Stulberg, Fred G.

The Fred G. Stulberg collection of Toronto Post Office special, official and regulation markings / Fred G. Stulberg. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1984], ca. 200 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C252D1 S79 1984)*

[92] Stulberg, Fred G.

The Fred G. Stulberg collection of York and Toronto prestamp & stampless covers / Fred G. Stulberg. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1984], ca. 150 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C252D4 S79 1984)*

[93] Stulberg, Fred G.

The Fred G. Stulberg collection of Upper & Lower Canada steam-boat mail to the 1860's / Fred G. Stulberg. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1984], ca. 150 leaves: facsims., maps: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24G5S78 1984)*

[94] Stulberg, Fred G.

The Fred G. Stulberg collections: Henry Heckler topical collection: [postage stamps] / researched and mounted by Fred G. Stulberg. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1984], ca. 150 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24A64 S78 1984)*

[95] Switt, Jeffrey

The Jeffrey Switt postal history collection - Canada mourns / Jeffrey Switt. – [Canada: Canadian Postal Archives, 1994], ca. 80 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.*

[96] Thompson, Richard P.

The four-ring numeral cancels of Canada / Richard P. Thompson. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1996], ca. 80 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[97] Tomlinson, John G.

War tax issues of Canada, 1915 / John G. Tomlinson. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1987], ca. 100 p.: facsims.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24B4T65 1987)

[98] Toop, E. Ritch.

Canadian military mail 1900-1920 / E. Ritch Toop. – [N.p., BNAPS / CPA, n.d.], ca. 55 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm.

[99] Troup, Colin

The Colin Troup collection of postmark Niagara, 1789 - 1859: postmarks, postal routes and rates of postage on prestamp and stampless covers from the counties of Lincoln and Welland (Niagara) / Colin Troup. – [Canada: s.n., 1991] ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 28 cm. *

[100] Walburn, H. G.

The H.G. Walburn collection of Canadian precancels / H.G. Walburn. – [British Columbia, 1987], 106 leaves, 1 case.: col. ill.: 32 cm. (HE 6185 C24C84 W34 1987)*

[101] Walker, Anatole.

The Anatole Walker collection of single split circle datestamps - Lower Canada and Canada East / Anatole Walker. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1992], ca. 100 leaves: facsims: 28 cm.*

[102] Walker, Antole

Quebec manuscript postmarks and ancillary markings / Lawrence A. Walker. – [Canada: s.n., 1990] ca. 75 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C255E A3W36 1990)*

[103] Walker, Anatole

Quebec postmarks - The Double circles / Lawrence A. Walker. – [Canada: s.n., 1990] ca. 90 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185C255E A3W34 1990)*

[104] Walker, Anatole

A century of Quebec postmarks and postal markings 1780 - 1880 / Lawrence A. Walker. – [Canada: s.n., 1989] ca. 75 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C255E A3 W33 1989)*

[105] Walker, Anatole

Quebec postmarks - The 1829 order / Lawrence A. Walker. – [Canada: s.n., 1990] ca. 37 leaves: facsims.: 29cm (HE 6185 C255E A3W34 1990)*

[106] Walker, Anatole

Quebec postmarks and ancillary markings - The 1839-1842 orders / Lawrence A. Walker. – [Canada: s.n., 1990] ca. 78 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm. (HE 6185 C255E A3W35 1990)*

[107] Wannerton, John

The John Wannerton postal history collection - The 1899 Canadian contingents in South Africa war, 1902 / John Wannerton. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1993], ca. 200 leaves: facsims: 28 cm.*

[108] Wannerton, John

The 1899 Canadian contingents in South African war, 1902 / John Wannerton. – [Ottawa: Canadian Postal Archives, 1997], ca. 230 leaves: facsims.: 30 cm. *

[109] Wellburn, Gerald E.

British Columbia postal history, 1871-1885 / Gerald E. Wellburn. – [Canada: s.n., 1980?], ca. 50 leaves: facsims. ; 22 x 29 cm. (HE 6185 C243D1 W46 1980)*

[110] Wellburn, Gerald E.

Canada stamps and covers, 1851-1859 / Gerald E. Wellburn. – [Vancouver: G.E. Wellburn, 1949], ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 22 x 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24B2W45 1949)*

[111] Wellburn, Gerald E.

1859, The decimal currency issue / Gerald E. Wellburn. – [Vancouver: G.E. Wellburn, 1950], ca. 200 leaves: facsims.: 22 x 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24B2W46 1950)

[112] Wellburn, Gerald E.

Dominion of Canada 1868 Large Queen issue / Gerald E. Wellburn. – [Victoria, B.C.: G.E. Wellburn, 1968], ca. 100 leaves: col. facsims.: 22 x 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24B3W45 1968)*

[113] Wellburn, Gerald E.

Small Queen issue 1870-1897 / Gerald E. Wellburn. – [Victoria: G.E. Wellburn, 1972] ca. 100 leaves: col. facsims.: 22 x 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24B3W44 1972)*

[114] Wellburn, Gerald E.

1897, The diamond jubilee issue / Gerald E. Wellburn. – [Vancouver: G.E. Wellburn, 1950], ca. 100 leaves: col. facsims.: 22 x 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24B3W46 1950)*

[115] Wellburn, Gerald E.

Maple leaf issue 1897-98 / Gerald E. Wellburn. – [Victoria, B.C.: G.E. Wellburn, 1970], ca. 100 leaves: col. facsims.: 22 x 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24 B3W42 1970)

[116] Wellburn, Gerald E.

The numeral issue, 1898-1902 / Gerald E. Wellburn. – [Victoria: G.E. Wellburn, 1970], ca. 100 leaves: col. facsims.: 22 x 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24B3W43 1970)

[117] Wellburn, Gerald E.

1903-1912, The King Edward VII issue / Gerald E. Wellburn. – [Victoria, B.C: G.E. Wellburn, 1970], ca. 100 leaves: col. facsims.: 22 x 28cm. (HE 6185 C24B4W45 1970)*

[118] Wellburn, Gerald E.

1908, Quebec tercentenary issue / Gerald E. Wellburn. – [Vancouver: G.E. Wellburn, 1949], ca. 100 leaves: col. facsims.: 22 x 29 cm. (HE 6185 C24B4W46 1949)*

[119] Wellburn, Gerald E.

Canada postage stamps, 1935-1942 / Gerald E. Wellburn. – [Ottawa: National Postal Museum, 1980], ca. 150 leaves: facsims.: 30 cm.

[120] Young, John.

Pre-stamp and stampless covers of British North America: (selected pages) / John Young. —[Ottawa: s.n., 1990], ca. 150 leaves: ill.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 C24D7 Y68 1990)*

[121] Young, John

Pioneer and semi-official airmails in Canada / John Young. – [Canada: s.n., 1990] ca. 50 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm.*

FOREIGN COUNTRIES /PAYS ÉTRANGERS

[122] Burrington, Mike.

The Mike Burrington collection: a history of Channel Islands postal service: (a study of development prior to 1969) / Mike Burrington. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1990], ca. 100 leaves: ill., 28 cm. (HE 6185 C47D1 B87 1990)*

[123] Burrington, Mike.

The Mike Burrington collection: a stamp is invented: the development of the British postal system from the 1660's to the beginning of penny postage in 1840 / Mike Burrington. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1990], ca. 100 leaves: ill.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 G71D1 B87 1990)*

[124] Ireson, Raymond W.

The Panama canal story - A philatelic presentation / Raymond W. Ireson. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1993], ca. 100 leaves: facsims: 28 cm.*

[125] Madesker, Michael

The Michael Madesker collection of postal parcel cards (les bulletins d'expédition) / Michael Madesker. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1992], 2 v.: ill.: 29 cm.*

[126] Meech, Alan

The Alan Meech collection of postage stamps of the Japanese occupation of Burma, 1942 - 1945 / Alan Meech. – [Canada: s.n., 1991] ca. 75 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm.*

[127] Nolet, Jacques

France: Exposition internationale des Arts décoratifs - Paris 1924-1925 / Jacques Nolet. – [Canada: s.n., 1992], 24 feuilles: ill.: 28 cm.*

[128] Rowe, Kenneth.

The markings of the forwarding agents / Kenneth Rowe. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1989], ca. 300 leaves: ill.: 28 cm. (HE 6076 R71 1989)*

[129] Shand, Mike.

Selected pages from the aerophilatelic collection / Mike Shand. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1987?], ca. 150 leaves: ill.: 28 cm. (HE 6238 S52 1987)*

[130] Sloan, E.P.

The E.P. Sloan collection of South Atlantic air mail covers, 1920 to 1940 / E.P. Sloan. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1990], ca. 100 leaves: ill., maps: 28 cm. (HE 6238 S56 1990)*

[131] Verge, Charles

The Charles Verge collection of Dublin postal markings, 1818 - 1916 / Charles Verge. – [Canada: s.n., 1991] ca. 100 leaves: facsims.: 29 cm.*

[132] Weiner, Joel.

The Joel Weiner philatelic collection of the postal markings of Jerusalem during the British period, 1917-1945 / Joel Weiner. – [Ottawa: s.n., 1990], ca. 100 leaves: ill.: 28 cm. (HE 6185 P33E A3 W43 1990)*

Postmarked Ottawa

by Hans Reiche

Many collectors have seen Beaver stamps. The early Pence issues are not common in fine condition and often bring very good prices. These Beaver stamps also exist from plate proofs and are sharp in design with some in a deep orange red. Once in a while such Beaver stamps can be noted with an ink cancel. Most collectors hate stamps that show ink cancels and even if the stamp itself may have a fair catalogue value, few like to have these stamps in their collection.

