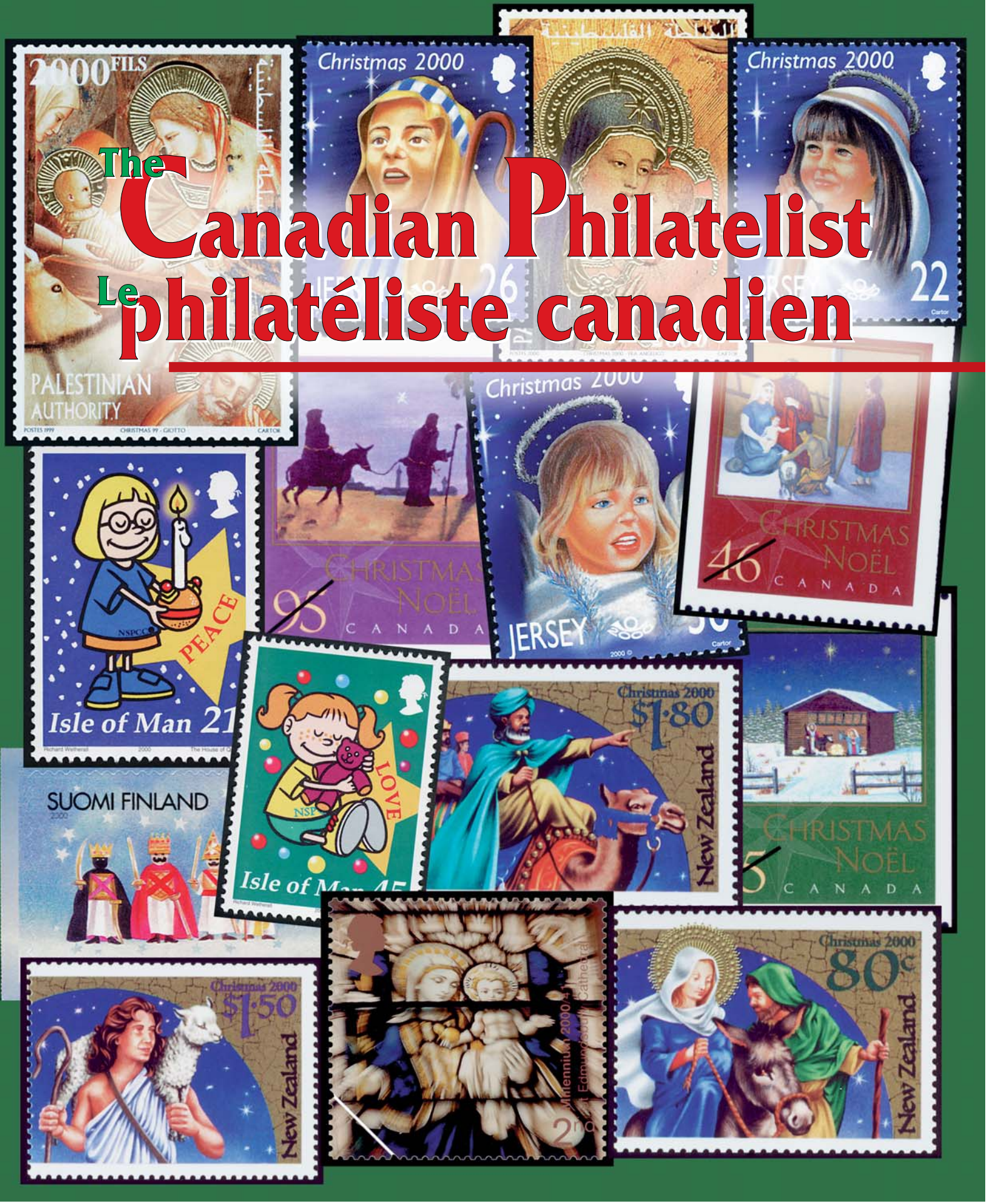


The Canadian Philatelist
Le philatéliste canadien

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

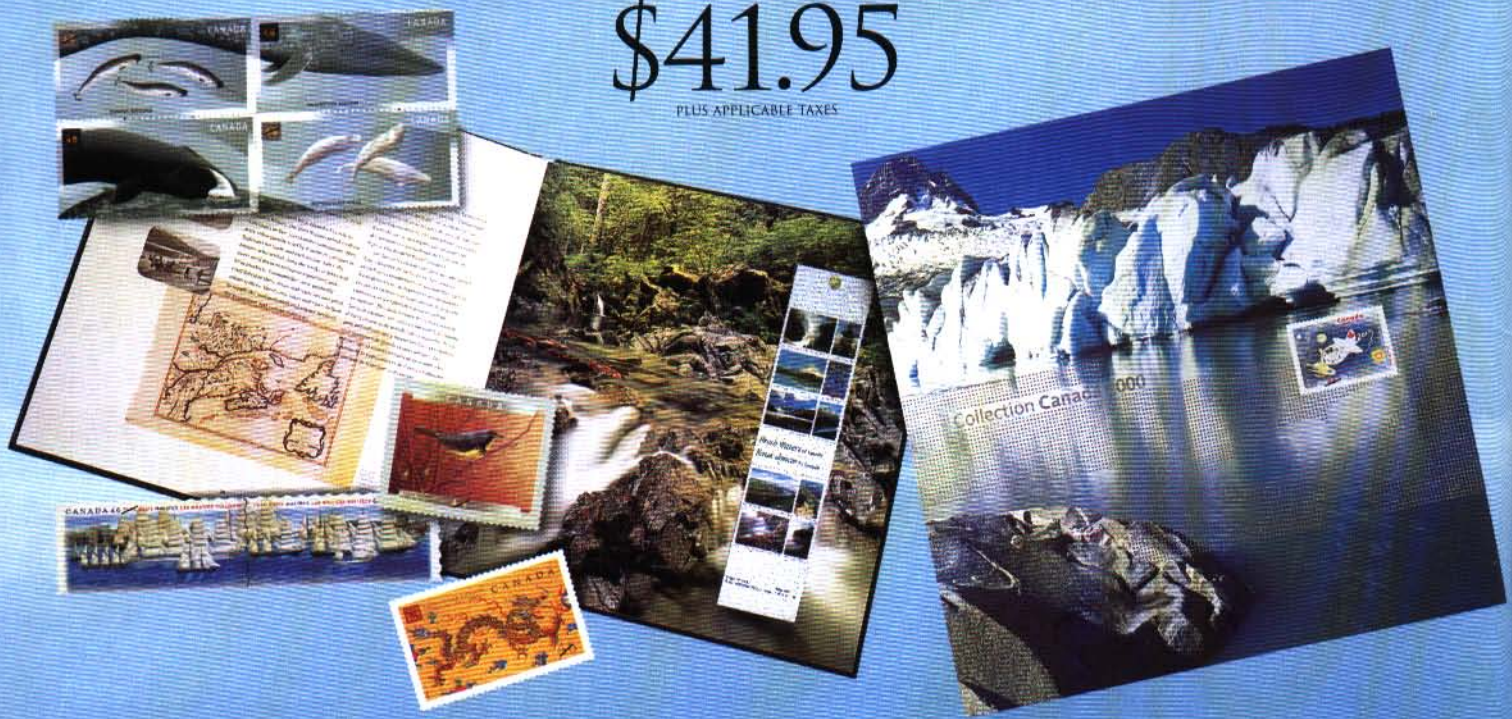
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LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATELIE DU CANADA

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NATIONAL OFFICE
BUREAU NATIONAL
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
Toll Free / Sans frais: 1-888-285-4143
Facsimile - Télécopieur: (416) 979-1144
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The Canadian Philatelist
Le philatéliste canadien

Journal of The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA

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Volume 51, No. 6 Whole Number 301 Nov.-Dec. 2000 Nov.-Dec.

FEATURE ARTICLES

250 The Christmas Postcard That Never Was *by Fred Fawn*

252 Crossing the Strait *(Reprint 1955)* *by L.C. Callbeck*

256 Charles Connell and His Stamp – The Stamp's Survival, Part II *by J.J. MacDonald, FRCFS*

260 Early French Cancels – Sage *by "Napoleon"*

264 Philippines Stamps Top Canadiana Poll *by John G. Peebles*

266 Bulgarian Technical Imprints *by Andrew Cronin*

270 Straight Edges – Trash or Treasure? *by Mike Painter*

273 On What Date Did That Post Office "Officially" Open? *by Bill Topping*

275 2001 Stamp Program has Something for Everyone!
Le programme philatélique de 2001: de tout pour tous les goûts!

DEPARTMENTS

246 President's Page / La page du président Charles J.G. Verge

247 Letters to the Editor / Lettres

248 Exchanges Wanted / Demandes d'échange

249 Editorial

278 Under the Hammer Dean Mario

281 In Memoriam

283 Coming Events / Calendrier

284 Membership Reports / Rapports des membres

285 Departments and Committees / Services et comités

285 Alphabetical List of Advertisers

286 Chapter Meetings / Réunions des clubs membres

288 Classifieds / Annonces classées

The Cover:

'Tis the season for Christmas stamps and there are a multitude from around the world for those who collect that thematical. Pictured on the front cover are stamps from Canada, Great Britain, Jersey, Isle of Man, Finland, New Zealand and Palestine.

We acknowledge the financial support of the Government of Canada through the Publication Assistance Program (PAP) toward our mailing costs.

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President's Page / La page du président

by/par Charles J.G. Verge

Canada and International Philately

I am pleased to announce that The RPSC's website was judged as deserving three stars in the 2000 Worldwide Website competition sponsored by the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP). Nine judges from around the world felt that our website ranked just below the best philatelic website (www.sossi.org) and the three Five Per Cent Best Sites. For full results of the competition please check the FIP website (www.f-i-p.ch). Congratulations are due to Daryl Oliver of Parr and Associates, our management firm, who created our site and nurtured it through its first years and to D. Robin Harris who took over as webmaster six months ago. I encourage you to visit it if you haven't (www.interlog.com/~rpsc/). In addition to our two webmasters, our Three Stars rating is also due to Tony Brown of Ottawa who has almost single-handedly produced original website articles for our On-Line Library. The judges felt that this feature separated our website from the run-of-the-mill society sites. Congratulations to all three for work well done. The next step for our site is to translate it.

The FIP holds biennial Congresses to ensure the proper working of International philately. This year's Congress was held in Madrid, Spain, October 12-14, during ESPANA 2000. The first day of Congress is reserved for meetings of the different FIP Commissions. There are nine of them matching the exhibiting classes recognized by the FIP: Traditional, Postal History, Aerophilately / Astrophilately, Revenues, Postal Stationery, Thematics, Maximaphily, Youth, Literature and a Fakes and Forgeries Commission. The 2000 Congress was the first time in memory that Canada was represented at all the Commission meetings. I wish to thank Harry Sutherland, Michael Madesker, Dick Malott, Ann Triggle and George Constantourakis who joined me in covering all these different meetings for The RPSC. Every Commission has an Executive Committee called a Bureau composed of seven members each. Canada was elected to three Bureaus in Madrid: Murray Heifetz to the Aerophilately Bureau, Ken Rowe to the Postal History Bureau and I was elected to the Literature Bureau. In addition, Michael Madesker had been re-elected as a member of the Youth Bureau earlier this year. Three of us also hold executive positions on the Bureaus: Michael is President of the Youth Commission, Ken is Vice President of the Postal History Commission and I am Secretary of the Literature Commission. Canada's participation in these Commissions is above the norm but in keeping with our current international philatelic commitments and profile.

Congress itself was a two-day affair starting with a lengthy look at, amendments to and approval of the new Statutes of the FIP; the General Rules for the holding and management of Exhibitions (GREX); the General Rules for the Evaluation of Exhibits (GREV); and the Special Rules for the Evaluation of Thematic Exhibits (SREV). For most of our international

Canada et la philatélie internationale

Il me fait grand plaisir de vous faire savoir que le site Web de La SRPC s'est récemment vu octroyé trois étoiles lors de sa participation à la Compétition mondiale 2000 des sites Web philatéliques organisé par la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie (FIP). Neufs juges de trois continents ont décidé que notre site se plaçait juste derrière le meilleur site Web philatélique au monde (www.sossi.org) un des trois sites se méritant le deuxième rang (Les meilleurs 5%). La liste complète des résultats se trouve au site de la FIP (www.f-i-p.ch). Nos félicitations à Daryl Oliver de Parr and Asociates, notre firme de gestion, qui a conçu et développé notre site et l'a entretenu depuis le début et à D. Robin Harris qui est responsable du site depuis maintenant six mois. Si vous ne l'avez pas encore visité, je vous encourage à le faire (www.interlog.com/~rpsc/). En plus des deux personnes mentionnées ci-haut, Tony Brown d'Ottawa est autant responsable de ce bon résultat. Il est celui qui, presque seul, est à l'origine des articles qui se trouvent dans notre bibliothèque Web. Les juges ont remarqué que cette bibliothèque électronique nous distingue carrément des sites des autres sociétés. Félicitations aux trois pour un travail bien fait. La prochaine étape pour notre site Web est de le traduire.

La philatélie internationale est gérer par des Congrès biennaux tenus par la FIP. Cette année le Congrès à eu lieu à Madrid du 12 au 14 octobre à l'occasion d'ESPANA 2000. Le premier jour du Congrès est réservé aux réunions des différentes Commissions de la FIP. Il y en a neuf qui sont en parallèle avec les neufs classes de compétitions philatéliques au niveau international : Traditionnelle, Histoire postale, Aérophilatélie / Astrophilatélie, Fiscaux, Entiers postaux, Thématique, Maximaphilie, Jeunesse, Littérature et la Commission sur la falsification et la fraude. Le Congrès de 2000 est le premier dans l'histoire de la FIP ou le Canada a été représenté à toutes les réunions des Commissions. Je tiens à remercier Harry Sutherland, Michael Madesker, Dick Malott, Ann Triggle et George Constantourakis qui se sont joint à moi pour assister à ces réunions pour La SRPC. Chacune des Commissions est dirigée par un corps exécutif appelé le Bureau de la Commission qui est composé de sept membres. Le Canada a été élu à trois Bureaux à Madrid : Murray Heifetz à l'Aérophilatélie; Ken Rowe à l'Histoire postale et moi-même à la Littérature. En plus, Michael Madesker avait été réélu au Bureau de la Commission Jeunesse il y a quelques mois. Trois d'entre nous avons été élus à des postes de direction dans nos Commissions. Michael à son troisième mandat de quatre ans comme Président de la Commission Jeunesse; Ken Rowe est Vice-Président de la Commission d'Histoire postale et je suis Secrétaire de celle de Littérature. La participation canadienne est en sus de la normale mais reflète nos engagements et profil internationaux récents.

Le Congrès lui-même a duré deux jours avec une longue revue des, amendements aux, et ratification des, nouveaux Statuts de le FIP; Règlements généraux pour la tenue des expositions (GREX); Règlements généraux pour l'évaluation des collections (GREV); et Règlements spéciaux pour l'évaluation des collections thématiques.

exhibitors, the Statutes and GREX are of little use; however the new GREV and SREV should be of interest. They come into effect in 2002. I would suggest that if you are an international exhibitor or if you are just interested you write or e-mail The RPSC office for a copy when available (probably in late fall 2001).

Les Statuts et les GREX sont de peu d'utilité pour la majorité de nos exposants internationaux. Par contre, il n'en est pas de même des nouveaux GREV et SREV. Ils prennent effet en 2002. SI vous êtes exposant international ou simplement intéressé par le sujet, je vous suggère fortement d'écrire ou d'envoyer un courriel au bureau de La SRPC pour obtenir une copie lorsque disponible (probablement à l'Automne 2001).

Letters / Lettres

Dear Editor

Dear Editor:

Stamp collecting has many benefits and one of the most beneficial is meeting other collectors who become good friends for a life time. The downside of this particular benefit is when these friends die and leave a vacuum in the philatelic world. As a surviving senior collector I am starting to witness the demise of philatelic friends. It is sad to see these fellow collectors taken from our midst but I am thankful to have known them and to have benefitted from their friendship.

I have not noticed in the Canadian philatelic press data on the deaths of Dave Dixon a long-time serving Treasurer of the RPSC, Arie Ben-David, Editor of the World Philatelic Congress of Judaica Newsletter, and Dr. Jack Arnell, FRPSC, of Bermuda. Each of these philatelists I knew for many years and benefitted from their friendship. All died in early 2000.

Dave Dixon was the RPSC Treasurer for many years, often served as the Canadian Commissioner to Fédération International de Philatélie Exhibitions and owned a small stamp business. He was an accountant with the Ford Motor Agency in Oakville. Arie Ben-David was the heart and soul of the Judaica Newsletter uniting the many Israeli Philatelic Societies. He was most kind and thoughtful to all who knew him. A very knowledgeable philatelist of Israeli stamps and postal history he was always willing to help others. I first met Arie in Tel Aviv in 1985 when I was the Canadian Commissioner to ISRAEL '85. He and his wife took my wife and I under their wing to guide us through correct procedures for consuming food and drink in Israel, and helped us to learn more of Jewish history. Dr. Jack Arnell is well known for his research and writings of early Trans-Atlantic ship mail to and from Europe. His articles still appear in *The Canadian Philatelist* and other philatelic publications. Jack, for many years, was a Deputy Minister of Finance with the Department of National Defense. He was a non-conformist who refused to wear a tie during the hot, humid Ottawa summers. He wore Bermuda shorts also and worried not about dress protocol among the Ottawa mandarins. His postal history knowledge of Trans-Atlantic mail to this day is unequaled.