Although regular stamps have been cancelled sometimes by ink pen this is recognized and should be collectible. But a few years ago (about 20 years) Robbie Lowe came to Ottawa and attended one of the Ottawa Philatelic Society meetings, of which he was an honourary member. With sales books and an auction he picked out and bought a number of beaver stamps with these ink cancels. When asked, as no one else wanted them, why he purchased these stamps, he told us that these were from plate proofs. Shanahan's Stamp Auction shows pictures of such ink cancelled beavers. They likely came from the famous Bertram collection of Canada and these are listed as proofs.

The Short Story Column



By "Raconteur"

Back in 1911 an American explorer, Hiram Bingham, made a monumental discovery in the Peruvian jungle some 80 kilometres northwest of Cuzco in the Province of Apurímac. He had been seeking ruins of Inca cities in the vicinity . One day his "cholo" (Mestizo Indians) helpers told him there were ruins atop a certain hill. A 600 meter climb from the jungle trail took him to the top of a mountain where he discovered the fabulous Inca city Machu Picchu. Once the four centuries of overgrowth had been cleared away the magnificence of his discovery was fully revealed.



The city was a fortress containing temples, sacred plazas, and residential compounds.

This carved stone is in the principal temple, known as Intihuatana (Temple of the Sun). Each year at the June solstice, when the sun is at its lowest point in the sky, the high priest symbolically bound the sun god INTI to the stone with a golden chain to ensure he returned for the southern hemisphere summer.



This is the Temple of the Three Windows. According to Inca legend the Sun God INTI sent his son, Manco Capac and his sister wife, Mama Oclla, to earth to subjugate the various tribes in the Peruvian highlands and build an empire. One of those tribes was the Amautas, who claimed their ancestors emerged from three caves after a great flood. (Isn't it funny how the Great Flood of Biblical times turns up in so many ancient tribal legends?) Anyhow, the Incas always honoured ancestors and it is believed that these three windows represent the three caves in the Amautas' legend.





Immediately below the city are farming terraces linked by steps and supplied with water by aqueducts. These were their means of growing food to sustain themselves. Such terraces are still in use today in many parts of the Peruvian Andes.



The age of Machu Picchu is unknown, but the site was most likely the last stronghold of the Inca's subjects following the collapse of the empire at the hands of the Spaniards in the 16th century. Incidentally, its Inca name has not been determined, but Bingham believed it was Tampu-tocco. "Machu Picchu" is the Quechua name given it, meaning 'Old Peak', and neighbouring "Huayna Picchu" 'New Peak' towers nearby. At an elevation of 2,600 metres, Huayna Picchu stands about 300 metres higher than its sister peak.

Machu Picchu can be reached by train from Cuzco and today a road runs from the station to the summit 1,000 meters above. Back in 1945 there was only a mule track and I found the hike rather exhausting, especially in the rarefied atmosphere. But the trek to the top of Huayna Picchu was a bit dicey; there was only a barely visible trail and one false step could have landed me in the raging waters of the Urubamba River hundreds of meters below.

In 1978 their Majesties Juan Carlos and Sophia of Spain visited Peru on their South American tour. Spain issued a stamp of them against a background of Machu Picchu. I know they didn't make the trek to the peak of Huayna Picchu, so I've got one up on them in that respect!



As advanced as the Inca civilization was, they never developed a written language nor even a system of hieroglyphics, like the Mayans. But that doesn't mean to say they couldn't communicate. When the Inca ruled supreme from this capital in Cuzco (meaning 'navel', for this was the centre of Tahuantin-suyo The Land of Four Quarters) he was kept current on important matters, like crop harvests, by means of a set of knotted coloured strings called a quipu.



Mind you, only the high priests could interpret these coded records. They were conveyed to the Inca by a relay of runners, called Chasquis. It is also a matter of record that the Inca could dine on fresh fish caught in the Pacific that same day; relayed by this team of runners. So, while his subjects could neither read nor write, thus rendering a postal system unnecessary, the Inca knew what was going on in the far reaches of his wide-flung empire without the benefit of Canada (oops!) Peru Post!



(P.S. The Souvenir Sheet at top was issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the discovery of Machu Picchu, but it was a restricted issue and had postal validity for one day only, on September 11, 1961.)

Under the Hammer

by Dean Mario

Several worthwhile Canadian, BNA, and worldwide holdings of philatelic material have been coming onto the market recently. Collectors should make themselves aware of some of these upcoming sales of interesting and specialist material so that they may add to their collections.

Charles G. Firby Auctions' January 15, 2000 sale featured many rare items from the Dr. R.V.C. Carr collection of classic British Columbia and Vancouver Island. Lot 236 contained an 1862 cover from Victoria via San Francisco overland through Chicago to Toronto, Canada West. The franking included an 1860 B.C. and V.I. 2-1/2d Dull Rose Victoria along with an 1861-62 U.S. five-cent Buff Jefferson and a 10-cent Yellow Green Washington. The route through the U.S. was the only avenue open to residents of British Columbia mailing to eastern Canada at this early date. Estimated at $7,500, it soared to a final price of U.S. $19,550 (Cdn. $28,681.81; prices quoted initially in U.S. funds and include the 15 per cent buyer's fee). An unused imperf copy of BC and V.I.'s first stamp issued in 1860 (with a small thin) in lot five sold for $3,737.50 (Cdn. $5,483.29) against an estimate of $3,750. A pair of incomplete die essays of BC's 1865 3d Seal in black and light blue, believed to be unique, contained in lot 73, was estimated at $5,000 and reached $9,200 (Cdn. $13,497.32). The entire collection equalled the quality and magnitude of the late Gerry Wellburn's collection of the stamps and covers of BC and V.I.

Other items from the firm's sale included interesting U.S. material such as lot 1147, a clear-margined used imperf 1847 five-cent Red Brown Franklin, estimated at a fair $350. It sold for $345 (Cdn. $506.15). Lot 1184 contained a mint set of the 1893 Columbian issue from the three- to five- values. Although a few of the stamps had stains and thins, the lot sold for $1,840 (Cdn. $2,699.46) against an estimate of $3,000. A complete mint well-centred set of the three 1930 Graf Zeppelin Airmails was offered in lot 1308. Two of the stamps had gum faults. The set went to a new owner for $920 (Cdn. $1,349.73) against an $800 estimate.

Canadian material included a superb selection of Geoff Hill's numeral cancellations of BNA. Scarce fancy and numeral cancels were stunning in their quantity and quality of their strikes and specialists had a wonderful opportunity to obtain some examples for their studies. A rare Two-Ring No.20 (as yet unidentified) in lot 476 was estimated at $500 and reached $373.75 (Cdn. $548.33) and a unique No. 50 from St. Andrews, NB in lot 560 (estimated at $500) realized $575 (Cdn. $843.58).

Other items included an amazing mint NH block of 16 of the 1923 $1 Orange Admiral which sold for $3,162.50 (Cdn. $4,639.70) in lot 650. It was estimated at $2,500. A Mint NH block of four of the 1986 $5 La Mauricie Park with black inscriptions missing in lot 701 (estimated at $7,500) sold for $8,625 (Cdn. $12,653.74). A rare 1876 registered cover from Ottawa to England (in lot 990) bearing a five-cent Small Queen and an eight-cent Registered Letter Stamp paying the preferred rate and registration fee, realized $8,625 (Cdn. $12,653.74) as well against an estimate of $7,500. Only eighteen such covers have been recorded.

The firm can be reached at 6695 Highland Road, #101, Waterford, MI USA 48327-1967 or telephone (248) 666-5333. You can e-mail them at: Firbystamps@prodigy.net. The firm's catalogues and prices realized can be accessed on the Web's StampAuctionCentral.com/auctions.htm.

The January 29 public auction conducted by Eastern Auctions Ltd. in Halifax also brought many nicer items to the marketplace. Collectors interested in Canada, BNA, and worldwide material should check out these sales, and many were apparently not disappointed in this one.

U.S. material began the sale and lot 94 featured a 1930 Mint VF NH set of the Graf Zeppelins estimated at $3,000. The set sold for $2,300 (prices include the 15 per cent buyer's fee). Two following lots featured similar mint sets but in varying degrees of centering. One sold for $2,070 (lot 95, estimated at $3,000) and the other reached $1,667.50 (lot 96, *Scott 2000 Catalogue* value of $2,235).

Two Fine unused and two used G.B. Mulready envelopes were offered in lot 167. Estimated at $200+, the four sold for $241.50. A four-margined (almost touching at the upper left) unused copy of the 1840 1d black Queen Victoria (with a "tiny thin speck") reached $345 against a quoted catalogue price of $3,000 (lot 169). One of Korea's 40h and 50h 50th Anniversary of the Boy Scouts souvenir sheets in VF Mint hinged condition (lot 195) sold for an amazing $1,150 against an estimate of $2,000+ and a *Michel Catalogue* value of DM6000.

Classic Canadian material included lot 394, a VF 1857 3d red-brown proof sheet margin block of eight on india paper with the green-black SPECIMEN overprint. It realized $747.50 against a *Unitrade* value of $1,400. A carmine SPECIMEN overprinted 12d black Queen Victoria plate proof single sold for $920 against a $1,750 *Unitrade* value. Lot 415 featured a used full-margined imperf copy of the 1857 7-1/2d green Victoria with a *Unitrade* value of $3,750. It reached $1,840.

Do you need a scarce 10-cent black-brown Prince Consort for your collection? This sale contained two used fine examples. Lot 421, with a corner perf crease, sold for $1,035 and lot 422, with a light postmark, sold for $1,495. Both had a quoted catalogue value of $3,000. A nicely-centred Mint NH copy of the 1893 50-cent deep blue Victoria "Widow's Weeds" (lot 450) sold for $1,092.50 against a *Unitrade* value of $1,250+. A complete set of plate proof pairs of all values of the 1897 1/2-cent to $5 Diamond Jubilee issue (in lot 452) was estimated at $8,000 and realized $7,187.50.

Lot 507 featured a "mathematically centred" Mint NH gem single copy of the 1898 2 Imperial Penny Postage Map stamp. This Black, Grey, and Carmine example had an estimate of $250+ and went to a new home for an amazing $431.25! This stamp is infamous for being off-centre but this example was truly special. A complete mint VF-XF set of the 1908 Quebec Tercentenary issue from the 1/2-cent to 20-cent values (lot 529) sold for $1,495 against a catalogue value of $2,568+.

Still haven't acquired that inverted 1959 five-cent St. Lawrence Seaway stamp for your collection? Here was your chance to purchase a Mint VF NH lower-left corner margin copy offered in lot 664! With a catalogue value of $15,000, this one sold for $9,775. An attractive complete set in Mint VF NH condition of seven imperforate pairs of the recent one-cent to 25-cent Edible Berries was offered in lot 694. Estimated at $6,000, it reached $3,737.50.

Eastern Auctions always has a nice selection of BNA within its sales and several items interested buyers. Lot 225 fea-

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tured a mint VF OG-NH block of four of Nova Scotia's 1857 3d Dark Blue Heraldic Flowers issue. It sold for $8,050 and was estimated at $10,000.

A Newfoundland large progressive die proof on india paper (die sunk on card) of the 1897 two-cent Carmine Lake Cabot value (lot 273) was estimated at $2,000 and sold for $1,380. The 1911 Coronation issue's eleven black plate proof singles on thick wove paper was offered in lot 291. It had an estimate of $750+ and reached $603.75. A double-printed Mint VF NH block of four of the 1932-37 two-cent Green King George V (lot 315) sold for $1,380 with a *Unitrade* value of $1,800. It truly was a stunning Newfoundland error.

The firm can be reached at Box 250, Bathurst, NB E2A 3Z2 or telephoned at (506) 548-8986. You can e-mail: glstamps@nbnet.nb.ca or view its Website at: http://www.easternstamps.com.

R. Maresch & Son's prices realized from the firm's January 18-20 sales has recently arrived. According to the auctioneers, the sale "exceeded pre-sale estimates" and received "a new record amount of bid sheets." Let's examine a few of the results from this massive 2,412 lot sale.

Great Britain began the sale and many nice looking used copies of the 1d black Queen Victoria were offered. Lot 21 contained 13 copies of the stamp from various plates but in varying degrees of condition. Estimated at $500 (*Scott 2000 Catalogue* $2,160), the lot sold for $460 (prices include the 15 per cent buyer's premium). The following lot featured 12 copies with a similar estimate, catalogue value, and hammer price (lot 22). Lot 31, a VF large-margined used single went to a new owner for $57.50 *(Scott* $180), and an almost-F used horizontal pair in lot 28 sold for $276 *(Scott* $360+).

Commonwealth material included a mostly F-VF 1913-65 mint collection from Australia in lot 115 which sold for $1,840 (owner's catalogued value of $4,277). A complete 1933 Centenary issue in Mint F-VF condition from the Falkland Islands (lot 180) sold for $2,645 *(Scott* $2,690). The 1948 Silver Wedding issue from Hong Kong in VF Mint NH condition (in lot 199) catalogued at $502 and realized $460. A Mint VF NH single of St. Vincent's 1979 $2.50 Sailfish with the INDEPENDENCE 1979 overprint inverted (lot 246) reached $132.25 (a *Stanley Gibbons* value of £100 was quoted).

Worldwide items included a Mint and Used 1849-1995 collection from France in lot 335. It was complete with various Ceres and Napoleon heads, Sowers etc. but was in mixed condition. It sold for $1,035 against a *Scott* value of $9,352. A mint and used 1912-78 collection of over 930 stamps from Liechtenstein in Lighthouse albums (lot 354) went to a new home for $2,530 *(Scott* $5,093).

The U.S. portion was well-represented with some interesting items too. Lot 427, a used VF imperf copy of the 1847 10-cent Black Washington with a light pen "x" visible from the reverse, reached $805. It had a *Scott* value of $1,400. A complete F-VF Mint 1908-09 Washington issue with a few gum problems in lot 454 sold for $891.25 *(Scott* value of $1,243). An interesting modern variety was contained in lot 482. It was a mint NH 1984 20-cent Smokey the Bear horizontal pair with the centre vertical perfs shifted to the right. Estimated at a reasonable $100, it sold for $143.75.

Newfoundland items included a Mint 1865-1947 collection with over 475 mostly different stamps (some blocks) in lot 524. The *Unitrade 1999* value was $4,958, and it sold for $1,667.50. A lot of over 50 covers and cards used from 1928-49 (in lot 527) included several registered and air mails reached $402.50 (estimated at $150). Newfoundland postal history is extremely popular today. A May 19, 1932 advertising cover to England with a VF copy of the DO-X Flight overprint (lot 576) sold for $253 with a $500 *Unitrade* value. A 1933 July 26, 1933 Balbo Flight cover used to Rome with a Shoal Harbour despatch backstamp in lot 585 went to a new home for $488.75 (*American Air Mail Catalogue* values it at $475). A used F uncreased single of the 1905 Officially Sealed stamp was catalogued at $450 and sold for $276 (lot 586).

Canadian material included many accumulations of modern mint from the 1950s to the 1980s in various face value amounts. Many sold below face which is not uncommon today. Lot 715 featured an accumulation of 68 covers and cards from 1877-1950, which included better First Day Covers, registered, postal stationery, and first flights. It had a *Unitrade* value of $525+ (presumably for the FDC's), and the lot realized $149.50.

Unusual postal history was well-represented too and lot 742 was an 1863 cover (no contents) from the Red River Settlement to Toronto via St. Paul, Minnesota. It had a tied U.S. 1861-62 10-cent Yellow Green Washington stamp affixed and was quite attractive. It was given an estimate of $1,000+ and was sold for a respectable $632.50. A lot of 35 different cacheted dog team covers from 1941-47 in lot 751 attracted a great deal of attention. It was estimated at $500+ and "fetched" an incredible $1,006.25! An only-recorded example of an 1866 stampless Quebec Legislative Council marking (in lot 783) was estimated at $750+ and realized $690. Other official Legislative Assembly, Senate, and House of Commons mail was offered in a large section of the sale which greatly assisted specialists in this fascinating area.

An incredibly rare correspondence was sold including an 1876 cover, franked with a five-cent Large Queen and one- and three-cent Small Queens paying a three colour nine-cent rate, from Quebec to Hamilton, Bermuda (lot 1078). It had an estimate of $3,500+ and soared to $13,225. Another 1876 cover to the same addressee (in lot 1203) had a pair each of the one- and three-cent Small Queens and it was estimated at $750+. It sold for $1,955. Two other exceptional covers from the same correspondence paying the double-letter rate of 16-cent from Canada to Bermuda in lots 1288 (estimated at $1,500+) and 1301 (estimated at $2,500+), reached $4,600 and $4,025 respectively.

Many Canadian illustrated advertising covers and private post cards were featured as well. These were often multi-coloured, eye-catching items produced as promotional "commercials" before the age of radio or television. Many reached prices between $100 and $200, but some were sold between $25 and $65 which is quite fair considering their rarity and attractive appearance. Many had thematic value as well so collectors might do well to keep an eye on their favourites.

Canadian stamps comprised a strong section in the sale. Lot 1163 featured a VF Mint (and part NH) imprint and counter block of 20 of the one-cent yellow Small Queen issue. Estimated at $750+, the block went to a new owner for $1,897.50. A Mint 1870 copy of the scarce three-cent copper red Small Queen (perfed 12-1/2) with "jumbo" margins but a few faults, was offered in lot 1226. It was one of only six known and sold for $2,875 against an estimated value of $2,500+.

Many Mint F-VF 1908 1/2-cent to 20-cent Quebec Tercentenary sets were offered in the sale too. They sold from $120.75 *(Unitrade* $856, few faulty and hinged) in lot 1816, to $1,063.75 *(Unitrade* $2,268, choice and mostly NH) in lot 1810. Looking for something a bit different for your collection? How about the "man on the mast" variety on Canada's famous 1929 50-cent Bluenose? It was offered in lot 2030 on a nicely centred mint NH copy

of the stamp. With a *Unitrade* value of $2,700, it reached $2,012.50. A mint block of four (LH/NH) containing the variety followed in lot 2031 and it sold for $2,530 *(Unitrade* $2,125).

Modern items included a rare die proof (lithographed) of the background of the 1973 $1.00 Vancouver issue (lot 2169). It sold for $1265 with an estimated value of $1,000+. A stunning die proof of the 1972 $2.00 Quebec issue (with no value or inscriptions) in lot 2171 had an estimate of $1,500+ and was hammered down to a new owner for $2,127.50.

The firm's fall sale plans are already underway. Contact R. Maresch & Son at 330 Bay St., Suite 703, Toronto, ON M5H 2S8 or telephone (416) 363-7777. View the company's website at: www.maresch.com.