To these three departed philatelic friends a fond adieu and sincerest thanks for your friendship. I urge other philatelists to recognize their departed philatelic friends when the time comes. Perhaps we, who write these tributes, will in turn be remembered also when we depart the philatelic world.

Yours sincerely,

R.K. Malott

Major (Retd) CD, FRPSC, AHF

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

A call for nominations of Directors of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is hereby set forth.

Eight (8) Directors will be elected at the annual meeting to be held in Dorval, QC at ROYAL * 2001 * ROYALE on April 7, 2001.

"Nominations must be in writing and be made and seconded by members in good standing of the Corporation. The person nominated must consent to his or her nomination and such nomination to be valid, must be received by the National Office or by the President by December 15, 2000. All nominations will be placed before the Nomination Committee who will prepare a slate of Directors of those nominated to ensure national representation based on levels of membership."

The proposed slate of Directors will be published in the January-February 2001 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* along with a short biography of each nominee.

AVIS AUX MEMBRES

Ceci est un appel pour la nomination de candidates aux postes de directeurs de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada.

Huit (8) directeurs seront élus à l'assemblée annuelle qui se tiendra à Dorval, QC à ROYAL * 2001 * ROYALE le 7 avril 2001.

« Les nominations doivent être présentées par écrit et faites et secondés par des membres en due forme de la corporation. La personne présentée doit être d'accord avec sa nomination. Les nominations doivent être reçues par le bureau national ou par le Président au plus tard le 15 décembre 2000. Toutes les nominations seront envoyées au comité de nomination qui établira une liste de candidats pour assurer une représentation nationale basée sur le ratio des membres. »

La liste des candidates proposés sera publiée dans *Le philatéliste canadien* de janvier-février 2000. On y inclura une courte biographie de chaque candidat.

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

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada ne s'occupe pas normalement des échanges entre philatélistes, mais comme elle est la société philatélique nationale du Canada, on lui transmet de nombreuses demandes de philatélistes désireux de trouver des correspondants pour échanger des timbres. Ainsi a t'elle décidé, pour rendre service à ses membres, de publier les noms intéressés d'outrement, afin que ceux qui désirent établir des rapports avec eux puissent la fair. Je vous signale toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c'est pourquoi je vous conseille d'être prudent en répondant à ces demandes d'échange.

Muhammad Hanif
31 Seduduk Putih I No. 80C Tr. 17
Palembang 30014, Indonesia

I want to exchange mint stamps with everyone whose hobby is collecting stamps in your location. I collect animals, (mammals) or woldwide. Please send me information about philately in your location (ie. bulletin) too.

Stanislav Dorbo̍n
Duk. Hrdinů 1010
36251 Jáchymov
Czech Republic

I am interested in exchanging mint Czech and Slovak stamps for used Canadian stamps.

Dr. Firando Piedra Chavez
PO Box 2222
10200 Habana, Cuba

I am stamp collector and I want contact with collectors of your country. I want to exchange mint complete sets thematic of your country. I offer mint complete sets and FDCs of Cuba 1959-2000 and Latin American countries.

Leonard Palencia
PO Box 2222
10200 Habana, Cuba

I wish to establish exchanges with members of your philatelic club. I can offer from Cuba all kinds of stamps (new and used), FDC, etc. I am interested in new stamps from your country. My want list is more antique stamps.

Olivier Jean-Marc
2 chamin de la Bouteille
F-63540 Romagnat, France

Je vous écris parce que j'aimerais bien avoir des amis canadiens pour correspondre et aussi pour vous demander si vous avez des timbres et des télécartes du monde entier, si vous paunez m'en donner. J'ai 14 ans et je collectionne les timbres et les télécartes. Depuis que j'ai eu un accident de voiture et que je ne peus plus marcher. Je profite des vacances pour vous écrire.

Ben Hrobsky
1312 Erick Street
Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin 53538 USA

I collect covers, FDCs and worldwide stamps. Please contact me if you would like to exchange items.

Peter B. Feuser
Erlenweg 10
D-40699 Erkrath, Germany EU

I am interested in a partner from Canada who would be able to exchange with me. I collect Canada, BNA, Isreal, Germany and St. Pierre et Miquelon. I could correspond in English, German and probably in French. For interested persons, I could offer them Canadian material, but mostly – of course – German and European stamps. I am also interested in exchanging the new issues of each country with fine cancellations.

Attention Kids!

JPA Pen Pal Services
Sara Hendricks, Chairperson
PO Box 3572
Conroe, TX 77305-3572 USA
E-mail: smile_behappy58@hotmail.com

The Junior Philatelists of America Pen Pal Service has several members who would like a pen pal from Canada. Anybody who would like a junior philatelist pen pal, please write or e-mail.

Dipl.-Goel. Heiko Nub
Buschweg 9
D-30974 Wennigsen
Germany

Deutsche Philatelisten-jugend e.V (German Philatelic Youth) maintains a department for stamp-swapping of young German stamp collectors with young collectors from forgeign countries. We would like to establish contact with young stamp collectors from your country. Enquiries should include address, age (up to 25), swapping wishes, swopping base (catalogues) and languages spoken.

Editorial

by Bill Pekonen

During the past October (also known as Stamp Collecting Month), another turning point in world history took place. Did you record this event with appropriate postal history? That turning point was the peaceful change in government in Serbia and Montenegro. We witnessed another chapter in the history of this turbulent area in Europe. No one can, of course, predict what will happen between the time when this editorial was written and the time when you read it, nor for several years beyond. But there is no doubt that the Balkans have had influence on the world stage.

This area is philatelically important with a history going back to about 637AD. Serbia, as an independent kingdom, was one of the original signatories to the General Postal Union (UPU) in 1874. For most of the 20th century, Serbia has not been independent. Montenegro has also a lengthy history in the Balkan region, but did not send a representative to the UPU in 1874.

Just imagine the story that could be told using stamps to show how this corner of the globe shook the whole world with repercussions that have lasted 86 years (with more to come). After all, it was a Serbian nationalist who assassinated the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife during 1914, plunging many countries into World War I. One of the aftermaths was the creation of the International Court of Justice in Hague during 1920 to replace the International Tribunal. This same court was again prominent in the news stories circulating during last October. The story is probably not over yet. "Truth" is so much stranger than fiction – and different versions can be created depending upon how one views "truth."

The point to be made is that the present is just as important as the past. The only difference is that it is easier to sort out events from the past after time passes, and we are more able to see the bigger picture. Will Serbia once again be independent by Dec. 31, 2000? The stamps and covers of today are an integral part of the whole picture. Get 'em while you can!

This issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* closes out the 20th century. Jan. 1, 2001 will mark the beginning of the 21st century. The difference between the two centuries from a postal history point of view are many and varied. Perhaps the most significant difference relating to dates is that at the start of the 20th century, the post offices were open to the public "7/52" – seven days a week, 52 weeks every year. There were no holidays as we know them today. It was possible to send and receive mail on both Christmas and New Year's day from every post office. It is not uncommon to find letters and postcards dated Dec. 31, 1900 and Jan. 1, 1901 to mark the beginning of what has been an exciting period in world history. The date cancels are easy to read. But, unfortunately, it is not possible to obtain postcards and covers dated in exactly the same way to mark the close of the century. In Canada, Dec. 31 is on a Sunday, while Jan. 1 is a statutory holiday, and post offices are closed.

But there is another way to do something similar. Get to know people at postal outlets (such as Shopper's Drug Mart and 7-Eleven stores). Prepare your mailing piece and ask them to hand cancel your letter or postcard. "Philatelic?" Maybe. "Postal History?" Yes. "Collectible?" Yes. Take your pick, whichever turns your crank.

Another way of identifying a Dec. 31 date on commercial mail can be accomplished by being able to read the bar code on the back of an envelope. It may be possible that some mail will be processed in larger centres late Sunday night on Dec. 31st, but don't hold your breath. How to interpret the bar code? Well, that will be the subject of another article in a forthcoming issue of this magazine. Watch for it!

Other changes have happened over the last 100 years. For one – take a look at any catalogue. Compare the Canadian number of postage stamps in use 100 years ago with those available today.

There are a number of subjects which could have been included in this issue to commemorate the century changeover. Unfortunately, the millennium hype one year ago took the steam out of the interest level. People became bored with all the dire predictions that did not happen, and in many ways, the new year turned out to be a "ho-hum" event. As far as doing something special for this issue, no one seemed to be excited enough to celebrate the event even if it is certainly a turning point in time. Instead, this issue just quietly carries on as usual – well, not quite!

Food for thought is provided by a reprint of two messages from opposite ends of Canada. These two items help to remind us about how far we, in Canada, have come since the 19th century and to understand how far we still have to go to be a nation. The first is a broadcast script about the Northumberland Straits tracing the history of the region from 1777 to 1955. The second is a letter from Governor Douglas (British Columbia) dated 15th April, 1862 suggesting a Trans Canada route from Bella Coola to Quesnel and then to the Red River in Manitoba. The map also shows an alternate route from the head of Bute Inlet to Williams Lake. (A copy of the map attached to the Douglas report was not found in the British Columbia Archives. A copy of the map was located in the London Archives and is unavailable because of Crown Copyright provisions). The Trans Canada Highway also became a reality during the 20th century.

Bill Topping writes about official first days for different Canadian post offices and how things are not always what they seem to be. Part II of J.J. MacDonald's story about the Connell stamp shows that, while lifestyles have dramatically changed, human nature is still the same. Arlene Sullivan looks at several covers and how they can tell a silent story. We also revisit Napoleon's France. Dean Mario brings us news from the auction houses with prices realized earlier this year. John Peebles reports on a poll about 1999 stamps based on Canadian subjects. Krakens??? Read all about them in Racanteur's story. Our Christmas story is about the "Christmas Post Card that never was…" by Fred Fawn. This November/December issue is rounded out by the Canada Post stamp program for next year. The first issue commemorates the Year of the Snake.

Missing from this issue is the column "Postmarked Ottawa" written for many years by Hans Reiche. Sadly, his "album was closed" Sept. 30, upon his death from a terminal illness. His passing came shortly before the copy deadline for this issue – too late to arrange for a suitable account of his contributions to philately. A tribute to his philatelic adventures over the many years will be prepared for the next issue.

Best Wishes for a happy holiday season to you from everyone who makes this publication possible.

The Christmas Postcard that never was

By Fred Fawn

Sir Wm. Mulock's accomplishments as a public figure had been well documented: solicitor, judge, Chief Justice of Ontario and Postmaster General of Canada. His non-official forays were keenly followed by the press of the day, pictures were even snapped during his beloved fishing trips and hit the pages of the dailies.

Less publicized are his attempts at artistic endeavours, with the exception of his involvement in the design and approval of the then "visionary" concept of the Map stamp.

Two postal items which recently surfaced, could well have had the Mulock touch:

These two essays show the notation: "Canada Universal Postcard to machine shop Nov. 28/98 Red Plate & Blue Plate."

One essay shows the lithographed British Possessions and Colonies. The other depicts the ocean colour. The eight identical copies on each of the cards replicate the original design, only with a 50 per cent reduction.

Working proofs of the original design have been recorded by the writer and published in *Maple Leaves* (whole 240, Oct 1992).

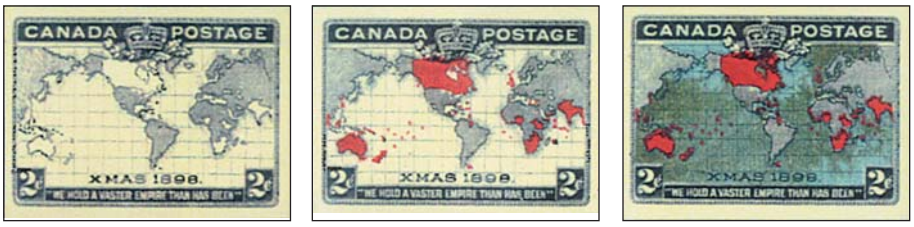
The working proofs' and the unissued Universal Postcards' designs are the same. No denomination is shown on the essays; it would have had to be 2-cent in order to comply with UPU regulations.

A quote from the Post Office Department's 1899 memorandum:

"Postal Union cards (2-cent) are still available and Postmasters should not, at once, return them. The recent reduction in letter rates – Inter-Imperial and Domestic does not affect the rate of the Postal Union card, which is 2¢."

It is conceivable that Mulock had in mind a radical change in the design of postcards in order to deviate from the ones in use prior to November 1898, such as the 1879 2-cent green Q.V., 1896 2-cent vermilion and 1897 two-cent Maple Leaf Q.V.

At the Canadian Postal Archives Ottawa, the Map stamp has the following description: "The design was based on a concept by Sir Wm. Mulock; Le motif s'inspira d'une idée de Sir William Mulock."



The Archives also hold a full sheet of 100 stamps with the description:

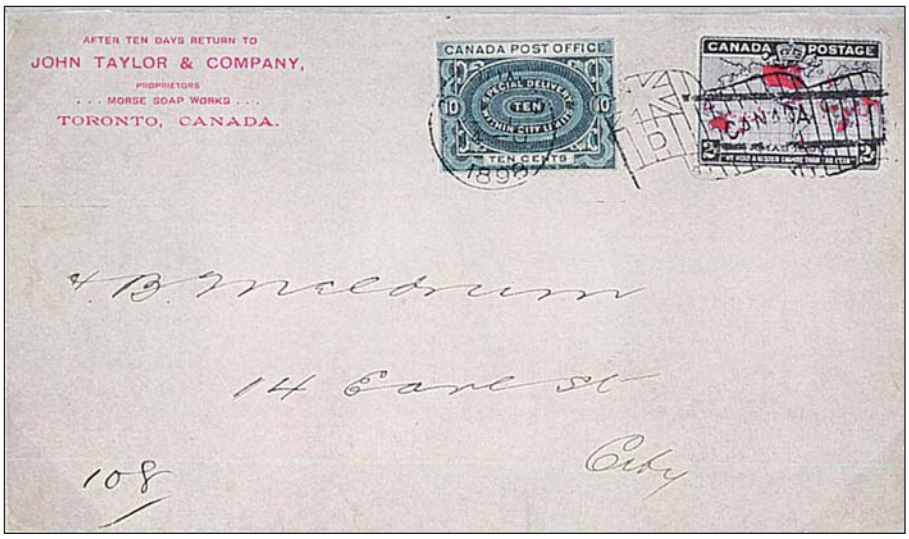
"Pale blue and red electrotype coloured print. Sheet of 100 on Proving Paper; Impression en bleu pâle et en rouge (galvanotypie). Feuillet de 100 sur papier à épreuves."

This sheet must have been submitted for Mulock's inspection, as were most of the imperforate printings. Extending this conjecture, it can be assumed that this was the source of inspiration for the Map Universal Postcards. No record has been found, neither for the submission nor for the rejection of these items.

The following is a quotation from comments made by the National Archives of Canada:

"There are no indications in the philatelic collections and especially the material coming from the Canada Post (formerly the Post Office Department) or received directly from the Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa (formerly the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa). The handwritten note on the document is most likely from the staff of the ABNC, New York, where such an essay may have been designed.

My understanding of the process for the period is the following: The Department of Finance (for its various Departments including the POD) goes for tender and prepares a contractual agreement with the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa for the manufacturing and printing of postage and revenue stamps. Once the contract is established, the POD goes for tender and prepares a contractual agreement with the American Bank Note Company, Ottawa for the manufacturing and printing of postage and revenue stamps. Once the contract is established, the POD requests the ABNC (Ottawa) to prepare designs/sketches, etc (with or without design suggestions from the POD) for a specific issue. The ABNC (Ottawa) request the same from its mother plant



Map stamp and the first Special Delivery stamp (valid only within city limits) cancelled by TORONTO D FLAG: December 7, 1898 on this local drop letter.

in New York as they do not have such qualified staff (at least for that period). Then, the designs or proofs proceed via ABNC (NY) to ABNC (Ottawa) to POD (Ottawa) and return.

In the case of the so-called "Christmas Postcard Essay", my thinking is the following: The Postmaster General, Sir William Mulock, requested the ABNC (Ottawa) to 'adapt' the Christmas stamp for a new Universal Postal Union postcard."

Members are kindly requested to add information and/or comments.

While on the subject of this particular issue, it is interesting to find information on the die proofs.

The die proofs of this same stamp are an often-discussed subject; however, there has been little published on this very important aspect.

Tomlinson (1) has a paragraph headed Die Proofs (p.45) in his book published in 1960, claiming: "These (die proofs) are stated to exist but no examples have been seen by me."

Winmill (2) did own a copy of the Die Proof but neither discussed nor illustrated it in his book.

Bradley (3) did not broach this subject, possibly due to their remoteness from his great study of plating.





On Dec. 25, 1898, F.R. Latchford sent letters to the Postmasters of the 38 colonies with a request that the envelopes be returned to him. These show Sarawak and Arabia.

We all know that Map collectors can enjoy a great variety of challenges; plating, postmarks, rates, postal history and so on. It must also be said that Map Die Proofs do not disappoint philatelists. Pre-production varieties are present in greater abundance than on most 19th century BNA proofs.