Two of the widely-known auction houses in England have moved their premises and are ready to begin the 21st century in new surroundings. Harmers of London, established in 1918, have moved from their galleries in Bond Street and have increased their offices near the famous Royal Botanical Gardens in Kew. Now located at 111 Power Road, Chiswick, London W4 5PY, Harmers' staff are excited with their new location and the larger area will afford them extra space to accommodate clients. Telephone the firm at 020 7629 0218 or fax 020 8996 0649.

The other firm which has changed locations is Spink & Son Ltd. formerly of 5 King Street, St. James', London. The company's new premises will be at 69 Southampton Row, Bloomsbury, London WC1B 4ET. Its new facility will offer an enlarged auction room, a retail area featuring displays of items for sale, and a counter service for buying, selling, verbal valuations, and collecting advice. Five floors of the building, originally the General Post Office serving Bloomsbury (quite fitting!), have been redesigned to facilitate a comfortable area dedicated to its various specialized business of stamps, coins, bank notes, and medals.

Spink & Son Ltd. has also developed a new website at www.spinkonline.com which incorporates an interesting "stained glass" effect which give access to the various Spink departments. The site will allow users access to the "virtual" gallery 24 hours a day and will give them news and highlights, auction dates and details, catalogues for sale online, and specialist advice direct. Contact the firm at the above new address or telephone 020 7484 1000, fax 020 7484 1066 or e-mail: info@spinkandson.com.

* * * * *

Brigham Auctions' April 6, 2000 public sale, the firm's fifth, held a number of items collectors were eager to acquire. Highlights of the sale included lot 465, a good used copy (although margins were close to touching and a small tear was present) of Canada's 1851 12d Black Queen Victoria. It sold for $8,625 against a listed *Scott 2000* value of $50,000 (prices include the 15 per cent buyer's fee). Two 1959 5¢ St. Lawrence Seaway inverted centre copies were also offered from the Canadian section. Lot 935 featured a Mint NH margin single (some natural gum bends and a tiny perf fault) which catalogued at $15,000. It went to a new home for $8,050. A Used copy followed in lot 936 with a catalogue value of $13,500. The stamp had a torn upper-left corner but still attracted a high bid of $2,012.50.

Commonwealth collections offered included an Australian two-volume Mint NH-HR selection from 1914-1992 (lot 13). Catalogued at $2,850+, it sold for $920. An 1898-1992 New Zealand Mint collection in lot 43 reached $1,207.50 against a Scott value of $3,400+. A Mint collection (almost all NH) of modern Singapore (1953-1992) in lot 53 went to a new owner for $833.75 *(Scott* $1,475+).

British North America items offered include a seldom-seen unused lower imprint half-sheet of 50 of Newfoundland's 1897 1¢ on 3¢ Queen Victoria surcharge (lot 212). The piece had examples of all three of the different surcharge types used by the printers. Affixed on a card to prevent its separation, the "showpiece" sold for $747.50 *(Scott* $2,800+). New Brunswick material included lot 262, an unused full-margined imperf copy of the 1851 6d Olive Yellow Heraldic Flowers. Although thinned, the stamp reached $920 *(Scott* $6,000). A four-margined unused copy of the 1st Bright Red Violet from the same set, also thinned, attracted some attention and sold for $2,817.50 (lot 267; *Scott* $20,000). An unused three-margined example of the same stamp in lot 268 sold for $920 against a catalogue value of $10,000.

An unusual offering of mostly-modern Mint Canada, broken into lots arranged by theme, was presented in 17 lots (330-346). Most sold below face value but it was an interesting way to offer thematic collections and I'm sure that topical collectors appreciated this method.

Canadian classic material in the sale featured such items as lot 458, a Used large right-margined single of the 1851 6d Slate Violet Prince Consort which realized $2,760 (and estimated at $2,000+). A right-margin plate Proof block on india paper overprinted SPECIMEN of the 1851 12d Black Victoria in lot 463, found a home for $4,312.50 ($7,000+) catalogue). Lot 530 contained a used target-cancelled copy (minutely-thinned) of an 1859 10¢ Black Brown Prince Consort which sold for $776.25 (catalogued at $3,250).

A nicely-centered Mint OG copy of the 1868 12-1/2¢ Large Queen in lot 595 sold for $690 ($1,800+ catalogue value). Lots 697 and 698 each contained Mint sets of the 1897 1/2¢-50¢ values of the 1897 Victoria Jubilee issue with varying degrees of hinging (and a few faults). Each sold for $172.50 ($783 catalogue) and $161 ($765 catalogue) respectively. A Mint OG (hinge-remnant) copy of the $3 Yellow Bistre Jubilee value (lot 721) catalogued at $1,700 and sold for $690. The stamp had a few short perfs but it was still a presentable example.

The sale contained many Canadian covers with attractive advertising cachets along with many which featured examples of the Registered Letter Stamps. Many ad covers reached prices from $50 to over $100, while the registered covers often sold from just under $50 to over $200. It was a nice selection of both types for specialists.

More modern Canada included an interesting item in lot 897, a Mint NH imperforate pair of the 1930 10¢ Library with a catalogue value of $3,000. It sold for $2,185. Mint single copies of the famous 1929 50¢ Bluenose sold for $161 (lot 888; VF NH) and $46 (lot 889; F+ LH). These realizations were well-below catalogue values for nice-looking copies of this beautiful stamp.

Modern errors and varieties from Canada were offered too. A Mint 1972-77 1¢ Macdonald Caricature single printed on the gum side sold for $402.50 (catalogued at $475; lot 944). Several Mint NH 1979 $2 Kluance Park error singles with missing silver inscriptions in lots 952-954 (each at $750 catalogue value), realized $195.50, $172.50 and $161. A Mint NH 1971 35¢ Christmas single (apparently from a pair) with the missing gold inscriptions (in lot 963) went to a new home for $862.50 (catalogued at $1,750).

The firm has recently completed part one of the sale of the J. Ronald Saint collection of New Brunswick and is busy preparing for its fall sale. Contact representatives of the company at 1120 Brevik Place, Mississauga, ON L4W 3Y5; telephone (905) 238-1634; fax (905) 238-8399 or email at: brigham@interlog.com.

Palmare's Report

by Richard Thompson

This column will report the results of philatelic and literature awards in National shows in Canada and the awards won by Canadian owned exhibits and exhibits of Canadian material in International shows. Results may be sent to: 216-540 Buckland Avenue, Kelowna, BC, V1Y 574 or email: rthompso@silk.net.

PIPEX 2000, JUNE 2 - 4

Jury: Phil Stager – Chairman (St. Petersburg, FL), Andrew Cronin (Toronto ON), lngeburg L. Fisher (Spokane, WA), John Keenlyside (Vancouver, BC), David Piercey (Edmonton, AB), Richard Thompson (Apprentice, Kelowna, BC), Charles Arnold (Apprentice, Victoria, BC).

Gold and Grand Award

A Postal History of Tasmania. 1824-1901 – John Cress, Ashville, NC

Gold and Reserve Grand

Gold Coast - Queen Victoria Stamps and Postal History – Peter Newroth, Victoria, BC

Gold

100 Years of French Postage Dues – Bill Bartlett, Saanichton, BC

The Polish P.O.W. Camp Posts During WWII – Roy Koczarski, Bellevue, WA

Routes, Rates and Regulations: Canada's International Mail, 1874 to 1898 – Brian Murphy, Ottawa, ON

U.S. Stampless Covers Domestic Rates - 1788 to 1863 – William C. Messecar, Renton, WA

1865 Second Issue Bill Stamps – J. Richard Fleet, Victoria, BC

Vermeil

Canada, 1897 Jubilees – Herb McNaught, Thornhill, ON

Dead Letters and the U.S. Mails – Howard Ness, Spokane, WA

Overprinted Bank Note Issues, Provincial Government of 1893, Hawaii – Howard Ness, Spokane WA

Via Vancouver: Canada's Transpacific Mails – Joan Unwin, Bellevue, WA

Collecting Newfoundland Meters – Rob McGuinness, West Vancouver, BC

Canadian Participation in the Anglo-Boer War, 1899 to 1902 (and the South African Constabulary, 1901 to 1906) – William G. Robinson, Vancouver, BC

Varieties of Philatelic Errors from Worldwide Components – Ken W. K. Ho, Edmonton, AB

Silver

The Postal History of King George VI of Ceylon - 1937-1952 – Peter Snowden, Nanaimo, BC

Vanuatu's Definitive Surcharges - A Postal Necessity – Peter Smith, Calgary, AB

The Royal City: New Westminster in the Nineteenth Century – Andrew Scott, Halfmoon Bay, BC

A Century of Canadians in Africa: Matabeland to Bangui – Robert Toombs, Surrey, BC

Squared Circle Cancellations, London Branch Offices – John Powell, Edmonton, AB

Yukon Revenues – Ian Mowat, Victoria, BC

Mail Through Midland Texas in the 1990's As Indicated by Spray Markings – Carol G. Arndt, Odessa, TX

Hudson's Bay Company – Robin Mowat, Victoria, BC

The U.S. Navy Submarine Force at 100 - A Retrospective – Robert D. Rawlins, Healdsberg, CA

The 1935 U.S. Christmas Seal – Joseph D. Ward Jr. Kansas City, KA

Silver Bronze

Perfins - N.F. – Lee Dowsley, Victoria, BC

The Humble Halfpenny – Stan Freestone, Parksville, BC

Mailed From Haida Gwaii: Postal Markings of BC's Queen Charlotte Islands – Andrew Scott, Halfmoon Bay, BC