The following observations were noted:

- A diagonal line joins the top of the left value tablet to the frame.
- Five dots at the UR corner, outside the cable, forming a double-tree.
- A prominent dot in South Africa; several dots in Australia.
- Preliminary circle at Mauritius island.
- The die impression of the dots forming the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer are much more pronounced than on plate proofs or on stamps.
- Guide dot in LR corner.

The above pre-production varieties were examined mostly from the following provenance: Bain; Blair; Dale-Lichtenstein; Wellburn; Winmill.

It is noteworthy that both large and small proofs showed identical varieties.

References:

1. *The Canadian Map Stamp of 1898* by Frederick Tomlinson, 1960, Handbook of CPS of GB.

2. *The Evolution of Imperial Penny Postage and The Postal History of the Canadian 1898 Map Stamp* by R.B. Winmill, 1982, Jim A. Hennok Ltd.

3. *The Canadian Map Stamp of 1898 – A Plating Study* by W.L. Bradley, 1989, Handbook of BNAPS Ltd.

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Crossing the Strait

By L.C. Callbeck
March 16, 1955

This article was prepared for radio broadcast in Charlottetown in 1955.

To our ancestors the Northumberland Strait was a great moat, and the problem of transporting passengers and mails across its wind-swept and icy waters was a very serious one indeed; but even in the early days of British occupation the problem was challenged, and communications during the winter were brought about, though not without great daring, severe hardship, and loss of life.

In February 1777, Phillips Callbeck, the acting governor, wrote to Lord George Germaine that he was endeavouring to persuade a man or two, with a Mr. Stewart, one of his officers, to attempt a passage in a small canoe to Nova Scotia. "The same," he wrote, "was effected by Governor Patterson (in February of 1775), and, if this second attempt succeeds, it will be a means of removing an objection which many people have made against living here, they being so long shut up from any intercourse with the rest of the world."

This route, via Wood Island, Pictou Island, and Pictou, was used for the next 50 years. It was a long and hazardous crossing, and sometimes a number of weeks would pass in the winter when no passage could be effected. Thus it was that events in the outside world – the death of a monarch and the coronation of his successor, the victories and defeats in war, political changes – were very stale news items when they reached the homes of the Island settlers.

In the winter of 1827, Donald McInnis and Neil Campbell made a trial crossing from Cape Traverse to Cape Tormentine. The superiority of this route over the Wood Island-Pictou route was such that some of the mails were sent that way in the winter of 1828. An agreement was entered into between certain Cape Traverse parties and the Island Government in 1829 so that during that winter all mails and passengers to and from the mainland went by the "Capes Route."

There were developed for this service small, sturdy boats with runners on either side of the keel, shod with iron, for hauling over the ice and snow. Some of the earlier boats were sheathed with tin to withstand the grinding action of the ice when propelled by sail or oars. A definite type of boat was eventually developed and was known as an "ice-boat."

They had long leather straps attached along each side with a harness that fitted over the shoulder and around the waist of the boatmen and the passengers who paid two dollars per crossing if they helped haul Her Majesty's mails. Passengers who paid five dollars had the privilege of remaining in the boat during the whole crossing.

The strap over the shoulder was for heavy pulling when the boat had to be hauled out over the ice, or up over pressure hummocks or rafted ice, and for steady long hauls that sometimes lasted for hours. The waist-belt was to hold one up when the ice gave way, or an ice cake tipped and dropped the passenger into the icy water. When such a dip occurred on a frosty day, one had to keep moving briskly in order to keep the clothes at the knees pliable. The frozen garments shut out both wind and cold.

Crossings between the Capes were not always effected under bright skies and calm weather; and the ice-boat captains and crews not infrequently suffered great hard-ships and risked their lives to bring the mails and passengers to land as I shall now illustrate with two or three stories, which I must present in a very brief way because of the shortness of the time at our disposal.

On the morning of February 20, 1843 the boats, under the command of Phillip Irving, left Cape Traverse with the mail and passengers. A storm arose out of the northwest, and became so violent that they could not make the New Brunswick shore. They turned the boats over for shelter and kindled a fire to keep themselves from freezing during the night. On the arrival of daylight, they found that they had drifted eastward a distance of 15 miles, and, the Island shore being in sight, they directed their course thither, landing, about three o'clock in the afternoon, at Rice Point, Lot 65. The whole party, except Captain Irving, was badly frostbitten, and it was necessary to convey two of the passengers, Messrs. Hodgkinson and Butters, to Charlottetown for treatment. These gentlemen made good recovery, and were able to return to their homes in the United States in April.

On the 27th of January, 1885, three boats under command of Muncy Irving, Newton Muttart, and Hanford Allen, having a crew of four oarsmen to each boat, and seven passengers, left Cape Traverse. A storm arose which increased in such violence that the men became exhausted when midway across the Strait. Midst the gathering darkness, the driving snow and the bitter cold (it dropped to 16 degrees below zero), they resolved to shelter themselves on the solid ice on which they found themselves. Accordingly, two of the boats were placed together on their gunwales, with baggage to windward, and a fire of boat oars, and the wood obtained by breaking up the third boat, was prepared to keep them from freezing to death. They drifted down the Strait, and at sundown on the next evening they succeeded in landing at Argyle Shore where several farmers of the McPhail clan carried them to their homes and thence to the Charlottetown Hospital, where, after some weeks, they recovered sufficiently to return to their homes.

The worst disaster occurred in March of 1855, the year that we are commemorating as Charlottetown's birth year. The boat left Cape Tormentine on Friday, with a crew of four men and three passengers: young Mr. Harry Hazard and Mr. Richard Johnston, medical students on their way home from the United States, and an old gentleman, Joseph Weir, of Bangor. They were within half a mile of Cape Traverse when a violent storm brought them to a halt. They turned the boat on its side to form a shelter, and thus drifted helplessly through Friday night, Saturday, and Saturday night. On Sunday morning they began, with much fatigue, to draw their boat towards the mainland. By midday on Monday they were utterly exhausted, but, determined to cling to life, they killed a small spaniel that Mr. Weir had with him, drank its blood, and ate its flesh, raw. Monday

Continued on page 255

Governor Douglas to Duke of Newcastle

15th April, 1862

Separate
My Lord Duke,

It is with an intense feeling of relief and satisfaction that I have to inform Y.G. of the disappearance of the last vestiges of the severest and most protracted Winter that probably ever visited this colony. The Fraser River burst its frozen barriers a few days ago sweeping before it the vast fields of ice which for nearly 12 weeks have rendered navigation impossible and completely interrupted the communications by water with Yale and Douglas. The river steamboats are again at work, the wants of the country are being rapidly supplied, trade is active and the population generally full of hope and enterprise. The accounts from Lytton and the Districts East of the coast mountains are favourable beyond expectation, no disastrous floods have swept over the fair face of the country, the mountain roads are uninjured, and the loss of cattle does not exceed the ordinary casualties (sic) of winter.

Emigration is already setting in from California. Three passenger steamers have arrived at Victoria, within the last two days, and a sailing ship is reported with 400 passengers from the same place. A great part of the California immigration will be diverted from this country to the United States Territory in Oregon by the reputed richness of the Salmon R. Mines; but should these mines be unproductive there will no doubt be an immediate rush towards the Gold Fields of BC which will in that case be overrun by a not very desirable population.

The severity of the weather has hitherto prevented me from carrying into effect the views relative to the extension of roads, and facilities of access to the Gold Fields of BC which I had the honour of laying before Your Grace in paragraph 10 of my Despatch "Separate" of October 24th last. These important works are, however, to be commenced and vigorously prosecuted, the Chief Commissioner of L.&W. having been authorized to give out contracts for two separate lines of carriage road, intersecting the best farming Districts in the colony.

One of these roads will connect at Lillooett with the carriage road intersecting, the best farming districts in the colony. (sic).

One of these roads will connect at Lillooett with the carriage road from Douglas, of which it is to be a continuation, starting from Lillooett it will follow the valley of the Fraser to Pavillion, and from thence the table land or divide, which separates the valley of the Buonoparte from the streams flowing directly into Fraser's River until it reaches William's Lake, which it will re-enter and follow the valley of the Fraser to the termination of the road to Alexandria.

The other line will commence at Yale and follow the present mule track by the Fraser passes to Lytton, thence bending south and keeping the banks of Thomson (sic) R. it will enter the valley of the Buonarparte a few miles from its debouche and follow the course of that stream, and the table land beyond it to Hope Lake, and thence takes a Northwest course to Williams Lake, where it will form a junction with the road from Lillooett, and continue on the same line to Alexandria.

From Alexandria upwards the country becomes more accessible for trade. The Fraser for no longer containing its dangerous prestige becomes a smooth and navigable stream presenting few obstacles to the navigator. But two rapids occur in the whole distance of 150 miles between Alexandria and Fort George, and for 350 miles further following the South branch of the Fraser to "Tête Jaune Cache" there exists no impediments to navigation more serious than two rapids passable by canoes. Between Tête Jaune Cache and F. George the river flows with a smooth and easy current, more like a lake in fact than a river, it has in the shallowest part of the channel, nowhere less than six feet of water, and in the narrowest part not less than 500 yds. wide, and I am satisfied that it may be safely navigated for the whole of that distance, by the small class of Sternwheel Steamers now in general use between N. Westminster and Hope.

The conviction has been forced upon my mind by that and other circumstances that the Fraser beyond Alexandria will exercise a very important influence in the development of the Goldfields as well as of the Colony at large. Departing from the general North by West course, which it maintains from Hope upwards to the East at Fort George, and then stretching away south of East towards the Rocky mountains it encloses as a base, the greater part of the Cariboo District; thus forming as means of communication which will lessen the cost of mining operations and greatly facilitate the progress of settlement.

It may also in another respect have a very important bearing on the future condition of the Colony; as part of an overland communication with Canada by a route possessing the peculiar advantages of being secure from the Indian aggression remote from the United States frontier, and traversing a country exclusively British, and which from its position, character and general resources can hardly fail, in the ordinary course of events, to become the seat of a large population. In point of actual distance the route will be longer than that by the Coutoneis (Kootenay) Pass, explored by Palliser, but it is the course which trade and settlement are naturally taking, and I believe that a small amount of fostering would confirm that tendency and soon lead to its being opened to travel, the whole way to Red River Settlement.

By the proposed route the traveller would start from Victoria and proceed by the following stages. To Yale or Douglas in two days by steamer; thence to Lillooett or Lytton in two days by stagecoach; thence to Alexandria in four days, by stage; thence to Fort George in two days by steamer; thence to Tête Jaune Cache in five days by steamer.

A stage road as far as Lillooett is already completed that to Alexandria is in progress and the machinery of a Sternwheel steamboat to ply on Fraser R. beyond Alexandria is now on the way to that place so that when these works are finished, the entire journey from Victoria to Tête Jaune Cache may be made in 15 days, and with increased facilities the journey may be performed in two-thirds that time, or 10 days.

Tête Jaune Cache is remarkable as being the Western terminus of one of the least elevated and most accessible pass in the Rocky Mountains. It is about 125 miles distant, from the

opposite terminus at Jasper House on the Eastern Slope of the Rocky Mountains and the ascent on either side, towards the summit level, is so easy as to be scarcely perceptible. This pass is chiefly frequented by native tribes who reside about Tête Jaune Cache, and procure their supplies from Jasper House, travelling to and from that place on horseback over a very rude trail, which may however be converted, at little cost, into an easy carriage road.

The next stage from Jasper House to Edmonton on the Sascatchewan (Saskatchewan), a distance by the present Indian trail of about 200 miles of low wooded country, may be travelled either wholly by land, or by descending the Elk or Atbascha (Athabaska) River. By water to Fort Assiniboine Portage a distance of 90 miles to Edmonton. In the same manner there is a navigable steam communication by the Sascatchewan (sic) and Lake Winnipeg from Edmonton the whole way to Red River involving perhaps a change of boats at the grad rapids near L. Winnipeg. There is also an overland communication, striking off from the Sascatchewan (sic) at Carleton from which the rich open prairie country is practicable for carts the whole way to Red R. thus to complete the thoroughfare to Red R. nothing more is really necessary than to improve the two Sections of road, situated as before described, between Tête Jaune Cache, and Edmonton, which would not be an undertaking, and could I feel assured, be accomplished at a total cost not exceeding £50,000. The journey to Red River, could then easily be made in 15 days from Tête Jaune Cache, or in 25 days from Victoria. When the scheme, to the extent thus suggested, has been executed the work may be left to the public, as the reported discovery of gold in the Sascatchewan (sic) will attract population, lead to the rapid settlement of the country, and to the placing of steamboats, and other means of conveyance on the route.

I will not hazard an opinion on the character of the route from Red River to Lake Superior. I may, however, observe that it represents to the best of my opinion, no serious difficulties nothing comparable for example to the obstacles successively encountered in pushing roads though the mountains of BC and I may also observe that when that section is completed, the overland route from Canada to BC will be opened to the world, and I believe the effort will cost so little, and tend so much to the public advantage, that when the task is accomplished, it will be a matter of surprise that the attempt was not sooner made, and I sincerely trust that the glory of this great national achievement will be remembered as one of the trophies of Your Grace's administration.

I will make no apology for this digression as the question of overland communication with Canada, is so closely connected with the prospected interests of the colony, that I feel assured Your Grace will not think it as out of place.

To return to the subject of the Yale and Lillooett roads. I have to inform Your Grace that the first cost and maintenance of these works is to be provided for by means of tolls levied on all goods leaving the several termini at Douglas, Yale, and Lytton and Lillooett a plan which was submitted for consideration, and as Your Grace will observe by the accompanying petitions, met the urgent support of those people of the above towns, who having abundant proofs in the roads already made of the productive character of such improvements, are now fully alive to their extreme value, and importance. To give an idea of their utility in BC where the absence of navigable rivers almost every (sic) (always) involves the necessity of land carriage, I may cite as an example the present cost of conveying goods inland from New Westminster to Alexandria which averages about 30 cents a pound weight or $600 a ton, a charge which would nearly meet to a prohibition of trade, in any but a gold producing country. The saving by the formation of the projecting roads, will be equal to about two-thirds of that charge, that is to say goods will be carried between those two points at average cost not exceeding $200 a ton making a positive reduction of $400 in the item of transport; thus allowing for the tolls which will come to about $40 a ton, there will remain to the country a clear gain of $360 a ton, besides the saving of time and the countless other advantages arising from facilities of intercommunication.

These two lines forming altogether 325 miles, have been given out in four contracts; the lines from Lillooett and Lytton to Alexandria about 150 and 120 miles respectively, to two several companies largely interested in the trade who have agreed to do the work entirely at their own expense in consideration of having a charter for five years, granting a right of toll at the rate of cent a pound, weight on all goods carried over the roads. The third line from Chapman to Boston Bar, has been given out on similar terms, saving that the rate of toll is to be only one half cent a pound weight but the fourth and last line from Boston Bar to Lytton is to be made at the Government Charge, and to be paid for in cash as the work progresses.

In accepting these terms it was, however, stipulated by the contractors of three of the lines that they should have the assistance of a government loan equivalent in amount to one-third of their outlay, the first payment only to be paid to them after the completion of the first 10 miles of road, and afterwards progressively after the close of every 10 miles section. The loan with the current rate of interest thereon, is to form a first charge, and to be secured on the tolls, so that there is no risk of loss to the public.

Our liabilities for the year on account of these works, will therefore not fall far short of £80,000 and in a great measure I rely on the loan applied for in my Despatch no. 70 of the 15 November 1861. I am consequently anxiously awaiting Your Grace's instructions that I may be in a position to raise the sum of which may be required in addition to the disposal revenue of the current year.

It is most gratifying to notice the extraordinary degree of enterprise which has been elicited among the people of the colony by the gold discoveries in Cariboo, and their unlimited confidence in the resources of the country; this has among other causes led to applications to charters to open roads into Cariboo from Bute Inlet and North Bentinck Arm, the parties binding themselves to open roads without gov't aid, and entirely at their own expense, on condition of being authorized to levy tolls on the goods passing through. I have accepted these offers and granted a five years charter in both cases, the tolls being limited to two carts a pound weight on goods. I enclose herewith the notices issued by the contractors for the public by rival contractors of the rival roads, to give an idea of the spirit of enterprise which is afloat, – if not followed by any more valuable results, these roads will at least lead, to wide explorations, and hold monopoly in check by opening other avenues into the colony.

These roads are all to be completed according to the specifications and to the satisfaction of the Chief Commissioner of L.&W.

On conclusion I will merely observe that these roads are on a scale not more than commensurate with the most urgent wants of the colony, but notwithstanding that consideration is the cost will exceed the present means of payment, I should have felt a degree of hesitation, in undertaking their execution, had I not confidently relied on Your Grace's assistance in raising the necessary funds by loans in England.

I transmit herewith a sketch showing the position of the roads mentioned in this Despatch and also of the proposed line of intercommunication with Red R. and Canada.

I have &c

(Sd)

James Douglas

(Governor Douglas' Despatches to London – October 25, 1859 - September 14, 1863.)

Crossing the Strait

Continued from page 252

evening Mr. Hazard died, and the rest toiled on through the night, reaching the shore of Nova Scotia, near Pugwash, on Tuesday morning. Two of the boatmen walked two miles for help, and roused the inhabitants who carried the sufferers to their homes.

But times were changing. When the Island joined the Dominion it was promised continuous steamship service across the Strait. The first boat was the *Albert*, and then, in 1877, the *Northern Light*. These were replaced in 1887 by the *Stanley*. Then came the *Minto;* but in midwinter it was necessary to supplement this service with the old ice-boat service. In 1909 the *Earl Grey* began sailing between the Capes, and two years later, a Federal Government car ferry service, involving a change-over from narrow to standard railway gauge, was pledged by Prime Minister Borden, whose name has been perpetuated by having the new terminal, which replaced the one at Cape Traverse, named after him. In 1917 the first car ferry ice-breaker, the *Prince Edward Island*, began operations, and the *Charlottetown* was added in 1931. The latter boat, a magnificent vessel, was sunk off the coast of Nova Scotia on the 19th of June, 1941, while on her way to drydock. She was replaced by the *Abegweit* in 1947. In June of 1941 the older route was revived when the Wood Islands-Caribou service was inaugurated, and plans are now underway to construct a large and luxurious vessel for this route.

As we sail across the Northumberland Strait on our wonderful ferries, or fly over it in the modern miracle of the plane – and indeed a future generation may drive through a tunnel under it in an atomic-powered car – we should reflect, sometimes, on the perils of the brave men who once battled its ice and storms in tiny ice-boats, and on the anxious vigils of the women who placed lamps in windows.

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Charles Connell and His Stamp – The Stamp's Survival, Part II

By J.J. MacDonald

This is the story of a stamp that is unique in the annals of philately. It is a story of pride, ego, vanity, maybe stupidity, certainly naivety and most likely a touch of political one-upmanship too! It is set in the small British colony of New Brunswick over 140 years ago, a colony that took its politics very seriously – and still does.

Most collectors will be somewhat familiar with the history of this famous stamp. The very first accounts of it in the philatelic literature appeared in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* (1) and the *Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette* (2) both in 1865 only five years after the postage stamps were ordered. The fascinating story has also been reported by R.J. Hooper; "Canadiansis," in the *Eastern Philatelist* of September 1890 (3); by R.W. Hanington (4) in the same journal in December of 1892; and well researched and related in detail by both Argenti (7) and Jeffcott, Greene and Young (9). James Gray (10) writing in *The Canadian Philatelist* of 1966, Douglas Patrick (15) and Ralph Hay (16) in *Topics* provide more recent yet different insights, and Michael Nowlan adds even more in 1996 (17). All should be read to get the various views and aspects of the subject. It is hoped that this account integrates all the previous material and adds some unique perspective to our current view of the existing Connells and the reason for their original design.

Connell's family apparently were Loyalists, having migrated from Connecticut in 1788. His father, also Charles, settled in Northampton just south of Woodstock, were he raised 12 children. Charles Jr.'s brother, Jeremiah, was twice elected to the Provincial Assembly in 1839 and 1843, while the youngest, George, a merchant, ran the first steamer on a regular schedule between Fredericton and Woodstock.

Despite only a public school education, to about grade five, he was bright and canny and became a successful merchant in Northampton and later in Woodstock. He went into the lumber business where a combination of native shrewdness, the help of his brother, Jeremy, and the economic expansion of the 1840s soon made him Carleton County's leading lumberman.

When the brothers moved to Woodstock they bought or built many properties which really changed the face of the Woodstock of that day. Charles Jr.'s home on Connell Drive, named really after Jeremiah, was a showplace of the era, a copy of a home he had seen in the Hudson River Valley, furnished with Hepplewhite, Empire and Sheraton furniture, fine silver settings and with living room andirons once owned by Benedict Arnold.

There were many fireplaces in the home and the family today cannot identify for certain which were supposedly Arnold's.

He married, at age 25, Ann Fisher, sister of Charles Fisher and they had four sons and three daughters. Success in business and his marriage led him into public life, initially as a Justice of the Peace. Then, at the age of 36, in 1846, he was elected to the Legislative Assembly as the member for Carleton, where he served on and off for 15 years until defeated in 1861. Charles F. MacKinnon (12), in the *Dictionary of Canadian Biography* states that he was a New Brunswick liberal who supported Tory Sir J.A. Macdonald initially but afterwards Alex Mackenzie and the Liberals. "....but labels are hard to pin on him as 'parochial sentiments' rather than party affiliation usually decided his vote... A Loyalist with little education but a host of connections, he epitomized New Brunswick politicians of his era." Connell was appointed Postmaster General of New Brunswick on November 1, 1858, by Charles Fisher, his wife's brother.

The Affair

When Canada and the other British Colonies decided to switch from the British system of pounds, shillings and pence to dollars and cents similar to the Americans, the Executive Council (the Cabinet) of New Brunswick authorized the Postmaster General to procure a set of stamps "as appropriate," a one-cent for drop letters, a five-cent as the first class rate, a 10-cent for letters to the United States and 12-cent for letters to Britain. Instead of going to London, as might have been expected and as Joseph Howe had initially done for Nova Scotia, Connell instead went to New York City to the American Bank Note Company, discussed the procedure with their officials and ordered stamps in November of 1859. Connell wished to issue the new decimal stamps on May 1, 1860.

There are many stories as to what happened next. Supposedly the five-cent design was not completed and Connell was forced to return to Fredericton. The American Bank Note designers are said to have told him that they would do a design "that would please him." This is very likely one of the many myths that surround this whole affair. In any event the stamps arrived in April and many were horrified to discover the five-cent value bore the portrait of the Postmaster General himself.

By April 26 the *Saint John Freeman*, a paper of the political opposition, printed an exposé. The attack became sustained, aggressive and mean spirited as behoved the political climate of the day. For example on April 26, they state:

"The five-cent postage stamp bears the likeness – accountably unmistakenly ugly, sinister and repulsive – of the great Charles Connell himself, the Prince of Stub-Tails (The meaning of this term is unclear but was used to describe Connell. It may well come from his appearance, with his cross clipped beard and thus referred to a beaver-tails similar look.) The political Saint, the Postmaster General... Was it to show the world that charlatanry, hypocrisy, ignorance, insolence, self-conceit, are the powers obeyed in New Brunswick?"

Again on April 28 the *Freeman* continued:

"Indignation, ridicule, contempt, find expression in a thousand ways, and not the most ultra of Smashers".

Attempts to defend or excuse the outrageous conduct of... the Five Cent King... the stamp bears "the unmistakable ugly

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– Since 1962 –

face of the P.M.G., as they say that he never in all his life looked so respectable as in this picture. Others say that he never looked a man straight in the face before. Others that it is the first time anyone ever saw his eyes open. Those who attempt to defend his action... do not know the position Mr. Connell holds. He is in the Government in (des) pite of the majority of its members, some of whom, it is said, will not even exchange a word with him or sit at the same table. He is there because they were compelled to admit him, and his admission on such terms makes him their master, for snub as they may, yet loving office as they do, they dare not dismiss him. …He has ordered the stamps; he will have them issued. They fear the whip and crouch at the feet of him who wields it boldly and vigorously."

The Religious Intelligencer, a strong supporter of the Smasher side argued in support of Charles Connell on May 12th saying:

"We see no impropriety in the designs of any of these stamps... If any gentleman worthily and efficiently performs the duties of the office of the P.M.G., we cannot really see what great objection there be, to the stamp issued from his office bearing his profile."

These comments encapsulate the public sentiment of the day – they certainly aided greatly in making the stamp popular and notorious. An enterprising photographer apparently got hold of a stamp and made many copies which he sold easily for 25 cents each for as the *Freeman* states on May 12th, "...We cannot, however, get one at the Post Office for love or money."

The vehemence and intensity of the public argument must be understood in the context of New Brunswick politics of the day, with two particularly significant items to be stressed. Firstly, as stated, Charles Connell married the sister of a future premier, Charles Fisher, who appointed him Postmaster General. His influence stemmed only in part from this fact as he was also a very successful businessman, which engendered a great deal of jealously and envy.

Secondly he was a Smasher i.e. a temperance advocate – one who smashed rum and whisky bottles – a trait which earned him the undying animosity of a great many for obvious reasons. The opposition in the temperance struggle were known as Rummies. The sides were aligned along religious affiliation as well, with Anglicans and Catholics on one side and Baptists, Presbyterians and Methodists on the other, Prohibition, side.

Consider also that Connell apparently had little love for the British monarchy and trappings of royalty, despite his family's apparent Loyalist sentiments. Over the years he attempted to have the King's College, the progenitor of the University of New Brunswick, closed. He also pushed through the Legislature a bill seeking to have the Lieutenant Governor elected and not appointed by the Queen, very much to the embarrassment of his brother-in-law the Premier. Is it any wonder then that he might suggest or at least readily accept the removal of the Queen's head from the five-cent stamp?

Nevertheless, the government, (Executive Council) could not ignore the uproar which the Opposition had quickly made a political issue. There was speculation, unsupported by written evidence, that the Lieutenant Governor himself was the most upset, because his visage was not represented on a stamp. In any event, the Executive Council became very annoyed with the affair and wrote Lieutenant Governor Manners-Sutton in the last week of April 1860, advising the issuing of the stamps, except the five-cent and also that a different stamp bearing the Queen's head be ordered. The Lieutenant Governor informed, then Premier Tilley, who in turn conveyed the information to Connell himself.

Connell did not give in lightly, arguing that from a practical viewpoint this action would cause hardship, as the old stamps were in poor shape due to inadequate storage, (and most may well have been called in) and that the process to design and print another stamp would be expensive (in reality it was only about 55 pounds). On the side of principle, he argued that he had been instructed to get stamps, as he did, of certain denominations, which these were, that no advice or restrictions were placed on him as the Postmaster General in this matter and that his Office deserved the right to make its own decisions. He stalled on the order and would not go to St. John to discuss the matter. In the first week of May, Premier Tilley told him to get on with it. But on the 16th of May, Connell wrote to the Lieutenant Governor stating:

"My administration of the Post Office Department is before the public and it is for them to say whether it is satisfactory or not. …I do not intend that the legitimate authority belonging to the Chief of that Department shall be limited or circumscribed while I have the honor of being at its head.

"After a very careful and deliberate review of the whole matter, under all the circumstances, I believe that my continuance in office would not be beneficial to the Department. …I therefore respectfully beg to submit to Your Excellency, my resignation of the office of the Postmaster General."

Connell's resignation was accepted on May 19th.

Amazingly the Executive Council and Connell then engaged in a battle of letters, made public by both sides, as to why Connell resigned. The Council said it was because he didn't get to issue his picture on a stamp. Connell said "I unhesitatingly declare this to be incorrect." The Executive Council previously had had a dispute with Connell over the payment of some warrants for a post office account. Later they backed down. But Connell then linked that instance with the current affair as further evidence of interference with the running of his portfolio. He said that interference was the reason why he resigned. He was also very angry with his fellow Councillors because they failed to build a bridge across the St. John River in his constituency and they has also suspended work on both a new highway to Woodstock and on the St. Andrew's to Quebec railway. Argenti and others reproduce this correspondence but fail to attribute the original work to David A. King (5).

This last exchange of letters ran until the middle of June, 1860 by which time the new stamp had been ordered, Connell had resigned and James Steadman had replaced him as Postmaster General. But Connell did not fade away. His popularity with the voters up the St. John River remained, if anything, stronger than ever. Although he was defeated in the election of 1861, he re-entered public life in 1864. He was again appointed to the Executive Council in 1866, as Surveyor General, and he also became Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for Carleton County. He won re-election in 1864, 1865, 1866 and after the Confederation of Canada in 1867 and again in 1872 by acclamation. So his survival after the affair was complete. A small matter of a picture on a little piece of paper could not outdo the Temperance and Anti-Monarchist issues of the day. Connell died, still a member of the House of Commons, on June 28, 1873.

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The Kraken: Legend, or Fact?



By "Raconteur"

On October 1, 1990, Canada issued a block of four stamps portraying Canadian folklore. One of those stamps shows the Kraken, an immense squid-like creature that, according to a Norse legend, snatched men from their ships with its long arms.

The legend accredits the Kraken as having a body that is 2.4 kilometres around, with eight long snake-like arms, each as thick as a big tree trunk. Its eyes are fiery red, and as wide as the length of a tall man's body. It was said that at times one of these creatures would rise from the deepest, darkest, coldest water of the ocean and woe betide any ship it might encounter on the surface! The Kraken could wrap its arms around a ship and crush it to splinters!

For many hundreds of years, people in Europe believed such creatures really existed. But then as time went on and more and more was learned about the world, most people began to doubt that there was such a think as a Kraken. None were ever seen, no ships were ever attacked: and scientists felt that Krakens, like most legendary monsters, were simply made up.

But then, Kraken-like creatures began to appear! In 1853 the body of a huge squid washed up onto a beach in Denmark. A squid is an animal very much like an octopus, except that it has a long pointed body with two fins at each end, and 10 arms instead of eight. Ordinary squids, which are plentiful in the oceans, are generally less than 30 centimetres long, but this one was many times that size.

During the years since then, a great many other giant squids have been seen, caught, or washed up dead on beaches. One dead specimen was found off the coast of Newfoundland over a century ago. (Maybe that is why Canada Post appropriated this subject from a Norse legend to use in a "Canadian Folklore" series?) The largest one ever found had a body measuring 6.1 metres long and arms 10.7 metres, making its total length 16.8 metres. It was longer than many big dinosaurs!

So, people now realize that the ancient legend of the Kraken is based on fact. There really are giant, many-armed creatures living in the deep parts of the ocean. But, as big as these creatures may be, they certainly aren't nearly as big as the old tales portrayed them to be.

The evidence of this comes from whales. Some kind of whales hunt and feed on giant squids. They apparently often have battles with squids in the ocean depths. Squids have many suckers on their snaky arms (these are like rubbery suction cups), and many whales have been found with scars made by squid suckers. Some of these marks were so big that it seems they could have only been made by giant squids. But scientists are not altogether convinced. They think the marks could have been made by lampreys, a fish which is a bloodsucker: it has a mouth like a suction cup.

The stories, then, may simply be exaggerations. Some people still like to think there may be monstrous Krakens in the sea (why? I don't know!); but scientists believe that the giant squids we have already found are probably as big as those creatures get.

This issue was the second time that Canada Post used a Commercial Sponsor to defray their printing costs. Special sheetlets were printed with the famous Golden Arches of McDonald's logo in the selvedge. Single stamps from those sheets can be easily identified by their 12-1/2 x 12 perforations… as against the regular issue perforations of 12-1/2 x 13-1/2.

Early French Cancels
Sage



Figure 1: The CDS, here in ondule shape, now canceled the stamp.

By Napoleon

In 1876, France released the Peace and Commerce issue designed by J. A. Sage, whose name appeared in micro-printing below the lower left frame line. The stamps commonly were called the Sage issue, after the designer.

Also at this time, the circular date stamp (CDS) became the usual stamp cancellation.

From 1849 to 1876, France had used a separate marking (grill, petits points, gros points, losange, etc.) as a cancellation. During these years, the CDS was elsewhere on the envelope to identify the place of origin (front) and later mail stops (backstamps). Using the CDS, cancellation of ordinary mail became a one-step rather than two-step process.

Figure 1 shows the CDS, in its wavy-lined ondule version, canceling the stamp. In most cases, an ondule cancel was on mail canceled at the postal window inside railroad passenger coaches.

The cancellation in Figure 1 was for mail on the Gap to Marseille train. The ondule cancel came in various sizes with later cancels being larger.

Other rail post cancels were ondule-in-circle (night mail train), concentric circles (a subsequent night mail train format), octagon in a circle (day mail train), and circle-in-ondule (a rare test cancel).

Readers wishing scans of cancels mentioned but not illustrated can contact the author by e-mail at: napoleon@en.com

Common CDS formats were Type 84, a double-circle CDS with the inner circle composed of line segments, and the "Type of 1885" with three concentric circles (the outermost composed of dashes). The normal cancellation was black, but blue and red cancels existed. The most common red CDS was the cachet à date des Imprimés for printed matter. Various forms of the Imprimés cancel were used throughout the 19th century. Another printed matter cancel was a CDS with PERIODIQUE in the bottom annulus for payment of postage on periodicals.

As with the PERIODIQUE cancel, the CDS occasionally included designations for special mail services. Some of these special markings were:

- AFFRANCHISSEMENTS – a general term for pre-paid special fees. In later years, AFFRANCHts became the cancel on pre-canceled stamps.
- ART. D'ARGENT – a receipt fee on registered mail.
- CHARGEMENTS – registered mail.
- DISTRIBON – a specific mail routing.
- ETRANGER – mail leaving France (or incoming uncanceled mail).

As with the diamond-of-dots (losange) cancel, the CDS could mark special events. Two examples were the 1889 Paris International Exposition and the 1900 Paris Exposition. "1889" at the bottom fully identified the cancel from the 1889 exposition as it was the



Figure 2: Trial cancel.



Figure 3: Paris branch post office cancel.

only 19th century stamp cancel with a four-figure year. The 1900 exposition cancel included PARIS EXPOSITION and the particular exposition site.