Wake Island - Postal Markings and Material Relating to Its History – Lennord Lukens, Portland, OR

Selected Newfoundland Covers - 1857-1909 – Ron Battersby, Victoria, BC

Bronze

Millennium Collection – Trish KIus, Cobble Hill, BC

Canadian Scout and Guide Slogan Cancellations – J. Alex Hadden, Richmond, BC

Roses on Stamps – Marjorie D. Sheldrake, Victoria, BC

JUNIORS

Vermeil

Christmas in Canada – Kelly Luisz, St Albert, AB

Silver

Ships and Boats – Tatjana Yurich, Edmonton, AB

Sports Played on Different Surfaces – Franciska Yurich, Edmonton, AB

Bridges – Tatjana Yurich, Edmonton, AB

Silver Bronze

Butterflies and Moths – Carlee Howard, Victoria, BC

STAMP SHOW 2000 – MAY 21-28

FIP CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS

Colony of Canada – Mark Denkin, Australia

Large Gold

The Province of Canada, The Pence and Cents issues, 1851-1867 – Ron Brigham

Large Vermeil

Canada's Imperial Penny Postage 1898 – Fred Fawn

British Columbia and Vancouver's Island – Jack Wallace

Cross-border mail between Canada and USA – Dorothy Sanderson, Great Britain

Cross-border mails: USA and BNA 1845 to UPU – John Robertson, USA

Canada's Postal Rates: 6 April 1851 to 30 June 1859 – Warren Wilkinson, USA

Canadian contingents in South African War, 1899-1902 – John Wannerton, South Africa

Canadian Interrupted (Crash) Covers within, to and from Canada, 1918-1984 – Richard Malott

Vermeil

Canada's 3 cent Small Queen 1870-1897 – Ronald Ribbler, USA

India Sea Post Office handstamps 1868-1914 – John Powell

Newfoundland Postal Usages and Rates 1857-1900 – Colin Lewis, Great Britain

Prince Edward Island Philatelic Developments from 1794 to 1873 – Martin Cusworth, Great Britain Germany - Death of Money – Clifford Guile

Large Silver

Newfoundland – Ronald Lubell, Great Britain

Silver

Newfoundland Royal Family and Map Issue 1897 – John Walsh

LITERATURE CLASS

Large Vermeil

Canada's Pence Era, The Pence Stamps and The Canadian Mail 1851-1859 – V. G. Green Philatelic Foundation

Canadian Military Postal Markings (two volumes) – William Bailey

Vermeil

Definitive Postage Stamps of Canada 1953-1999 (Volumes I to Ill) – Joseph Monteiro

Large Silver

The Revenue Stamps of Iraq – John Powell

A Bibliography on Canadian Definitive Postage Stamps, Major Errors and some Thematic Fields of the Queen Elizabeth II Era, 1953-1999 – Joseph Monteiro

Silver

Newfoundland Specialized Stamp Catalogue – John Walsh

Silver Bronze

Darnell Stamps of Canada – Lyse Rousseau

Bronze

The Canadian Aerophilatelist – Chris Hargraves

Certificate of Participation

Major Canadian Postage Stamps Errors of the Queen Elizabeth Era, 1953-1996 – Joseph Monteiro Printing and Perforating Errors of Postage Stamps in Canada, 1953-1997 an analysis – Joseph Monteiro

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• Know the terms of your RPSC collector insurance policy – available to members of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada at a reasonable cost – and abide by those terms.

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All victims, after an initial interview, are sent a detailed questionnaire and an inventory loss form. When returned, these become part of the confidential file maintained by The RPSC, available to the Committee for its use in identifying your stolen property and for confidential purposes.

* * * * *

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Cdn.Phl.99

John Carstairs (Jack) Arnell
April 4, 1918 to April 15, 2000

Those who knew J.C. (Jack) Arnell of Hamilton, Bermuda especially philatelists and postal historians lost a good friend when he passed away on April 15, 2000. Dr. Arnell was born in Bermuda on April 4, 1918. At the age of 12 he went off to boarding school at Ridley College in Canada and later excelled in his studies at Dalhousie and McGill universities. He was only 24 in 1942 when he received his Ph.D. in Physical Chemistry. A career with the Canadian army in chemical warfare research followed. After the war in 1946 Major Arnell joined the Defense Research Board in Ottawa. Eventually he was appointed, in succession, Director of Scientific Intelligence and then Scientific Advisor to the Chief of Air Staff and the Chief of Naval Staff. When Dr. Arnell took early retirement in 1973 he was the Assistant Deputy Minister in the Department of National Defense, Ottawa, Canada. After his retirement he took over "San Isidro", the family home on Point Finger Road in Hamilton, Bermuda. Here he spent many hours in research of his favourite subject, "The Transatlantic Mails".



John Carstairs (Jack) Arnell, PhD, FCIC, FRPSC, OTB

A disciplined authoritative postal historian he researched and published hundreds of articles on Maritime mail between Britain and Canada and the United States of America. Jack was considered an authority on the transportation of mail across the Atlantic from the early days of sail to the Falmouth Packet mail and later the Cunard and Allen steamship lines. One of his preferred subjects was transatlantic stampless letter mail to the U.S.A. and Canada. A series of articles on the Cunard line published in *The Canadian Philatelist* in 1971 won him a coveted award, "The Geldert Medal". His major reference work "Atlantic Mails", was published in 1980. His second major study "Steam and the North Atlantic Mails" appeared in 1987. Meanwhile his exhibits took the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's Grand Award at their National Exhibition in 1985. Then followed International Vermeil medals at Ameripex 1986 and Capex 1987.

In 1980 Dr. Arnell was awarded the Nugent Cloupher gold medal for his writing in the journal of The Postal History Society of Great Britain. He was named a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada in 1984. In 1985 Jack Arnell was inducted into The Order of the Beaver by the British North America Philatelic Society. Earlier he had been named a Fellow of the Chemical Institute of Canada.

Dr. Arnell was editor of the British Carribean Philatelic Journal from 1974-1976. He served as Chairman of the Bermuda Stamp Design Committee from 1977-1988. Jack was editor and publisher of eleven volumes of the Bermuda Journal of Maritime History and Archaeology. Like Winston Churchill who said "The further backward we look, the farther forward we can see", Jack's interest in the past exhibited itself in a number of ways. Together with his wife Celia they made small scale replicas of Bermuda furniture and domestic accoutrements recreating Bermuda houses of times gone by. His concern in the evolution of sailing in Bermuda resulted in a book on the subject which was printed in Bermuda. Dr. Arnell was the driving force in recruiting friends to establish the Bermuda Maritime Museum in the Dockyard area. He became Chairman of the Board and later Secretary. As a result of his deep interest in his family he spent much effort in researching the family genealogy.

Those who knew Jack Arnell saw him as a modest man and loved him as a kindred soul. He once described himself as a "democratic dictator". (If elected he did what he thought had to be done.) During an outstanding scientific and military career Dr. Arnell and his first wife, Mark McKenzie had three daughters, Susan, Elizabeth and Peggy. There are also two grandchildren.

To his beloved second wife Celia and his family and on behalf of the members of our society we offer our sincere condolences. Jack's legacy, his postal writings and the Bermuda Maritime Museum will live on. He was a father, a friend and a benefactor.

Robert Almore Bayes,
April 14, 1937 to June 9, 2000

Bob was born in McBride, B.C., and worked as a longshoreman in North Vancouver for 42 years, until retiring to Okotoks, Alberta, with his wife, Marilyn, in 1999.

Photography and the outdoors were among his interests.

He was an active member of the North Vancouver Stamp Club, the B.C. Philatelic Society, RPSC and joined BNAPS in 1985. He then started to collect the Admiral issue seriously, and exhibited at BNAPEX, at Royal, and internationally – winning several International Large Vermeil medals with this exhibit and later with a Special Delivery collection. He served two terms as a Director of BNAPS, and attended most annual conventions.

In later years he had become interested in Freemasonry, joined a Masonic lodge, served as the Worshipful Master in 1997-98, and formed an excellent topical collection on the subject.

He became ill in 1993 while attending BNAPEX in Toronto, and since then had battled cancer. Numerous philatelic friends attended his funeral service in Okotoks, and a later memorial service in Vancouver.

He is survived by his wife, Marilyn, daughter Shawn, three sisters, a brother, and a host of friends. He will be missed.

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.