The cancel in Figure 2 has an unusual shape. It was a test cancel used in the main Paris post office at Place de la Bourse. All metropolitan French cancellations with dotted or dashed circles had them on the outer ring. If a cancel had a circle of dots as one of the inner rings, the cancel probably was from a colony. This is one way of separating used copies of imperforate metropolitan stamps from their (usually) less expensive French Colonies general issue brethren.

Other unusual cancellations were hexagonal, most commonly used at privately operated auxiliary post offices. Some of the privately operated offices were in towns with greatly varying population, such as resorts (dashed-circle-in-hexagon). A solid inner circle in a hexagon was used at urban auxiliary offices offering a limited range of services.

One circle-in-octagon cancel was commonly used on stamps paying a fee (levée exceptionnelle) to send mail after the last regular delivery had left. These cancellations had some form of "E_..." in the central date stamp.

The other common circle-in-octagon cancel was for mail boats. The easiest way to identify paquetbot cancels is to find the letters "PAQ." A typical mail boat cancel would have MARSEILLE at the top and, at the bottom, "PAQ. FR. V NO 8" for the Marseille to Reunion and Ile Maurice route (ship 8, line V).

Mailmen at Paris branch post offices still had their own cancels which were used occasionally. Figure 3 shows one of these cancellations. All had large numerals in a medium-sized circle.

Until this time, all mail was hand-canceled. An early mechanical canceling machine was the Flier canceler. It produced the flag cancel shown in Figure 4. The Flier was able to cancel 38,000 letters an hour.

With the end of the Sage issue, the 19th century closed and a surfeit of cancellation types appeared. Some early 20th century cancels are the topic of a future article.

Detective Case

Figure 5 shows a very strange cancellation. This was the first example of this cancel encountered by the author. Usually the Sage issue cancel is a circular date stamp. None of the cancels discussed above look like the one in Figure 5. An e-mail correspondent supplied the explanation:

It's a "typographical" cancel, that is to say it was used for printed matter. At the time, the French had a curious system of affixing the stamps to the paper before it was printed! Thus the printing on the paper served as the cancellation for the stamp!



Figure 5: Detective Case

The printing on the stamp probably is part of the paper's date, SAMEDI 7 MAI, i.e. Saturday 7 May.

Note:

The format of the typographical cancels was limited only by what newspapers might have had on their front pages.



Figure 4: Flier mechanical cancel.

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A Few Small Covers

By Arlene Sullivan

Everyone is familiar with the standard number eight and number 10 envelopes that make up the bulk of our mail. Postal authorities prefer standard sizes as they make mail processing by machine simple and fast, and non-standard envelopes are discouraged in the mailstream. In years past, however, when mail was sorted and canceled by hand, many more odd-sized envelopes made it through the post. Small covers in particular were more common, and these can make a nice display in a collection.

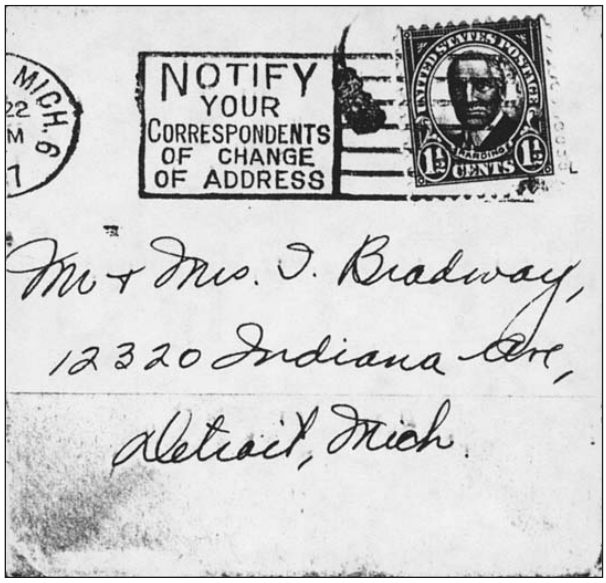


Figure 1

Figure 1 shows an envelope that probably wouldn't be accepted by a post office today. Measuring 8.3 by 8.3 centimetres (3-1/4 by 3-1/4 inches) the cover is franked with a U.S. definitive, the 1-1/2 cent brown Harding (Scott 684), and sent to an address in Detroit, Michigan. The machine cancel used to cancel the stamp was wider than the envelope so the date of mailing is not clear, but was probably sometime in 1937. While part of the flap has been cut away, the envelope was evidently not sealed.

A little investigation revealed that this franking was used for the U.S. domestic third class rate for printed matter and circulars. Christmas greeting cards qualified as "miscellaneous printed matter" if they contained only brief, generic greetings and no other handwritten or typed text. As the material had to be readily available for postal inspection, covers were left unsealed. No doubt this little cover contained a Christmas card or greeting of some kind, thriftily mailed at the cheapest rate.

A second cover (Figure 2) is a favourite of mine. By the size of the cover (11 by 8.3 cm, or about 3-1/4 by 4-1/4inches) and a notation on the back flap, it probably contained a wedding invitation or acknowledgment card. Mailed to the Calgary General Hospital from the Stampede Post office, the cover is franked with #667 which was issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the founding of Calgary. The cancel and stamp along with the destination make this a most attractive cover – just the right size for a nice page display and write-up.

Small covers were also used for official purposes, particularly when conserving paper was important. Figure 3 shows an Airgraph window cover metre canceled on February 18, 1944. Measuring 9 by 12 cm the cover is made from rough brown paper and shows no town or city in the date cancel.

The Airgraph service was inaugurated on November 15, 1941 for sending mail to Canadian Forces personnel overseas. Initially the service cost 10¢ per message, which would be written on a standard form and then microfilmed. The miniaturized letters were then flown to their destination, where they were enlarged and mailed to the recipient. The service saved paper and transport space, both vital considerations during the war. Airgraphs were discontinued in July, 1945.

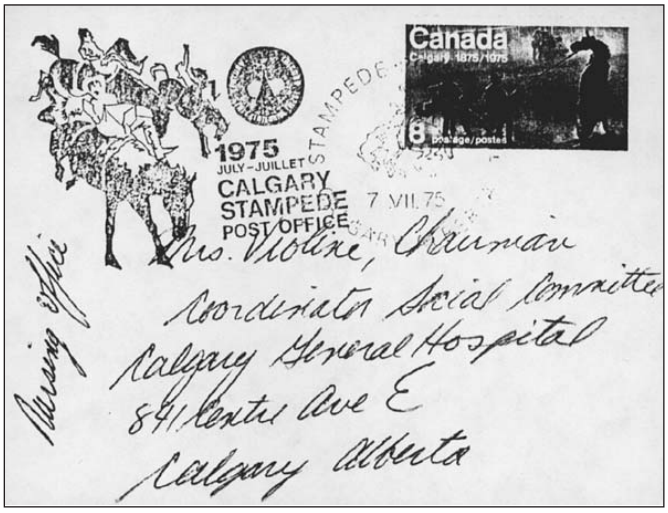


Figure 2



Figure 3

Philippines Stamps Top Canadiana Poll





By John G. Peebles

It could not have been much closer! A pair of stamps from the Philippines narrowly edged out stamps from Saint Lucia and the Vatican to be named "Canadiana stamps of the year" for 1999.

The winning stamps were issued on November 15, 1999, to commemorate the 50th anniversary of diplomatic relations between the Philippines and Canada. Bilateral relations between the two nations date back to 1949 when consulates were established. In 1971 the consular relations were elevated to the diplomatic level in each country.

The winning stamps depict animals found in each country. Canada is represented by a polar bear whereas a tamaraw denotes the Philippines. The tamaraw is a small, black wild buffalo which is native to the Mindoro region.

The stamps were issued in two denominations. The lower value five-peso stamp has the tamaraw at the top of the stamp with the polar bear at the bottom, whereas the 15p higher value has the polar bear above the tamaraw. Five pesos is the domestic rate in the Philippines while 15 pesos is the airmail rate to Canada.

The stamps were printed by Amstar Company, Incorporated, using four-colour offset lithography. A total of 35,000 of each denomination were produced in panes of 10 (two by five) plus 30,000 sets in uncut joined sheets of 20. Alfonso V. Divina was the layout artist and Sahid S. Glang was the design co-ordinator.

Second Best

Finishing a close second, by just three points in the eighth annual Canadiana poll, was a stamp from Saint Lucia picturing the vessel Lady Drake. This ship was one of the famous "Lady Boats" owned by the Canadian National Steamship Company. She was primarily designed for carrying cargo and mail between the West Indies and North America although she carried passengers as well.



The 95 cents stamp depicting the classy vessel is one of a set of four issued on October 9, 1999 by Saint Lucia to mark the 125th anniversary of the Universal Postal Union (UPU). As well as being a member of the UPU, Saint Lucia is host to the Office of the Regional Counselor of the UPU. Each stamp in the set depicted a different mail carrier be it ship or airplane.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 50 in two panes of 25 with a central gutter between. The House of Questa in England produced the stamps using lithography. Designer was John Batchelor.

Third Place

Just a single point behind the second place stamp in the 1999 poll was one from Vatican City. The third place finisher is one of two Europa stamps issued by the Vatican on March 23, 1999.

One of the two stamps, an 800 lire value, pictures the Rose John Paul II. This flower was a gift from the people of Canada to the Pope during his visit to Canada in 1984. The other stamp, in a denomination of 900 lire, shows a water lily in the fountain of the frogs in the Vatican Gardens.



The two Vatican stamps were produced in panes of five horizontal pairs of the two different stamps. Between each pair is a seal reproducing a 16th century mosaic from the Casina Pio IV in the Vatican and a heron and some floral and geometric decorations. An added Canadiana aspect to the stamps is that they were printed in Canada by Ashton-Potter Limited using the lithographic process. Total printing was 450,000 complete series.

Based on a 3-2-1 point system, each person was able to vote for three favourite stamps with three points for a first place choice, two for second and one for third. Using this tally system there was only a four-point spread from first to third position – the closest finish ever in the poll.

For more information about the Canadiana Study Unit, write to the president John G. Peebles, Box 3262, Station A, London, Ontario N6A 4K3, Canada.

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Bulgarian Technical Imprints



Figure 1 – Imprint of 1 December 1919.

Editorial note:

The following article was scheduled for printing in Opusculum II. Since Opusculum II will not be printed, this article appears here with the author's and The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada Philatelic Research Foundation's approval.

By Andrew Cronin

Markings of one kind or another have frequently appeared on the margins of sheets of Bulgarian stamps, most of which were printed abroad until 1919. After the two catastrophes of the Second Balkan War of 1913 and WWI (1915-1918 for Bulgaria), the country was in serious economic straits, so the required postage stamps were mainly produced locally by the State Printing Office in Sofia. Technical data began appearing on the bottom margins of the sheets and some examples are given here from reference material held by the author to give some idea as to how they evolved over time.

One of the 1919 definitives is shown here in Fig. 1 with a Bulgarian inscription at bottom, reading "State Printing Office – Postage stamps of 30 st. Order No. 1928 1/XII 1919". Later on in the 1920s, the details were expanded and a good example is shown here in Fig. 2 of the imprints for the 1930 Royal Wedding set. They read as follows:

For the 1 1 & 4 1 values: "State Printing Office – Commemorative postage stamps of 1 lev/4 leva – Order No. 4643/4645 of 10.X.1930. Letter No. 22589 of 22.X.1930 – Series 1 – 1930."

For the 2 1 & 6 1 values: "State Printing Office – Commemorative postage stamps of 2 leva/6 leva – Order No. 4644/4646 of 10.X.1930. Letter No. 22589 of 22.X.1930 and letter No. 24297 of 17.XI.1930 – Series 1 - 1930."

Needless to say, it is quite a challenge to find complete imprints of the rarer Bulgarian commemoratives and special sets of the 1930s. See Fig. 3 for a bottom strip of five of the top value of 50 leva for the 1931 Balkan Games, with Order No. 3370 of 13.VIII.1931, authorized by letter No. 16026 of the same day, being Series 1 for 1931.

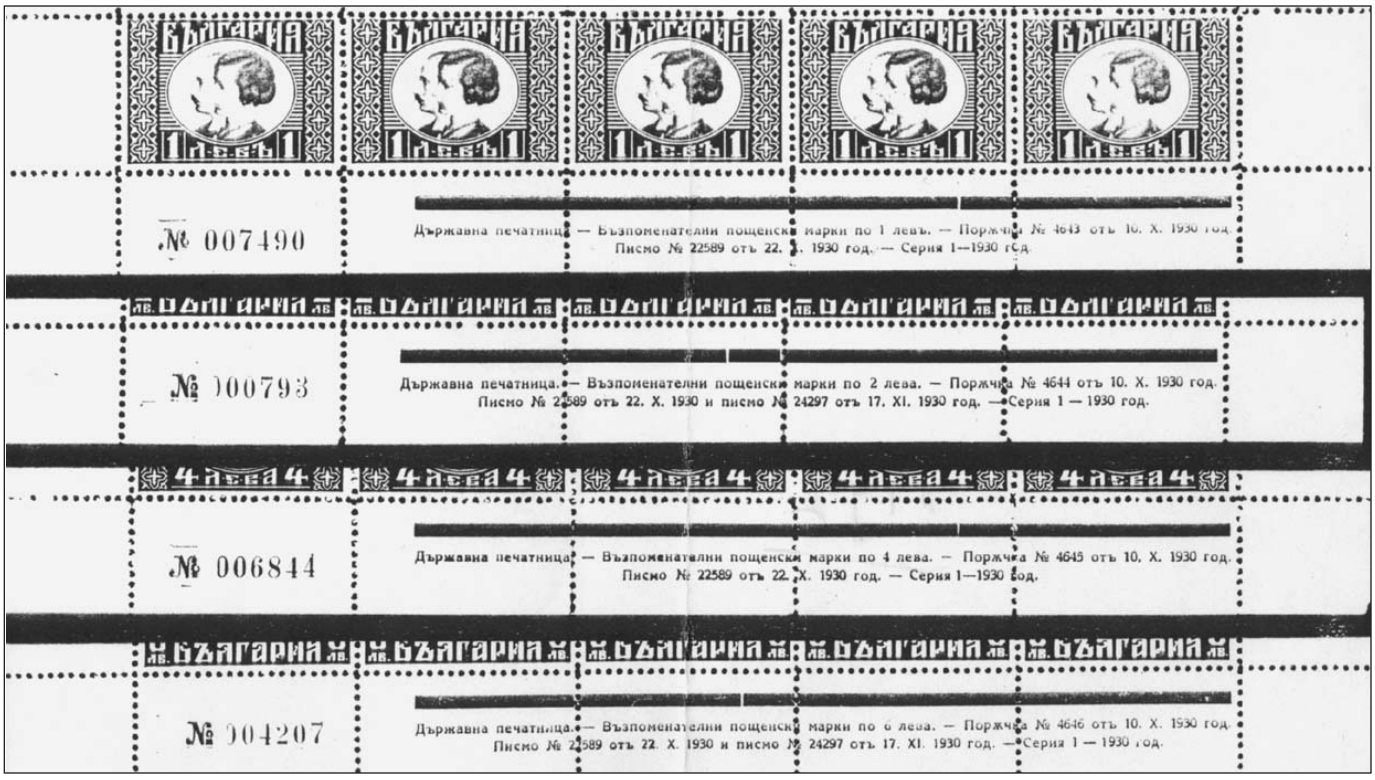


Figure 2 – Imprints of the 1930 Royal Wedding set.



Figure 3 – Technical imprint for the 50-leva value of the 1931 Balkan Games set.



Figure 4 – Technical imprint in Bulgarian, applied in Hungary with the "ST" error in 1966.



Figure 5 – Technical imprint in Bulgarian, applied in Leipzig, GDR, in 1968.



Figure 6 – Technical imprint for the 100 leva airmail stamp, with the error "transposed date" at the end of the second line.



Figure 7 – The one-stotinka value for the Ancient Coins set of 1966, with the imprint completely doubled. This is a constant variety for that stamp.



Figure 8 – The overprint imprint applied in Skopje by the A.D. Krainichanets printery in Bulgaria under the German occupation in October 1944.

With Bulgaria in the Socialist bloc after WWII, some of its issues were printed in other Eastern european countries, complete with the technical imprints in Bulgarian. See Fig. 4 for the imprint of one of the values of a 1966 set, reading as follows:

"Special set of postage stamps for the Golden Treasure of Panagyurishte of 1966. Value 13 st. Order No. 2393/1966 of the Ministry of Communications. Technological Order No. 66/55 of the Kultura Organisation. Company for Foreign Trade – Hungary. Photogravure process."

A similar case is shown in Fig. 5 for another set printed abroad two years later, with the imprint reading: "Special set of postage stamps "National Costumes 1968." Value - 20 st. Technological order No. 1089/86. Offset printing process at the State Printing Office for securities, Leipzig, GDR."

Not surprisingly, errors can be found on some of these imprints. The one shown in Fig. 6 reads: "State Printing Office – Airmail postage stamps of 100 leva – Ordered on 31.I.1945 by letter No. 1596 of 29.I.1945 – Order No. 621 2. of 1. 1946." The last date should read "of 2.I.1946." Looking back at Fig. 4 for the set printed in Hungary, we notice that the abbreviation for the value of 13 stotinki has been given in Latin letters as "ST", instead of the Cyrillic "CT"; an understandable mistake. The strange thing is that the Hungarians got it right for the imprints on the 1, 2, 3 & 5 st. values, but not for the rest of that set.

An even more spectacular error is to be seen on the first values of the Ancient Coins set of 1966. The imprint is so badly doubled, it is almost unreadable (see Fig. 7). The proper inscription was: "Special set of postage stamps "Coins." Ordered by letter No. 4254 of 21.X.1966 of the Ministry of Communications. Technological order No., 16. Photogravure process at the State Printing Office of Communications." The doubling is a constant variety.

The tradition of such imprints was even followed in the Vardar province of Yugoslavia, ruled by Bulgaria in 1941-1944. On September 8, 1944, the German military forces set up a local puppet Committee there to facilitate their withdrawal from the Balkan peninsula and the stocks of Bulgarian stamps were overprinted with the date, the word Makedoniya and new values in leva. The official language of the Committee was Bulgarian and the overprinting form included the following imprint in blue, gold or red in the bottom margins of the sheets:

"Overprinted a the printery of A.D. Krainichanets – Skopje, in accordance with the decision of the Committee, protocol No. 21 of 10 Oct. 1944" (see Fig. 8).

It would seem obvious from the foregoing data that a lot of work remains to be done in this field and any enquiring investigator should be able to find further interesting varieties.

Andrew Cronin – Toronto FRPSC, FRPSL



Andrew Cronin was born in Australia, of Greek parents in 1925. He has lived in Canada since 1956. A linguist, he is fluent in English, French, Spanish, Greek, Bulgarian and has the ability to converse in a number of other languages. His philatelic writings have been published in Bulgaria, Cuba, Germany, Greece, England, Holland, Australia, Russia, USA and Canada. Mr. Cronin was the editor of Rossica, The Journal of Russian Philately from 1968 to 1974. He is currently the editor of the Canadian Society of Russian Philately a position he has held since 1977. The Helenic Society of America named him its President from 1970 to 1972. An international judge and commissioner Mr. Cronin is a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and of The Royal Philatelic Society, London. He has been the recipient of a number of awards for his articles including the Topling medal from The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

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Straight Edges – Trash or Treasure?



Figure 1 – Only one in a hundred of these two-cent green stamps has two straight edges in these positions.

By Mike Painter

The Canadian Post Office has issued numerous stamps with straight edges. The coils and the intentional or unintentional imperforates and part perforates have always been collectible items, but sheet and booklet stamps guillotined to produce one or more straight edges have traditionally been stigmatized. "SE" in a stamp's description warned collectors to avoid it if they were fastidious, or perhaps indicated an opportunity to pick up a cheap space-filler until a "proper" stamp with perforations all round could be obtained.

However, collecting attitudes change, as exemplified by the indifference to gum 50 years ago and today's significant premium for never hinged. Perhaps the despised straight edges will become sought after because they are, in fact, less abundant than fully perforated stamps.

An example is the 2-cent green Admiral in figure 1. This is from a sheet of 400 which was guillotined vertically and horizontally into four panes of 100. This stamp with two straight edges is from the upper right corner of a pane and there is only one of these in 100 stamps.

When the British American Bank Note Company got back into Canadian stamp production in 1967 after an absence of many years, they used a Goebel Press. This press could substitute a guillotine for a perforation at the touch of a button and straight edges, which had not been common for three decades, again appeared for a few years.

Figure 2 shows Scott 515 the panes of which had selvage on the left and straight edges on the other three sides. Thus there are only nine stamps in each sheet of 50 that have the straight edges, as shown, at the top.

Scott 493, illustrated in figure 3, is a little different. This had straight edges on three sides of the pane, but because the stamp has no distinguishable "up" or "down", the straight edges from the left of the pane look exactly like the straight edges from the right. Therefore the straight edge illustrated occurs on 18 of every 50 stamps.

Other configurations can be found, such as the miniature panes of 20 with straight edges on all sides of the pane, and various booklet formats. But most stamps with straight edges are anywhere from three to a hundred times less common than the rest of the stamps of an issue. Usually scarcer stamps command a premium. So why are straight edges disdained?

Probably one reason is that they would be easy to fake. If they did sell at a premium, it wouldn't be long before unscrupulous people started snipping off perforations to produce straight edges to order. Figure 4 illustrates the sort of product that would be suspect. I'm sure the guillotining is just a bit rough on this Admiral pair, but if it was worth more than stamps perforated all round then a purchaser is going to look at the straight edge and wonder if there's a hint of trimmed perforations. It should be noted,



Figure 2 – Scott No. 515. Only nine of every 50 stamps have straight edges at the top.



Figure 3 – Scott No. 493. Straight edges from either side of the pane look the same because the stamp has no up or down.

though, that a small amount of straight edged material can be identified as genuine. The cutting guide arrows that were used around the time of the Admirals make an attractive way of authenticating a pane margin. A collection of all the possible guide arrows would be a considerable challenge. Another identifier of genuine straight edges is the crimping that occurs on some miniature panes. The machinery that sealed the cello-paqs sometimes caught the edge of the pane and left an embossing.

Very occasionally a plate flaw can identify a real straight edge. A nice example is shown in figure 5. This is Scott 459 orange with the C of CANADA doubled. It's one of the more prominent Centennial flaws and occurs at the upper right corner of the pane on a stamp with two straight edges.

Aside from the problems of authenticity, straight edges stamps are probably not worth more because they suffer from the stigma of the past. They were looked on as if they were damaged. I think I still have a one dollar Admiral stamp with a straight edge that I picked up off the floor after Mr. Eaton – the first of three generations of Easton stamp dealers in Vancouver – had cast it out of his stock book as unfit for sale (this was 1939 and a "real" one dollar



Figure 4 – This rough guillotining would be hard to distinguish from perforations that have been cut off.

Admiral was beyond my schoolboy's allowance). But as mentioned earlier, attitudes change and perhaps this stigma will fade.

Finally, collectors probably don't seek these stamps out because they are not listed in the standard catalogues. Some specialized publications show the straight edges, but they are usually treated as of minor interest. The main catalogues mostly don't mention which panes had straight edges, let alone which edges were straight. Perhaps there is an opportunity here for someone to research and publish a pamphlet listing all the straight edged stamps of Canada. Perhaps more identifying marks could be found to authenticate these stamps. This might turn at least some of the trash into treasure, and the rest might still be turned into something fun to collect.



Figure 5 – Scott No. 459. The doubling of the C indicates this as the upper right stamp and confirms the straight edges as genuine.

Review by Richard Thompson

General FIP Regulations for Exhibitions (GREX) – Their Interpretation

By Dr. Eliso Rubén Otero, translated from Spanish by Andrew Cronin, FRPSC.

Published by the Federación Argentina de Entidades Filatélicas.

This book printed in English in Argentina would have benefitted from more intensive proofreading.

It has 67 pages of explanation of the GREX (which govern International exhibiting) and 21 pages of the GREX themselves.

The book is apparently available for free, contact the author at Casilla de Correos 1754 C1041WAR, Bueonos Aires C.F., Argentina or at defor@satlink.com.ar. Apparently the Argentinian Federation of Philatelic Societies has a sweetheart deal with Argentina Post, where the latter prints the publications of the former at no cost and even mails out the copies post free on occasion.

Dr. Otero has included a section 8.1 entitled "Dimensions" which is not part of the GREX and summarizes a resolution carried at Seoul: each frame should measure between 88 and 100 centimetres wide by 120 to 128 cm high, so as to permit the display of 16 sheets in each of them with a maximum width of 23.5 cm. and a height of 29.7 cm. In the opinion of Dr. Otero the ideal sheet size would be the format known as A4, namely 21.5 X 29.7 cm which size would not have any problems in mounting even if the frames were only 88 cm wide.

He goes on to state that the FIP has had difficulties where some exhibitions did not provide adequate frames and could only take 12 sheets 23.5 cm wide to the frame. In these cases, the minimum number of frames was increased to seven and 10 respectively, according to the level of the exhibit, to the detriment of the philatelist who had to pay for two more frames in each case.

(My observations of the new and rapidly becoming standard "A" frames is that they are 89.2 cm wide X 120 cm high and so can accommodate 16 sheets 22.3 cm wide X 29.7 cm high).

Most exhibitors would get all they need to know about the GREX from the first edition of Randy Neil's book *The Philatelic Exhibitor's Handbook*, which has in appendices A to C the GREX, GREV and SREV as well as many tips on effective exhibiting. Those who aspire to be commissionaires or international judges should read this book.



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CORRECTION

In the September-October 2000 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist,* The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada erroneously published an incorrect listing for Peter Mann, FRPSC under our list of Fellows. We sincerely extend our apologies to Mr. Mann for any inconvenience caused to him.

On What Date Did That Post Office "Officially" Open?

By Bill Topping

With the advent of computers that will keep track of events down to the milli-second, more and more postal historians are questioning why post office opening dates vary so much from one publication to another.

As editor of the "Checklist" series of Western Canadian Post Offices, I had the responsibility of selecting the dates to be listed. The problem is that the various "official sources" do not always agree.

A brief look at the process by which a post office is opened may help explain these differences.

To establish a post office, it is necessary to have the opening "Authorized" by the Postmaster General or his deputy. This is usually done in response to a local request for postal service and may be months or a year earlier than the actual date of opening. This date is the one sometimes quoted in local histories.

Following the post office being authorized, the local postal officials begin the search for a suitable location and a suitable person to operate the office.

When this search is completed, the date on which the post office will be "Established" is set and this is the date on which the postmaster begins to be paid, usually shown as the first of the month.

The information is recorded in the local district office and is probably the most accurate date. Where possible, it is the date used in the "Checklist" series.

It should be noted that in some cases the post office actually began operations prior to the date it was "Established."

At some point, the local postal inspector would inform Ottawa that the post office was ready to be "Established" or in some cases had already been established and the date would be published in the next monthly listing in the *Canada Gazette*. These dates, which are often one or two months later than those in the local records, are always for the first of the month and are the dates usually quoted when local records are not available.

The post office rarely opened on any of the dates quoted in the records listed above and as a result the actual date on which the post office became "Open" presents some problems. Is it the date the proposed postmaster starts to accept mail knowing the office will open shortly? or is it the date the forms and postage stamps arrived? or is it the date the post office becomes fully functional with the arrival of the cancelling hammer (which in many cases was two or three months after the post office opened)?

The latter dates, often changed by many years, are the ones reported in local histories, with suitable anecdotes to justify the date.

If postal historians understand these differences they can choose to quote the Date of Authorization, Date of Establishment, Date of Opening, or the date on which the post office became fully functional.

Take your choice.

RPSC Slide Programme Library News

by Elizabeth Sodero

Requests for RPSC Slide Programmes are being received for the 2000-2001 club season.

Some clubs prefer to send a list in September for all programmes required during the year. Others request programmes one at a time.

The Librarian can cope with either system, but please give lots of lead time. Sometimes the Librarian is away and cannot fill your order for a week or two.

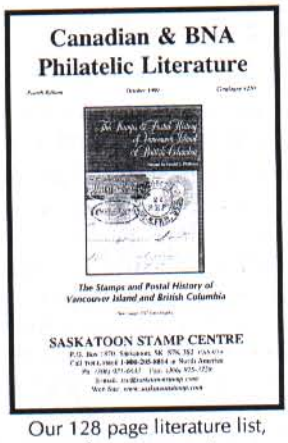
Either a written or telephoned request is sufficient. Please supply a telephone number as well as an address – just in case!

Further to the article in the July / August 2000 issue of *The Canadian Philatelist,* I received the American Philatelic Society handout "Preparing an APS Slide Program." Anyone or any club interested in preparing a programme could write to Elizabeth Sodero, 831 Tower Road, Halifax, N.S. B3H 2Y1, or call (902) 422-7589. I think their ideas are generally what would be required by RPSC.

I was interested to find that their actual library is roughly in the same shape as ours, with a need for new programmes. There are so many people with excellent material – refer to the exhibits seen at the national. regional and local levels – these would make fine programmes. There is also the material that is never exhibited but should be preserved, research that should not be lost.

Keep the RPSC Slide Library in mind when you are planning a club programme A members' Show and Tell Night on postal stationery could be combined with programme #10 (German Postal Stationery), #49 (Canadian Postal Stationery 19531959 Karsh), #52 (Canadian Postal Stationery 1954-1960 Wilding), #62 (Canadian Postal Stationery 1960-1964 Revised Karsh) or #63, #64, #69, #70 – check your list!

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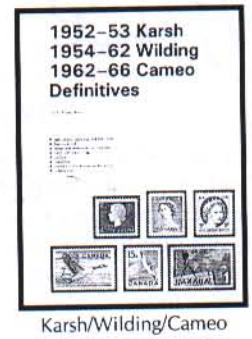
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Snakes, Skates, Summits and More 2001 Stamp Program has Something for Everyone!

Le programme philatélique de 2001: Du serpent au patinage, de tout pour tous les goûts!

The Honourable André Ouellet, President and Chief Executive Officer of Canada Post, is pleased to announce details of the 2001 stamp program. Next year's program continues to offer favourite subjects like the Lunar New Year, Birds and Masterpieces of Canadian Art. Customers and philatelists alike are sure to enjoy the beauty of new and exciting subjects as well, including the World Figure Skating Championships, Canadian roses, and the anniversaries of organizations such as the YMCA and the Royal Military College.

CANADA POSTES
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Among the subjects in the 2001 stamp program:

Happy New Year – Canada Post celebrates the Year of the Snake with a domestic-rate stamp and international-rate souvenir sheet to honour the Chinese Lunar New Year. The stamps will be available on January 5, in anticipation of the beginning of the Year of the Snake on January 24.

Hockey heroes – Canada Post celebrates Canada's national winter sport by continuing the NHL All-Star series in 2001.

Birds of a feather – In February, a new set of Bird stamps will catch your eye featuring the Lapland longspur, the Arctic tern, the Golden eagle and the Rock Ptarmigan. Envelopes featuring the Lapland longspur and the golden eagle will also be available.

Canadian art – As part of its Masterpieces of Canadian Art series, Canada Post will issue an international-rate stamp featuring a painting by Jack Shadbolt, renowned British Columbia artist.

Show on ice – Canada Post hits the ice in March with four stamps to mark the World Figure Skating Championships being held in Vancouver.

Postal history – In April, Canada Post will mark the 150th anniversary of the transfer of postal authority from Great Britain to Canada by making the Three Pence Beaver, the first Canadian postage stamp issued on April 23, 1851, available once again at the domestic rate.

International gathering – A single domestic-rate stamp will honour the Summit of Americas being held in Quebec City from April 20-22.

L'honorable André Ouellet, président-directeur général de Postes Canada, est heureux d'annoncer le Programme des timbres-poste de 2001. Sont à l'honneur l'année prochaine, certaines des séries préférées des programmes précédents, notamment la Nouvelle Année lunaire, Oiseaux du Canada et Chefs-d'oeuvre de l'art canadien. S'ajoutent également des thèmes qui susciteront tout autant l'intérêt des philatélistes que de la clientèle, tels que les Championnats du monde de patinage artistique, des roses du Canada et l'anniversaire de fondation du YMCA et du Collège militaire royal du Canada.

Le Programme des timbres-poste de 2001 portera, entre autres, sur les sujets suivants:

Bonne année! – Postes Canada souligne l'année du Serpent en émettant un timbre au tarif du régime intérieur et un bloc-feuillet au tarif du régime international pour marquer la Nouvelle Année lunaire. Les vignettes, qui seront mises en circulation le 5 janvier, annonceront l'année du Serpent, qui debutera le 24 janvier.

Héros du hockey – Postes Canada rend hommage à notre sport d'hiver national en poursuivant la série consacrée aux matchs des étoiles de Ia LNH.

Retour des oiseaux – En février, un nouveau volet de la série Oiseaux du Canada saura vous en mettre plein la vue. Les quatre vignettes mises en circulation cette année seront ornées du bruant lapon, de la sterne arctique, de I'aigle royal et du lagopède alpin. Deux enveloppes mettant en vedette le bruant lapon et l'aigle royal seront aussi offertes.

Art canadien – Dans le cadre de la série Chefs-d'oeuvre de l'art canadien, Postes Canada émettra un timbre au tarif du régime international illustrant une oeuvre du peintre Jack Shadbolt, artiste renommé de la Colombie-Britanique.

Excellence sur glace – À l'occasion des Championnats du monde de patinage artistique, qui

se tiendront cette année à Vancouver, quatre timbres seront émis au mois de mars.

Histoire postale – En avril, Postes Canada soulignera le 150e anniversaire du transfert du contrôle de l'administration postale, de Ia Grande-Bretagne au Canada, en mettant en circulation le Castor de trois pence, une vignette au tarif du régime intérieur qui reproduit le premier timbre-poste canadien émis le 23 avril 1851.

Rassemblement international – Une figurine au tarif du régime intérieur soulignera la tenue du Sommet des Amériques, du 20 au 22 avril, a Québec.

Au jeu – Postes Canada frappera un coup de circuit en émettant un timbre imprimé au tarif du régime intérieur pour marquer le 25e anniversaire des Blue Jays.

Play ball – Canada Post will hit a home run by commemorating the 25th anniversary of the Blue Jays with a single domestic-rate stamp.

Are we there yet? – Canada Post is on the road in May with Tourist Attractions stamps featuring 10 of Canada's most attractive sites. Five of the stamps will be available at the international rate while the other five will be available at the U.S. rate.