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300 du Cocher
St-Augustin-de-Desmaures, QC
G3A 1L8
E-mail: slelievre@pothierdelisle.com
Interests: Cdn and Magyar stamps

I-27161 Glenn E. Moores
11303 Coventry Blvd. NE
Calgary, AB T3K 4A4
E-mail: gemoores@frewwweb.com
Iinterests: holograms

I-27162 Edward G. Cane
505 - 18 Concord Place
North York, ON M3C 3T9

I-27163 MSK Munasinghe
6/5 Welimada Rd
Bandarawela, Sri Lanka

I-27164 Ken Peters
19690 N. Hwy 99, #77
Acampo, CA 95220 USA
E-mail: klpet@integrity.com
Interests: Cdn, US, UN, Isreal, Ireland Poland, Vatican City, Cats, Religon

I-27165 François Brillant
E-mail: Fbrillant@msn.com
Interests: R.L.S. (mint/used, F1 / F2/ F3); Small Queens (mostly used 10c)

I-27166 Zhuoyu Joey Yuan
703 - 45 Carlton St.
Toronto, ON M5B 2H9
E-mail: yuanzpc@interlog.com
Interests: Olympic Games, Chinese

I-27167 Brad F. Bisson
239 Faircrest Rd.
Ottawa, ON K1H 5C9
E-mail: bradbis@ca.ibm.com

I-27168 William Bruce Charles

I-27169 Robert James Tupper
86 Woodward Cres.
Halifax, NS B3M 1J7
Interests: Cdn,USA, Caribbean & British Commonwealth

I-27170 Denise Brooks
Interests: Canadian stamps

I-27171 Richard J. Corner
E-mail: rcorner@earthlink.net
Interests: Canada - large Queen and Admiral varieties

I-27172 James M. Bell
18517 - 77 Avenue
Edmonton, AB T5T 5X3
E-mail: jaybell@compusmart.ab.ca

I-27173 Ronald A. Lewsey
E-Mmail: ralewsey@hotmail.com

I-27174 Tadas Osmolskis
1245 4th Street SW, Apt E-406
Washington, DC 20024-2321 USA
E-mail: tadas@tadas.net
Interests: Cdn, USA, Norway, Baltic States, Ireland

I-27175 John Thomas Martin
Fazantenkamp, 186
Maarssen, 3607 CJ The Netherlands
E-mail: jmartin@worldonline.nl

I-27176 Emerson H. O'Brien
22E Windsor Court
Keene, NH 03431 USA

I-27177 David I. Eisenhauer
7030 SW Kaufman Dr.
Beaverton, OR 97007 USA
E-mail: battue@teleport.com
Interests: Cdn primarily NFLD

I-27178 Yifan Situ
8 Place Massabni
Kirkland, QC H9H 5J9
E-mail: yfsitu@hotmail.com

I-27179 Harry Tucker
33 Courtland Lane
Matawan, NJ 07747 USA
E-mail: cepheus@compuserve.com
Interests: Nfld, Cdn pre 1940, and USA pre 1920

I-27180 Clayton Lam
6009 Hambry St.
Burnaby, BC V5H 1Y3
E-MAIL: claytonlam@hotmail.com
Interests: Hong Kong, Cdn

I-27182 Michael S. Williams
1 Caruso Gardens, #505
Aurora, ON L4G 3W4
E-mail: mwilliams@esab.com
Interests: Cdn, Britain, Ireland, US

V.I.P. MEMBER

(COMPLIMENTARY)

V-27158 Margot Bertrand

Resigned / Démissionnaires

Bewley, David (I-25854) | Dixon, Michael D. (I-26344) | McDougald, Lloyd (I-24368) | Vogt, Frederick W. (I-21571)

Deceased / Nécrologie

Bayes, Robert A. (I-22041) Okotoks, AB | Pageau, Gerard (L-22698) Cookshire, QC | Velsen, Peter A. (I-24714) Calgary, AB

Change of Address / Changement d'adresse

Case, Samuel (I-24515)
Homestead at Mansfield,
311 Hilltop Lane East
Columbus, NJ 08022-1015 USA

Corcoran, George I. S. (L-22224)
PO Box 676
Grass Lake, MI 49240 USA

Couture, Daniel (I-23463)
1210 Highview Pt. N.W.
High River, AB T1V 1N9

Covert, Earle (I-26602)
Box 1190
Raymond, AB T0K 2S0

Ellwanger, Jr., F.R. (L-19891)
150 NW 29th Place
Pompano Beach, FL 33064 USA

Goldsberry, Steven R. (I-27127)
924 East 11th St.
Falls City, Nebraska 68355 USA

Herman, Brian (I-25931)
Canadian Embassy, Kr. Bernikowsgade 1
1105 Copenhagen K, DENMARK

Hutchinson, Robert D. (I-23486)
Unit 13, 174 Dufferin Rd.
Ottawa, ON KIM 2A6

Jean, Donald (L-12877)
615 - 9th Avenue South
Richmond, QC J0B 2H0

Leblanc, Denis A. (I-26327)
105 - 644 Main St. W.
Hamilton, ON L8S 1A1

McCabe, James M. (I-25403)
6720 Deering Circle
Sarasota, FL 34240 USA

Otte, Juergen (I-24662)
Baerenbrunner Str. 32
Erfweiler, D-66556 GERMANY

Richards, Vernon (I-19529)
548 Dallas Road, # 1109
Victoria, BC V8V 1B3

Ryan, Blane G. (I-14821)
8716 Meadowlark Rd.
Edmonton, AB T5R 5W4

Scott, Mary G. (I-15135)
115 - 200 Bethel St.
Sherwood Park, AB T8H 2C5

Sismondo, Liane (I-16009)
PO Box 23077
Ottawa, ON K2A 4E2

Wolfe, Leonhard S. (I-11449)
5010 Sherbrooke St. W. Apt 1
Westmount, QC H3Z 1H4

Woolsey, William J. (I-26297)
Box 74
Telkwa, BC VoJ 2X0

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.**

Pour que votre événement soit listé dans cette section du *Philatéliste canadien* veuillez envoyer tous les détails au Bureau national de la SRPC, C.P. 929, Succ. 'Q', Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Les détails peuvent être faxés au (416) 979-1144 ou par poste-électronique à rpsc@interlog.com. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. **CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC.**

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

SEPT. 23: COPEX 2000, sponsored by the Cobourg Stamp Club will be held at the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St. in Cobourg, ON. Ten dealer bourse, exhibition, Oxfam and Canada Post. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.Free admission. Contact Malcolm Pacey at (905) 885-2697.

OCT. 7: Truro Philatelic Society's Stamp Show and Bourse will be held at Keddy Motor Inn, Prince St. in Truro, NS from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Sue Thexton, Secretary and Show Chairwoman by e-mail at dthexton@tru.eastlink.ca.

OCT. 28: The Barrie District Stamp Club's 39th annual Exhibition and Dealers' Bourse will be held at the Sunnidale Community Centre on Sunnidale Rd. in Barrie, ON. Twelve dealers. Free admission. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.Contact Lew Metzger, P.O. Box 1113, Station Main, Barrie, ON L4M 5E2. (705) 721-8354.

OCT. 28: The Middlesex Stamp Show will be held at White Oaks Mall on 1105 Wellington Rd. in London, ON. Hours: 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Contact Patrick Delmore at (519) 675-0779.

OCT. 28-29: VANPEX 2000 will be held at the Empire Landmark Hotel, 1400 Robson St. in Vancouver, BC. The exhibition and bourse is sponsored by the British Columbia Philatelic Society. Contact Show Chairman Maurice Guibord, 101-1537 Charles St., Vancouver, BC V5L 2T2. Telephone (604) 253-9311, fax (604) 293-6525, or e-mail mguibord@direct.ca.

OCT. 29: The Saint John Stamp Club will host a show at the Coastal Inn on Main Street (north end) in Saint John, NB. Hours:10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission. Buying, selling and appraisals. Door prizes and packets of stamps for children. Contact J. Young, Secretary-Treasurer of the Saint John Stamp Club at Rothesay Road, Rothesay, NB E2H 2K5 or phone (506) 849-2250.

NOV. 4: The Trenton Stamp Club 13th annual Exhibition and Bourse will be held at the Trenton Seniors' Club (Club 105) at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets in Trenton, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission and parking. Contact (613) 394-2024.

FEB. 24, 2001: APEX 2001: The Ajax Philatelic Society will host their annual show and bourse at the Carruther's Creek Golf and Country Club at Base Line and Lakeridge Rd., Ajax, ON (905) 426-GOLF. Canada Post, 18 dealers, exhibits and club silent auction. Admission and parking are free. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Richard Weigand (905) 261-1953 or fax (905) 261-3459.

MARCH 17, 2001: The 52nd Annual OXPEX 2001 Exhibition and the 21st All Ontario Topical Stamp Exhibition will be sponsored by Chapter 65, Oxford Philatelic Society at John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Dr. (Hwy 401 and Hwy. 59 North) in Woodstock, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free parking and admission. Competitive exhibits, judges critiques, 16 dealers, displays, Canada Post and youth area. Contact Gib Stephen, PO Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

APRIL 6-8, 2001: ROYALE * 2001 * ROYAL will be held by the Lakeshore Stamp Club in Montreal, QC. Contact Lakeshore Stamp Club, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

OCT. 6-14: ESPANA 2000, Madrid, Spain. Canadian Commissioner: Major R.K. "Dick" Malott, Ret'd, CD, FRPSC, AHF, 16 Harwick Cres., Nepean, ON K2H 6R1. (613) 829-0280; fax (613) 829-7673; e-mail: rmalott@magma.ca, Bulletin No. 1 and application forms available now.

JUNE 9-15, 2001: BELGICA 01, an FIP international exhibition will be held in Brussels, Belgium. Canadian Commissioner: Mr. J.J. (Jan) Danielski, 71 Gennela Square, Scarborough, ON M1B 5M7; (416) 283-2047; fax: (416) 291-3779, e-mail: jj.danielski@sympatico.ca.

JULY 30-AUG. 5, 2001: PHILANIPPON '01, an FIP World Stamp Exhibition will be held in Tokyo, Japan. Canadian Commissioner: Mr. William G. Robinson, 301-2108 West 38th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6M 1R9; (604) 261-1953; fax: (604) 261-3459.

OCT. 16-21, 2001: HAFNIA '01, For traditional thematics literature and open class, will be held in Copenhagen, Denmank. The Canadian Commissioner for this exhibtion is Charles Verge, Box 2788, Station D, ON K1P 5W8 or vergec@sympatico.ca.