Medical pioneers – Also in May, a special envelope will mark the 100th anniversary of the Canadian Medical Protective Association (1901-2001).

Military precision – The 125th anniversary of the Royal Military College is honoured in June with a single domestic-rate stamp.

Historic peace – Canada Post will commemorate the signature, 300 years ago, of the treaty of La Grande Paix de Montréal with a stamp.

World athletics – During the summer, a two-stamp issue will coincide with the Francophone Games being held in the National Capital Region from July 14-24.

Red, red roses – In July, flowers will be in full bloom in Morden, Manitoba, with a set of four stamps depicting various Canadian roses. These stamps will also be launched in Japan during the 2001 Stamp Show.

Medal pursuit – On August 3rd, Canada Post marks the International Amateur Athletic Federation World Championships being held in Edmonton from August 3-12 with a domestic-rate stamp.

Curtains rise – In the fall, the curtain will rise on stamps marking the 50th anniversary of Montreal's Théatre du Nouveau Monde and the 100th anniversary of London's Grand Theatre.

Up, up and away – Spectacular and colourful hot air balloons will float on four domestic-rate stamps to celebrate this year's "October is Stamp Month."

Religious beginnings – A stamp will be issued to commemorate the 1,700th anniversary of the Armenian Apostolic Church.

Festive lights – Christmas will be bright at Canada Post with a set of stamps featuring Christmas Lights issued in November.

Wellness and sports – The YMCA will be recognized with a stamp honouring its 150th anniversary in Canada.

Honouring veterans – The 75th anniversary of the Royal Canadian Legion will be commemorated with a single domestic-rate stamp, issued on November 11 to coincide with Remembrance Day.

Further details of the 2001 stamp program will be available in *Canada's Stamp Details* and in separate announcements for each issue. Stamp information can also be found on Canada Post's website at: www.canadapost.ca

For further information, contact: Margot Bertrand, Ottawa, Ontario (613) 734-8888.

Paysages à découvrir – En mai, Postes Canada poursuit son chemin en émettant 10 timbres consacrés a des attractions touristiques bien connues du Canada. Cinq figurines afficheront le tarif du régime international et les cinq autres serviront a l'affranchissement des envois à destination des États-Unis.

Pionniers du monde médical – Également en mai, l'administration postale mettra en circulation une enveloppe commémorative pour souligner le centenaire de l'Association canadienne de protection médicale (1901-2001).

Tradition militaire – Pour rappeler le 125e anniversaire du College militaire royal, Postes Canada émettra, en juin, un timbre au tarif du régime intérieur en hommage a cette institution.

Paix historique – Un timbre sera émis afin de commémorer la signature, il y a 300 ans, du traité La Grande Paix de Montréal.

Compétitions mondiales – Au cours de l'été, deux figurines seront émises à l'occasion des Jeux de Ia Francophonie qui se tiendront dans la région de la capitale nationale, du 14 au 24 juillet.

Gerbe philatélique – En juillet, les fleurs seront en pleine floraison à Morden, au Manitoba, avec l'émission d'un jeu de quatre timbres ornés de roses du Canada. Ces timbres seront aussi présentés au Japon, lors de l'exposition internationale philatélique 2001.

Sur Ie podium – Le 3 août marquera l'érnission d'un timbre au tarif du régime intérieur consacré aux Championnats du monde d'athlétisme de l'IAAF, qui se tiendront à Edmonton, du 3 au 12 août

Levée du rideau – A l'automne, deux vignettes postales seront mises en circulation pour souligner le 50e anniversaire du Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, de Montréal, et le centenaire du London's Grand Theatre.

Envolée haute en couleur – En octobre, le ciel se pare de montgolfières colorées pour le Mois de la philatélie. Quatre timbres rehaussés de magnifiques montgolfières seront émis pour l'occasion.

Mosaique religleuse – Un timbre sera mis en circulation pour souligner le 1700e anniversaire de l'église apostolique arménienne.

Air de fête – L'émission, en novembre, d'un jeu de timbres ornés de lumieres de NoeI saura vous éblouir.

Sports et bien-être – Une vignette sera émise pour rappeler le 150 anniversaire du YMCA au Canada.

Hommage aux vétérans – Un timbre au tarif du régime intérieur marquant le 75e anniversaire de la Legion royale canadienne sera mis en circulation le 11 novembre, jour du Souvenir.

Des précisions sur le Programme des timbres-poste de 2001 paraîtront dans la publication En détail: les timbres du Canada. Chaque émission fera également l'objet d'un communiqué distinct. On peut obtenir des renseignements supplémentaires sur les nouveautés philatéliques en consultant le site Web de Postes Canada à l'adresse : www.postescanada.ca.

Pour obtenir plus de renseignements, veuillez communiquer avec: Margot Bertrand, Ottawa, Ontario (613) 734-8888.

NORDIA Update

The combined NORDIA 2001 exhibition with ARIPEX and the American Philatelic Society's winter meeting will bring a much larger than normal attendance to Tucson, Arizona, January 19-21, 2001. The show hotel, the Presidio Plaza (formerly the Holiday Inn City Center) has a cutoff date of December 15 for the block of rooms reserved for the exhibition. The hotel is convenient to the show venue, the Tucson Convention Center.

Anyone intending to come to the show is advised to book their rooms immediately by calling the reservation phone number (520) 624-8711 or fax (520) 624-9963, and to request the NORDIA/ARIPEX room rate of $110 single or $117 double. The room rate includes a full breakfast. The hotel has been undergoing renovations that are nearly complete. At that time the hotel will become a four-star Radisson. Despite the name changes, the phone and fax numbers remain the same.

Early in the week of the exhibition, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, sightseeing tours have been arranged to the historic town of Tombstone, the Kartchner Caverns, the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, and the Mission of San Xavier del Bac. All tours leave from the Presidio Plaza Motel. In addition to the tours there are other events for which early registration is advised. These include the two half-day sessions of the postal history symposium, an evening of dinner and entertainment at Old Tucson, the Grand Prix awards banquet, and the ARIPEX awards breakfast.

Pre-registration for all events as well as registration to attend the show can be done by completing the registration form on the show website www.nordia2001.org. Details of the tour packages will also be found there. The same information on tours and a copy of the pre-registration form can also be obtained by writing to NORDIA 2001, Inc., PO Box 59305, Potomac, MD 20859 USA. Completed registration forms together with payment or credit card authorization must be sent to the American Philatelic Society, PO Box 8068, State College, PA 16803 USA. APS is processing all registrations. Show-goers who are not attending any of the events should still complete and send in the registration form so that a name badge will be waiting for them on arrival.

The bourse for the NORDIA/ARIPEX show is almost completely sold out. Any dealer interested in obtaining a booth, or being placed on a waiting list in case of cancellations, should contact Bourse Chairman Lewis Bussey, Box 18674, Denver CO 80218 USA as soon as possible. Bussey can also be reached by e-mail through the NORDIA 2001 website.

The combined exhibition will feature a number of the great philatelic rarities of the Nordic countries as well as the United States. In addition to a court of honour of the best collections of the Scandinavian areas there are 500 frames of competitive exhibits in the NORDIA section of the show. The APS will also feature 100 frames of its single-frame competition and ARIPEX has arranged for its usual multi frame WSP exhibition of over 250 frames. Three separate juries will evaluate the exhibits. The Scandinavian Collectors Club and the United States Stamp Society are holding their annual conventions at the show.

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Under the Hammer

by Dean Mario

Ian Kimmerly Stamp Auctions' spring sale on May 24, 2000 included some interesting items. Let's examine a few of them. Better Canada material incorporated lot 10, an attractive used example of the 1852-57 imperf 6d Red Purple Prince Consort. It had a neat #27 Ottawa four-ring cancel. Estimated at $3,000, the stamp sold for $3,410 (prices include the 10 per cent buyer's fee). A thinned used example of the same stamp in lot 11 reached $1,155 ($1,500 estimate).

Several stamps from the 1897 Queen Victoria Jubilee series attracted some interest from bidders. Lot 52 contained a Mint F+ set of the 1/2-cent to 50-cent values (mostly NH but the eight-cent was regummed) and estimated at $900. It sold for $522.50. A VF unused (part original gum) $2 value in lot 71 sold for $577.50 against a $700 estimate. Lot 72 featured a Mint VF LH $3 stamp which went to a new home for $660 (estimated at $850). Mint examples of the $4 (F LH) in lot 73 and the $5 (VF HR) in lot 74 realized $632.50 ($600 estimate) and $715 ($850 estimate) respectively.

Other Canadian items included lot 89B, a Mint F-VF NH nearly complete set (oddly missing only the one-cent value) of the 1908 Quebec Tercentenary issue, which reached $632.50 ($700 estimate). An attractive used block of four of the 1929 50-cent Bluenose (with some trimmed perfs at left) in lot 155 sold for $297 against an estimate of $200. A well-centred VF used single (in lot 156) realized $60.50 ($50 estimate). Mint copies of the stamp sold too. Lot 154, a Mint VF LH copy, reached $104.50.

Modern Canadian material was well-represented and included lot 200, a Mint NH 1978 14-cent "White Queen" error which sold for $1,265 ($1,000 estimate). A VF NH 1983 $5 Point Pelee field stock sheet of 25 with an unusual offset of the black inscription on the gum in lot 202, reached $440 against an estimate of $625. Lot 205 contained a Mint VF NH copy of the Canada '92 Youth Exhibition souvenir sheet with the signature of Paul de Chomedy. Estimated at $75, the sheet realized $49.50.

Back of the book material in the sale featured such items as lot 209, 14 1928-31 first flight covers all with the 1928 five-cent Brown Olive Air Mail stamp. Estimated at $50, the covers went to a new owner for $39.60. Sometimes scorned by collectors because of their "commercial philatelic nature," these covers are still quite interesting as they depict Canada's historical aviation heritage. They are often relatively inexpensive (although some are quite rare), and most have quite a story to tell. A Mint VF NH No. 1 upper left plate block of four of the 1946 $1 Train Ferry overprinted "O.H.M.S." (in lot 238) sold for $231 against a $400 estimate. An interesting variety was found in lot 244. It was a Mint VF NH horizontal pair of the 10-cent 1950 Fur Resources stamp with the missing "G" overprint on the left stamp. The auctioneers noted that it looked "genuine to us but [a] certificate is recommended." Given an estimate of $500, the pair sold for $467.50.

Newfoundland material included a used three-margined copy of the imperforate 1857 3d Green Triangle with a closed three mm tear (lot 295). It sold for $176 with an estimate of $150. Lot 300 contained a used watermarked copy of the imperforate 1860 6d Orange with the bottom margin particularly close at left. Estimated at $600, the stamp reached $550. A Mint LH copy of the 1920 three-cent on 15-cent Scarlet Seals overprint (Type 1) sold for $110 against a $150 estimate (lot 322). A Mint VF LH cooy of the 1932 $1.50 on $1 surcharged Dornier DO-X Air Mail stamp (lot 32) was estimated at $250 and realized $286. A Mint VF LH 1933 $4.50 on 75-cent Air Mail overprinted for the Balbo Flight had an estimate of $300 and went to a new home for $275 (lot 331).

Worldwide items comprised such lots as an 1851-1980 Mint and Used collection of Denmark with a Scott 2000 Catalogue value of $4,122 and an estimate of $800 (lot 626). It sold for $825. An 1849-1980 Mint and Used collection from Belgium (lot 605) realized $935 against an $850 estimate. From the People's Republic of China came many lots including a Mint 1964 Chrysanthemum souvenir sheet (creased in the margin) in lot 613. Estimated at $450, it realized $467.50. Lot 616 featured three Mint NH 1967 8f Mao singles with a Scott value of $472. Estimated at $250, the lot sold for $187. A Mint NH 1948 Philatelic Week sheet of five from Japan in lot 694 sold for $264 against a $250 estimate (it had a small fault upper left). Two Mint NH singles of the same five-yen stamp were each offered in lots 692 and 693 at $60 estimates. Both had natural paper inclusions and sold for $44 each.

Ian Kimmerly Stamp Auctions can be reached at 112 Sparks St., Ottawa, ON K1P 5B6; telephone (613) 235-9119 / fax (613) 235-9504 or emailed at: kimmerly@cyberus.ca. View the firm's website at: http://www.cyberus. ca/ kimmerly/.

Part one of the J. Ronald Saint collection of New Brunswick was the highlight of the public sale conducted by Brigham Auctions Ltd. held on June 2-3, 2000. Many rare and seldom-seen items tantalized bidders and several unique items went home to new owners.

Lots 466 and 467 each contained amazing 1855 and 1853 folded letters franked with copies of the New Brunswick 1851 1/ Bright Red Violet to England and Nova Scotia. Estimated at $15,000 each, they realized $13,800 each (prices include the 15 per cent buyer's fee). Lot 485 contained a rare pair of the 1851 6d Olive Yellow used on a printed registered cover to Boston, MA. Adding to the cover's the stamps were additionally tied by the very rare blue "27" numeral grid cancellation. Given an estimate of $10,000+, the lot reached $16,100. Many Pence issue stamps and covers were offered and are unfortunately too numerous to mention here. The collection also offered other unusual items and these were highly sought-after as well.

A rare compound die proof in red on india paper (mounted on card) of the infamous 1860 five-cent Charles Connell along with the regular 10-cent Queen Victoria was featured in colour on the front of the sales catalogue (lot 603). It had an estimate of $2,500+ and realized $6,900. A Mint example of the Connell stamp from the bottom of the sheet (with a straight edge) sold for $31,450 against a Unitrade value of $12,000, (lot 633). These stamps depicting Postmaster General Connell were never officially issued and created quite a controversy when they were discovered. The sale contained a very large offering of this stamp in many forms of die and plate proofs, specimen overprints, trial colours, and postal history. Former *Canadian Philatelist* Editor Dr. J.J. Macdonald, FRPSC, is a recognized specialist for this issue and members may recall his presentation at the Fredericton Royal in 1999.

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Canadian rarities included lot 1796, a Mint NH copy of the 1959 five-cent St. Lawrence Seaway inverted centre, which was catalogued at $15,000. It sold for $8,337.50. A Mint NH vertical pair of the 1929 50-cent Bluenose, imperforated horizontally (lot 1765), realized $718.75 (Unitrade $1,500). An attractive Mint unused copy of the 1875 5-cent Olive Green Large Queen with the 11-3/4 by 12 perforations sold for $2,645 (lot 1574; Unitrade $2,250).

A large selection of Canadian classics was offered too. Lot 1510 contained a Mint, well-centred copy of the 1859 10-cent Black/Brown Prince Consort. Although having light creasing and a single perforation fault, it realized $2,415 against a Unitrade value of $7,500+. A similar example but Used followed in lot 1511. Centred to the top of the stamp, this stamp sold for $776.25 (Unitrade $3,250). The 1851 12d Black Victoria is always popular but it is usually out of reach for most collectors. The stamp's plate proofs are more affordable and several were contained within the sale. Lot 1421 held a large-margined copy with the carmine SPECIMEN overprint. Catalogued at $1,750, it realized $1,150. Less-than superb examples sold between $603.75 (lot 1423) and $718.75 (lots 1,422 and 1,424). One plate proof with the scarce green SPECIMEN overprint (with complete margins) in lot 1425 went to a new owner for $1,955 ($3,500+ Unitrade).

Over 250 Canadian and U.S. 19th and 20th century advertising covers and cards were offered in the sale too. Most appeared to have a horse-related theme and were very attractive. While many sold over $100, there were quite a few selling in the mid-$40 to $80 range.

Brigham Auctions Ltd. is at 1120 Brevik Place, Mississauga, ON L4W 3Y5; telephone (905) 238-1634 / fax (905) 238-8399 or email: brigham@interlog.com.

Another impressive Eastern Auctions Ltd. public auction was held on June 17, 2000. Highlights of the exceptional U.S. material which began the sale included lot 243, a Used imperforate 1916-1917 two-cent Deep Rose Washington Type 1a with Schermack perforations mostly trimmed away. Complete with a 1994 Philatelic Foundation certificate, the stamp sold for $46,000 against a Scott value of $12,000 (prices include the 15 per cent buyer's premium). A Mint VF 1869 15-cent Brown and Blue Landing of Columbus with the scarce double grill variety (lot 28) realized $16,675 (Scott $6,000+). A lovely Mint VF LH 1869 90-cent Carmine and Black Lincoln in lot 36 reached $13,225 (Scott $7,500). One of the most attractive issues, the 1898 $1 Black Western Cattle in Storm, attracted a lot of attention. The copy in lot 98 was Mint F-VF LH (although the catalogue described it as being "VF," it was a bit centred to the left) and sold for $2,645 ($1,250 Scott). Rarity and quality could best describe the abundant U.S. material within this sale.

Canada also featured prominently too and lot 596 was one of the more unusual items offered. It contained a remarkable forgery of the 1851 12d Black Victoria with a faked grid cancellation and laid paper lines on the reverse. Accompanied by a 1999 Greene Foundation certificate, this item went to a new home for $2,185 against a $2,000 estimate. A lightly-cancelled unusual F-VF vertical imperforate pair of the 1855 10d Blue Jacques Cartier was found in lot 612. It sold for $862.50 against a Unitrade value of $3,300. Lot 694 offered an 1872 six-cent Dull Blue Green Small Queen trial colour die proof on white bond paper with an estimate of $1,500+. It sold for $4,600.