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.

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Chapter Liaison / Liaison avec les chapitres
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Judging Program / Program des juges
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Medals and Awards / Médailles et prix
George E. MacManus, 12 Aurora Cres., Nepean, ON K2G 0Z7

National Office / Bureau national
Andrew D. Parr, Administrator/administrateur
P.O. Box/C.P. 929, Stn./Succ Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1
Tel/Tél: (416) 979-7474, Fax/Télécpr: (416) 979-1144
Website / Site d'internet: www.interlog.com/~rpsc
E-mail / Courier électronique rpsc@interlog.com

Public Relations / Relations publiques:
Michael Nowlan, 514 Gardiner St., Oromocto, NB E2V 1G3
e-mail mgnowlan@nb.sympatico.ca

Slide Program / Program de diapositives
Elizabeth Sodero, 831 Tower Rd., Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1

Special Advisor to the President/Conseillière spéciale auprès du Président
Ann Triggle, 4865 Spaulding Dr., Clarence, NY 14031, USA

The Canadian Philatelist / Le philatéliste canadien:
P.O. Box/C.P. 929, Station/Succ Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1
Editor: Bill Pekonen, (604) 270-8726
201-7300 Moffat Rd., Richmond, BC, V6Y 1X8
Advertising: Carol S. Law (416) 979-8874

Website / Site d'internet
Robin Harris, Adminware Corp.
2708 Ferguson Ave., Saskatchewan, SK S7J 1N9
e-mail rharris@adminware.ca

Youth Education / Éducation de la jeunesse
Dr. John M. Powell, 5828 143rd Street, Edmonton, AB; T6H 4E8 (780) 435-7006 e-mail mpowel3@sympatico.ca
Yvan Latulippe, 326 rue Jean-Guy, St-Joachim-de-Shefford, QC J0E 2G0
e-mail yvan.latulippe@sympatico.ca

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AJAX PHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 163 meets the 2nd and 4th Thurs, Sept. to June at the Ajax Public Library, 65 Harwood Ave. S., 6-9 p.m. Contact: Richard Weigand, 6 Carter Cr., Whitby, ON L1N 6C4. (905) 430-2637. E-mail: richard.weigand @sympatico.ca.

AMICALE DES PHILATÉLISTES DE L'OUTAOUAIS (APO)

Les membres de l'APO, chapitre 190 de la SRPC, se réunissent tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin avril, de 18h30 à 21h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Châlet Fontaine, 120 rue Charlevoix à Hull (Québec). Carte de membre 20 $ (10$ pour les moins de 16 ans). Vendeurs, encans, exposition.

Members of the APO (Chapter #190) meet every Thurs. from Sept. to the end of April, 6:30 to 9 p.m. in the Châlet Fontaine, 120 Charlevoix, Hull, Québec. Membership $20 ($10 under 16). Dealers, auctions, show and bourse. Contact: A. Bossard, 5-1160 Shillington, Ottawa, ON K1Z 7Z4; (613) 722-7279; e-mail: isabelle.alain @sympatico.ca

CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE "LES TIMBRÉS" DE BOISBRIAND

Section adulte: Tous les lundis soir de 19h. à 21h. Section junior: Tous les samedis de 9h. à 11h; au Centre socio-culturel de Boisbriand, 480 rue Chavigny, Broisbriand, QC, J7G 2J7; information: Louis-Georges Dumais (450) 979-7371; Jacques Charbonneau (450) 430-6460.

BARRIE DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 73 meets the 2nd Wed. except July and Aug. at 7:30 pm at Parkview Centre, 189 Blake St., Barrie. Table auction at every meeting. Contact: Sec.-Treas. Lew Metzger, Box 1113, Barrie, ON L4M 5E2.

BRAMALEA STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 144 meets the 1st Sun. Oct. to June 2-4 p.m. and the 3rd Tues. year round 7:30-9:30 p.m. at Terry Miller Recreation Complex, Williams Parkway (between Dixie Rd. and Bramalea Rd.) Brampton, ON. Contact: Bramalea Stamp Club, Box 92531, Bramalea, ON L6W 4R1.

BRANTFORD STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter 1 meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to May, and the 1st Tues. in June, at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey St. ON at 7 p.m., short business meeting at 8 p.m., followed by a program. Circuit books, five dealers. Contact: Secretary, Box 25003, 119 Colborne St. W., Brantford, ON N3T 6K5; (519) 753-9425

BRITISH COLUMBIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets every Wed., Sept. to June, at 7:30 p.m. in the Amenity Room, Grosvenor Building, 1040 W. Georgia St. Contact: B.C.P.S., 2955 West 38th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 2X2.

BROCK / PRESCOTT STAMP CLUB

Meets the 3rd Wed. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. at Wall Street United Church, 5 Wall St., Brockville, ON. Contact Roy Brooks at (613) 342-7569.

CALGARY PHILATELIC SOCIETY

(Chapter 66) Regular meeting: 1st Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. Auctions on 3rd Wed. of month except Dec., 7:30 p.m. Kerby Centre, 1133 7 Ave. SW. Contact: Calgary Philatelic Society, PO Box 1478, Station M, Calgary, AB T2P 2L6.

CAMBRIDGE STAMP CLUB

Meets the 3rd Mon.Sept. to June at 7 p.m. Short meeting at 8 p.m. at Allen Bradley Cafeteria, Dundas Street, Cambridge, ON. Two dealers, club circuit. Contact: Charlie Hollett, (519) 740-6657, 3-10 Isherwood Ave., Cambridge, ON N1R 8L5.

CANADIAN AEROPHILATELIC SOCIETY

RPSC Chapter 187, Yearly membership for Canadian and American members is $15 and for all other countries $20. No formal meetings, but members join the RA Stamp Club meetings at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON at 7:30 p.m. every Mon. except June to Aug. Contact: Ron Miyanishi, 124 Gamble Ave., Toronto, ON M4J 2P3. (416) 421-5846

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ISRAEL PHILATELY (CAFIP)

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

CANADIAN FORCES PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to May 8-9:30 p.m. Dempsey Community Centre, Ottawa, ON. Hendrick Burgers, (613) 737-2993.

CANADIAN FORCES BASE TRENTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 89 meeting on the 1st and 3rd Wed. Sept. to June at the Trenton Seniors' Club (Club 105) at the corner of Bay and Campbell Streets at 6:45 p.m. Contact: G.A. Barsi at (613) 394-2024, M. Leedham at (613) 392-7462 or S. Taylor at (613) 393-4316.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 205 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. in the Drop-in Centre, Victoria Square. Contact: Mary Jackson, Box 33, Castleton, ON K0K 1M0, (905) 344-7882.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA

Chapter 67 meets the 2nd and 4th Mon. except July and Aug. and holidays, at 7:30 p.m. at Forest Avenue Public School, 20 Forest Ave., Port Credit. Contact Bob Laker (905) 279-8807.

EAST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

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

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB

Edmonton's Chapter 6 meetings held every other Mon., Sept. to June at 6:30 p.m., at Archbishop MacDonald High School, south entrance cafeteria, 142 St. and 108 Ave. Contact: Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6. Keith Spencer (403) 437-1787.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB (WINDSOR)

Chapter 154 meets on the 2nd Wed. at the Teutonia Club, 55 Edinborough at 7 p.m., program at 8 p.m. Contact: President David L. Newman, Essex County Stamp Club, 1165 Wigle Ave., Windsor, ON N9C 3M9, (519) 977-5967, or e-mail lacumo@netcom.ca.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 176 meets the 2nd Mon. in the Fenelon Falls Community Hall behind the Village Office on Market St. at 7:30 p.m. Contact: President: Margaret Allen, R.R. 1, Fenelon Falls, ON K0M 1N0.

FREDERICTON DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 148 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues, Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Hugh John Fleming Forestry Centre, 1350 Regent St. Contact Ron Smith, 12 Chateau Dr., McLeod Hill, NB, E3A 5X2, (506) 453-1792, or e-mail: rugbyron @nb.sympatico.ca

FUNDY STAMP COLLECTOR'S CLUB

Chapter 26892 meets the 1st Thurs., except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at Atlantic Baptist University, 333 Gorge Rd., Moncton, NB.

GREATER VICTORIA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 32 meets on the 3rd Fri. at 7:30 p.m at the Windsor Park Pavilion in Oak Bay. Circuit books, auction and special programs prevail. Contact Don Dundee, 928 Claremont Ave., Victoria, BC V8Y 1K3, (604) 658-8458.

HAMILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 51 meets at 6 p.m. on the 2nd, 4th and 5th Mon., Sept. to June except holidays, and 2nd Mon. of July, at Bishop Ryan secondary School, Quigley Road and Albright Street. Contact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcn.org or visit their website at: www.hwcn.org/-ip029

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 3rd Thur. Sept. to June at 6:30 p.m. on 23rd Floor 390 Bay St., Toronto, ON M5H 2Y2. Contact: John Titterton, Secretary, (519) 927-3548.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. in the staff room of St. Peter's secondary School, 733 Parkhill St., Peterborough.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets on the 2nd Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m., Dr. Knox Middle School Cafeteria, 1555 Burtch Ave. Contact: Box 1185, Kelowna, BC V1Y 7P8.

KENT COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 7 meets 4th Wed. except July, Aug. and Dec. in the library of John McGregor secondary School, 300 Cecile, Chatham, ON, at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary, Allan Burk, 43 Sudbury Dr., Chatham, ON N7L 2K1.

KINGSTON STAMP CLUB

Meets 7-9 p.m. twice monthly Sept. to May in the Ongwanada Resource Centre, 191 Portsmouth Ave. Free parking and wheelchair access. Contact President, Box 339, Bath, ON K0H 1G0 (613) 352-1052.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. except July and Aug. at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: 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 Wed. and last Fri. Sept. to June at the Herb Carroll Centre, 1100 Lincoln St., Thunder Bay, ON. at 8 p.m. Contact: 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 Ave., Dorval, QC, on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. Contact: John Cooper, President, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

Le chapitre 84, se réunit tous les jeudi de début septembre à fin juin, à 19h00. Les réunions ont lieu au Dorval Strathmore United Church, 310 ave. Brookhaven, Dorval, QC. Information: John Cooper, Président, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

LETHBRIDGE PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 57 meets on the 2nd Thur. at 7 p.m. except June, to Aug. at the Canadian Western Natural Gas Co. building at 410 Stafford Dr. N., Lethbridge, AB T1H 2A9.

MEDICINE HAT COIN &STAMP CLUB

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

MIDDLESEX STAMP CLUB

Chapter 204 meets every other Fri. Sept. to May, at 7 p.m. in the basement of St. Martin's Church, 46 Cathcart St., London. Meeting at 8 p.m. Contact Patrick Delmore at (519) 675-0779.

MILTON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 180 meets on the last Mon., except Dec. at 7 p.m. at Hugh Foster Hall (beside Town Hall) in Milton, ON. Silent auction every meeting. Contact: Milton Stamp Club, 425 Valleyview Cres., Milton, ON L9T 3K9; (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076, or e-mail: alman @globalserve.net.

MUSKOKA STAMP CLUB

Meets the 1st and 3rd Wed. except 1st Wed. in July, Aug. and Dec.. at 7:30 p.m. at Bracebridge United Church, 46 Dominion St. N., Bracebridge, ON. Varied programs, presentations, sales circuit books, Contact President Tom Anderson, 7 Sadler Dr., Bracebridge, ON P1L 1K4, (705) 645-3330.

NELSON STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 3rd Thurs. except Dec. at 7 p.m. at #105-402 W. Beasley, Nelson, BC V1L 5Y4.

NORTH BAY & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 44 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May, at the Casselholme Home for the Aged, 400 Olive St., North Bay, ON at 7 p.m. (Basement meeting room.) Table auction and sales circuit. Contact: John Fretwell, R.R. 1, Callandar, ON P0H 1H0, (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Meets 2nd and 4th Thurs. except July and Aug. 7 p.m. at the Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Younge St., Toronto. Sales circuit, auctions, speakers. Contact: Ben Marier, (416) 492-9311.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

The 1st affiliate of the RPSC, est. 1922, meets the 2nd Tues. Sept. to Jun,e at the Nova Scotia Museum. Contact: E. Sodero, 831 Tower Rd., Halifax, NS B3H 2Y1.

OAKVILLE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 135 meets the 2nd and 4th Tues. at 7 p.m. in the cafeteria, St. Thomas Aquinas Secondary School, 124 Margaret Dr.. Contact: Oakville Stamp Club, Box 69643, Oakville, ON L6J 7R4.

OWEN SOUND STAMP CLUB

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

OXFORD PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 65 meets 1st and 3rd Thurs. Sept. to May, at Knights of Columbus Hall, behind St. Rita's Catholic Church (Dundas St. E.) Woodstock, ON. Trading and junior program at 7 p.m., regular meeting at 7:30 p.m. Speakers, mini auctions, prizes, contests, dealers. Contact: Gib Stephens, P.O. Box 20113, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

PENTICTON AND DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 127 meets the 1st Sun. 2-4 p.m. at the Okanagan University College Training Centre, 106 Warren Av. E. Contact: E.M. Proctor (Secretary), RR#4 S87 C9, Summerland, BC V0H 1Z0. (250) 494-4055.

PERTH STAMP CLUB

Meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. Sept. to June, 7:30 p.m. in McMartin House, Gore Street. Contact Gus Quattrocchi (A.J.), 69 Harvey St., Perth, ON K7H 1X1.

R.A. STAMP CLUB - OTTAWA

Chapter 41 meets every Mon., except June to Aug. at 7:30 p.m. at the R.A. Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa, ON K1H 7X7. Contact: (613) 733-5100.

REGINA PHILATELIC CLUB

Chapter 10 meets the 1st and 3rd Wed., Sept. to May, 7-10 p.m. at Sheldon-Williams Collegiate Library, 2601 Coronation St., Contact: Box 1891, Regina, SK S4P 3E1.

ROYAL CITY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 104 meets on the 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug., 7:30 p.m. at Community Centre, 65 East Sixth Ave., New Westminster, BC. Contact: Box 145, Milner, BC V0X 1T0. (604) 534-1884.

SAINT JOHN STAMP CLUB

Meets the 4th Wed. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. at the Saint John High School, Canterbury Street, Saint John, NB. Contact: James Young, Sec.-Treas., 2278 Rothesay Rd., Rothesay, NB E2H 2K5.

ST. CATHARINES STAMP CLUB

Meetings are held on the 1st and 3rd Tues. except July and Aug. at Holy Cross secondary, St. Catharines, ON. Contact: Mrs. Sinclair, 25 Permilla St., St. Catharines, ON L2S 2E9.

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 80 meets the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May, 7-9 p.m. at the Saskatoon Field House, 2020 College Dr., Saskatoon, SK. Contact: 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 Sat. except July and Aug., at the Sidney Regional Library, Nell Horth Room, at 2 p.m. Sales circuit, presentations, and auctions. Contact: (250) 479-6513.

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE QUÉBEC

La S.P.Q. tient ses réunions régulières les premiers et troisièmes mercredis du mois au sous-

sol de l'église St-Rodrigue, 4760 1ère avenue, porte no 10, Charlesbourg. Les réunions ont lieu de 19h à 22h. Information, écrire à: S.P.Q., C.P. 2023, Québec, QC G1K 7M9

LA SOCIÉTÉ PHILATÉLIQUE DE LA RIVE SUD

Société membre No. 19. Réunions régulières tenus les 2e et 4e lundis débutant en septembre pour se terminer le 2e lundi de juir. De 19h30 à 21h00. Centre culturel, 100 ouest, rue St-Laurent, Longueuil, QC. Secrétaire Bernard Dansereau.

SAUGEEN STAMP CLUB

Meets on the 1st Tues.at the Hanover Library Complex, 451 10th Ave., Hanover, ON. Contact: PO Box 11, Clifford ON, N0G 1M0. E-mail pkritz@greynet.net, Club President Peter Kritz, RR3, Hanover, ON N4N 3B9, Club Secretary Jim Measures, PO Box 11, Clifford, ON N0G 1M0. Annual Exhibition and show May 6, 2000. (519) 327-8265 or (519) 364-4752.

STRATFORD STAMP CLUB

Chapter 92 meets on the 4th Thurs.Sept. to June, except Dec. when it meets on the 3rd Thurs. 7 p.m. at the Kiwanis Community Centre, Lakeside Dr. Stratford. Juniors meet at 7 p.m., regular meetings at 8 p.m. Contact: PO Box 21031, Stratford, ON N5A 7V4.

SUDBURY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 85 meets the 2nd Tues. Sept. to June, in the St. Raphael School library, 109 Dublin St., at 7:30 p.m. Slide shows, presentations and auctions. Contact: David Squarzolo, Box 2211, Stn. A, Sudbury, ON P3A 4S1; (705) 566-0378.

THE PHILATELIC CLUB OF MONTRAL

Chapter 122 meets on the 3rd Thurs. at 7:30 p.m. at Le Manoir, 5319 Notre Dame de Grace. Contact: Lloyd Slaven, 1079 Emerson Cres., Chomedy, QC, H7W 1H6; e-mail: lslaven@macten.net.

TORONTO HARMONIE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 94 meets the 1st Mon. Jan. to May and Sept. to Nov. at 1460 Bayview Ave., in the apartment building meeting room at 7:30 pm. Contact J.G. Doehler (416) 438-4862.

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 2nd Mon. except July and Aug. at Success Business College, 100 Victoria St. at 7:30 p.m.

UNION PHILATÉLIQUE DE MONTRÉAL

Chapter 3 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m., 7110 8th Ave., Montreal (St-Michel), QC. Visitors welcome. Contact: 9170 Millen St., Montreal, QC H2M 1W7.

VANCOUVER ISLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 52, meets at 7:30 p.m. on the 4th Thurs. at St. Aidan's Church Hall, 3707 St. Aidan's St., Victoria, BC. Contact R. Clarke, Sec., Vancouver Island Philatelic Society, P.O. Box 6537, Postal Station 'C', Victoria, BC V8P 5M4.

WEST TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 14 meets 2nd, 3rd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., 7:30 p.m. at Fairfield Seniors' Centre, 80 Lothian Ave., Etobicoke, Auctions, dealers, speakers, study group, annual exhibition. Contact: 331 Rathburn Rd., Etobicoke, ON M9B 2L9. Frank Alusio, (416) 621-8232.

WINNIPEG PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets at 7 p.m. on the 1st and 3rd Thurs. except July and Aug. Deaf Centre of Manitoba, Meeting Room, 285 Pembina Hwy. Contact: Rick Penko, 3793 Vialoux Dr., Winnipeg, MB R3R 0A5, e-mail rpenko@escape.ca.

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