An 1897 F-VF Mint NH $1 Lake Diamond Jubilee single sold for $977.50 against a catalogue value of $2,100 (lot 714). A nicely used version of the stamp (lot 716) reached $920 (Unitrade $1,000+). A complete set of 10 horizontal plate proof pairs in issued colours from the 1898-1902 1/2-cent to 20-cent Numeral issue (in lot 741) was estimated at $6,000 and found a new home for $5,175.

Superb stamps, even the more common or readily available issues, usually command higher prices. Some issues are noted for their poor centring and those with "perfect" centring and exceptional attractiveness often deserve an extra premium. This was clearly evident with a few examples within this sale. Lot 767 featured a wonderful Mint XF NH 1903 two-cent Carmine King Edward VII copy with a Unitrade value of $105+. It sold for $373.75. A Mint XF NH five-cent Blue Edward VII (lot 771) was estimated at $750+ and reached $603.75. Lot 798 offered a Mint XF NH 1912 10-cent Brown Purple Admiral single. Noted as having "jumbo margins and mathematical centring," the stamp realized $2,415 (with an estimate of $1,000+)!

Errors and varieties in the sale included lot 847, a Mint VF NH block of eight of the 1935 13-cent Dark Blue Britannia with the "shilling mark" on one stamp. With a catalogue value of $1,284, it sold for $776.25. A Mint VF NH 1978 50-cent Prairie Street "ghost town" single in lot 865 went to a new owner for $1,955 ($3,000 Unitrade). Lot 868 contained a Mint VF NH 1983 32-cent Maple Leaf with the tagging and yellow background colour missing. It sold for $1,150 (estimated at $1,500). An unissued 52-cent essay of the 50-cent 1994 Christmas Carolling set in a Mint XF NH sheet margin block of four (lot 886) realized $661.25 against a $1,000 estimate. Mint NH singles of the stamp usually retail for $195 and $695 for blocks of four.

The firm always provides a good selection of British North American material in its sales. Lot 402 contained a fine used copy of New Brunswick's 1851 1/ Dull Violet. Catalogued at $4,000, it sold for $1,840. An exceptional looking unused copy of Nova Scotia's 1853 1d Red Brown Victoria (lot 405) reached a high bid of $4,312.50 (Unitrade $4,000). An interesting Mint F NH Prince Edward Island 1862-1865 2d Rose Victoria block of eight imperforate horizontally (in lot 409) catalogued at $900 and sold for $230. The 2d Rose "TWG" for "TWO" variety contained in a Mint VF NH block of six (lot 410) reached $57.50 despite a catalogue value of $250+.

Newfoundland items included lot 422, a rare used VF four-margined copy of the 1860 1/ Orange Heraldic Flowers stamp which catalogued at $10,000. It sold for $6,900. A complete Mint F-VF NH set of the 1897 one-cent to 60-cent John Cabot issue with red SPECIMEN overprints (lot 476) was hammered down for $862.50 against an estimate of $1,250+. One of the 25 1919 "Martynside" attempted flight covers from Newfoundland to England was sold in lot 522. Estimated at $2,000, it went to a new home after some spirited bidding for $3,737.50.

Commonwealth material offered such items as lot 329, a Mint VF OG copy of the Falkland Islands' 1912-1914 £1 Black on Red King George V value, which sold for $299 ($300 Scott; £300 Stanley Gibbons). A Mint VF OG 1933 1/2d to £1 Wilberforce set from Sierra Leone (lot 386) sold for $690 ($670.15 Scott; £600 Stanley Gibbons).

Canadian advertising covers, Admiral issue lathework postal history, and seldom-seen 1935 Silver Jubilee photographic essays rounded out the sale in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Eastern Auctions Ltd. can be found on the World Wide Web at: http://www.easternstamps.com or at Box 250, Bathurst NB E2A 3Z2; telephone (506) 548-8986 / fax (506) 546-6627 or email at: glstamps@nbnet.nb.ca.

Editor's Note:

The following notice was received earlier this year, and purposely held back for this last issue of the 20th century. It is a final tribute to a philatelist who strongly believed in the value of sharing information. While he was better known in Europe, the philatelic world does not necessarily recognize political boundaries, and the knowledge he imparted to others serves as an example of how to enjoy this hobby to a fuller degree.

Dr. Enzo Diena, RDP, FRPSL

A Remembrance by Robert P. Odenweller

One of the greatest philatelists of the 20th century, Dr. Enzo Diena, died on January 20, 2000, after a long illness. Enzo was well known to the international community, as expert, judge, editor, writer.

Enzo's first philatelic writing seems to have been an appreciation of Franklin D. Roosevelt as a philatelist, written when he was only 17. The following year he took over as the editor of Italia Filatelica, remaining editor for another 15 years, through the period after it had merged with Il Collezionista. He wrote so many articles of substance on various issues of Italy and Italian States that it is difficult to single out any specific ones. Certainly there are articles on the first day of uses of the Italian States, a study of the use of high values of every issue of the Italian States, and important and useful surveys of similar nature. His expertise was recognized to be so important that the Italian State Printing Works made use of his services starting in 1952. He was one of the few top expert philatelists who realized that sharing knowledge by writing was essential to the future of philately.

Along those lines, he found that working as an editor was a way that he could prod reluctant writers to get active. He used his position as editor to extract articles that otherwise might never have been written, from collectors who had the material and the knowledge, but lacked the desire or ability to write about their findings. He has also served as president of the International Association of Catalogue Publishers (ASCAT).

He was the editor of the first three editions of the Bolaffi Catalogue, including an English language version dealing with Papal States and Vatican issues. His connection with Bolaffi continued in Il Collezionista through the end of 1999, where he remained listed as president of the consultative committee, in spite of his illness.

* * * * *

Enzo's attraction to stamps was a family affair – his grandfather, Dr. Emilio Diena, was one of the original signers of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1921. On Emilio's death in 1941, Enzo's father, together with his uncle (also RDP), continued the expert service Emilio had started before the turn



Phyllis M. Geldert, F.R.P.S.C.

We were saddened to learn of the death of Phyllis M. Geldert nee Butchart in hospital on August 23, 2000.

Geldert was the widow of the late Dr. George M. Geldert who was a past president of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada. She was predeceased by two sisters and a brother. Mourning her loss is a nephew, William H. Butchart, and his family of Cornwall, England.

She was born in Inverness, Scotland and served for some time as Secretary of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, before coming to Canada in 1961.

Geldert courageously and privately endured her illness for two and a half years. It was her wish that her funeral be private and that she be laid to rest in her beloved Inverness in Scotland.

In 1967, she was elected a Director of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and served as a Director and Honourary Secretary from 1967-1978.

On several occasions she was the Canadian Commissioner at F.I.A.F. philatelic exhibitions in South America.

In 1967 Geldert arranged for the Geldert Medal in memory of her late husband Dr. G.M. Geldert, to be awarded annually to the author of the best article in *The Canadian Philatelist*.

Geldert was named a Fellow of The RPSC in 1968 and later was awarded an Honourary Life Membership in the Society.

Among her philatelic interests were the stamps of Malta, Great Britain and Canada.

Geldert was an accomplished violinist and was a Life Member of The Royal Ottawa Golf and Country Club. Phyllis enjoyed playing bridge and traveling.

Her many friends in Canada and abroad will miss her.

of the century. Today, Enzo's son, Raffaele continue that service representing its fourth generation, assisted by his sister Roberta.

As an expert, Enzo naturally concentrated on all phases of Italian issues. Nevertheless, he was one of only a few members of the International Association of Philatelic Experts (AIEP), who was acknowledged as ready to consider submissions from any country.

When it came to modern Italian issues, he was always up to date. I recall being in his office on the day a new stamp was issued. Enzo took a sheet of the new issue and separated in into singles. Each stamp went into one of about 20 different containers with clear fluids in them. He explained that they were different solvents and cleaning fluid types, and that it was possible that some inks would disappear completely, leaving the gum intact, for supposed "missing colour" varieties. By using this "torture rack" he hoped to get a jump on those who might submit examples of the latest "great rarity."

For many years he was one of the directors of the AIEP, succeeding Dr. Hans Hunziker as president in 1987. His efforts helped to guide the organization, which includes the most highly respected experts in the world, into a global organization.

* * * * *

It was perhaps in his role as an international judge that most people remember Enzo. From 1959 to the early '90s, he was regularly a member of the jury at almost every show, and the Secretary of the Jury of choice.

This was no accident. The two Diena generations who preceded him were also regular jury members, but Enzo also had a great facility with languages, being colloquially fluent in English, Spanish, French, German, and Italian. He also had some command of a number of others, which often surprised people. Typically, then, when the jury session started, he would give the welcome in the language of the host country, and then shift to others, usually English first, after which he would ask if there might be someone who might need directions in a language not already used. He used this facility to arbitrate among various jury members, who seldom found any reason to complain.

He was one of the originators, along with Dr. Soichi Ichida of Japan, of the "Ichida procedure" of tallying the votes of top awards at international exhibitions, so that they could be counted at the last minute, eliminating the possibility of leaks of the final results. The other half of the procedure was to post the results of all other exhibits on the frames, which not only removes the temptation for leaking results, but helps the exhibitors to see and compare their results with others.

Enzo and his charming wife, AnnaMaria, were magnets at every show. They seemed to know all the exhibitors, and his wit, impish humour, and energy gave vitality to any group he entered. He always seemed to have an appropriate observation or news that would add significantly to any conversation or discussion. He was a raconteur and a connoisseur of food and wines. He was the lover of art history and literature, which he read in several languages, and of travel; he especially delighted in deep knowledge of the glories of Italy's varied countryside.

* * * * *

Enzo received his doctorate in law from Rome State University, with a dissertation on International Law as related to the Universal Postal Union. Foremost recognition of his philatelic achievements includes signing the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists in 1977. In 1981 he became a member of the Board of Election for the Roll.

Enzo first exhibited at the Collectors Club in 1969, showing a display of "Watermarks and Perforations of Italian Stamps," using some unusual techniques to display both. In 1979, he gave a talk at the Club titled "Looking at the Italian Risorgimento through Philatelic Eyes." He was the unanimous choice of the Board of Governors to receive the Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Award from the Collectors Club in 1979.

Dr. Enzo Diena has been recognized by more honours than can be cited here – from Monaco, Italy, and Germany to name a few. His presence on the philatelic scene was important, based on not only his exceptional grasp of world philatelic happenings, but also upon the wisdom imparted to him by his forebears. It is not likely that we will ever encounter such a major personage in philately again.

He will be sadly missed.

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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

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. 17-18, 2001: Regina Philatelic Club hosts its 21st Annual Stamp Exhibition and Sale of stamps, postcards, coins and sports cards at the Best Western Seven Oaks Inn, 777 Albert St. Regina, SK. More than 10 dealers, plus Canada Post. Hours: Sat. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission $2 for adults, children under 12 are free. Contact Ken Arndt at (306) 586-8152 or Jim Cooper at (306) 543-2341.

FEB. 17-18, 2001: NIPEX 2001 Exhibition and Bourse is sponsored by the Niagara Philatelic Society. It will be held at the Stamford Lions Club Hall, 3846 Portage Rd., Niagara Falls, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Contact Ed Yonelinas, RR 1, Niagara-on-the-Lake, ON L0S 1J0 or e-mail mastamps@computan.on.ca.

FEB. 24, 2001: APEX 2001: The Ajax Philatelic Society annual show and bourse will be held at the Carruther's Creek Golf and Country Club, 650 Lakeridge Rd. (corner of Bayly Road). Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Exhibits, 18 dealers and Canada Post. Free parking. Lunch will be provided on the premises and the meeting hall and greenhouse are all at ground level. Contact Club President Richard Weigand at (905) 430-2637 during the evening or e-mail richard.weigand@sympatico.ca.

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

MARCH 30 - APRIL 1, 2001: Edmonton Spring National will be held at the West Edmonton Mall Conference Centre. Contact the Edmonton Stamp Club, Box 399, Edmonton, AB T5J 2J6, call Keith Spencer at (708) 427-1787 or e-mail ameech@telusplanet.net.

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

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, Denmark. The Canadian Commissioner for this exhibtion is Charles Verge, Box 2788, Station D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8 or vergec@sympatico.ca.

POSTAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF CANADA — Founded May 6 1972

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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.

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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Individual / Individuel

I-27183 David F.D. Loucks
134 Elgin St.
Thornhill, ON L3T 1W8
E-MAIL:
david.loucks@londonlife.com

I-27184 Ghulam Salam Hussain
House 1-D Street, 56 Sector G-6/4
Islamabad, Pakistan 44000

I-27185 Ben S. Cohen
748 Niagara St.
Winnipeg, MB R3N 0W3

I-27186 Yvon Bleau
12,530 - 133 Ave.
Montreal, QC H1A 2H6
INTERESTS: Monaco, Laos, Canada

I-27187 Mark S. Boyce
11720 Edinboro Rd. NW
Edmonton, AB T6G 1Z8
INTERESTS: Great Britain, New Zealand, ducks, Canada, Darwin topical

I-27188 Bob Currie
2061 Oak Bliss Cres.
Oakville, ON L6M 3K3
E-MAIL: bob.currie@intria.com
INTERESTS: Canada, Coils Mint and Used, Admiral war tax, mint singles

I-27189 George T. Bazinas
60 Wenham St.
Boston, MA 02130-1429 USA

I-27190 Robert E. Cantwell
250 RTE. 116 EST
Acton Vale, QC J0H 1A0
E-MAIL: cantwell@cooptel.qc.ca
INTERESTS: Scandinavian, covers/postcards, recent Canadian

I-27191 Guylaine G. Marin
162 B rue eschamps
Vanier, ON K1L 5Z4

I-27192 Valerie G. Allan

I-27193 Louise Lavoie
1019 Colville Road
Victoria, BC V9A 4P5
E-MAIL: llavoie0@home.com
INTERESTS: Canadian, but broad selection of the world

I-27194 Robert Mullen
1224 Bayview r.
Woodlawn, ON K0A 3M0

I-27195 Brian Watson
341 Marshall Court
Ottawa, ON K1H 6A3
E-MAIL: brijanwatson@hotmail.com
INTERESTS: pre-independence Africa, BNA, Queen Victoria

I-27196 Charles A. Stalport
21 St. Laurent St.
Hawkesbury, ON K6A 2H4
INTERESTS: Canada, UK, UN, Jamaica

I-27197 Stewart K. Macintosh
PO Box 2713
Charlottetown, PE C1A 8C4
E-MAIL: slmac@isn.net
INTERESTS: Canada, Official FDCs and stamps

I-27198 Janet M. Stuart

I-27199 Debby Baker
E-MAIL: yknglad33@aol.com
INTERESTS: dogsled mail covers, mint Canada, Great Britain, Ireland

I-27200 John D. Conrad
3775 Ganaraska Rd.
Orono, ON L0B 1M0
E-MAIL: mail914b@dnd.ca
INTERESTS: Canadian used and mint, Military Postal history, used USA

I-27201 Michael Moller
161 Lynnbrook Cres.
Waterloo, ON N2L 4X2

I-27202 Glenna M. Joice
Box 1897; 1001 - 2nd St. SW
Kindersley, SK S0L 1S0
INTERESTS: Christmas stamps

I-27203 Allen J. Goudie
3624 - 28 Ave.
Regina, SK S4S 2N6

I-27204 Christopher J. Martson
84 Hubbard Blvd.
Toronto, ON M4E 1A5

I-27205 Vern C. Sweeney
5150 Webster Ave.
Kansas City, KS 66104-2141 USA
E-MAIL: klackner@amfam.com

I-27206 Harry R. Ravenhurst

I-27207 James Walker
427 Delaware Ave.
Burlington, ON L7R 3B4

I-27208 Jo-Ann I. Knicely
E-MAIL: knice1@sprint.ca
INTERESTS: Canadian, U.S., Space

Resigned / Démissionnaires

Hallgrimson, Norman (I-20403)
Kiszenia, Alexander (I-20891)
Lutz, Felix G. (I-26861)
Mohrbacher, J. David (I-26853)
Richaudeau, Nicole (I-26595)
Savage, Dan A. (I-26871)
Stefanek, John (I-26992)
White, Ernest J. (I-25865)

Deceased / Nécrologie

Van Bourg, Victor J. (I-20288) Oakland, USA

Change of Address / Changement d'adresse

The Royal Philatelic Society
London (V-22359)
41 Devonshire Place
London, W1G 6JY UK

Avers, Meyer P. (I-21176)
820 Weidner Rd. Apt 407
Buffalo Grove, IL
60089-3361 USA

Beach, Norman F. (I-20614)
P.O. Box 748
Nantucket, MA 02554 USA

Beecroft, John E. (I-9642)
P.O. Box 81, Station Brooklin
Brooklin, ON L1M 1B5

Boord, Wayne A. (L-24416)
5411 208 Street, Apt. 324
Langley, BC V3A 6X6

Burns, Patrick J. (L-12854)
Burns Mineral Exploration,
Casilla 201
Salta, 4400 ARGENTINA

Buza, George F. (I-23767)
88 Pinegrove Ave.
Scarborough, ON M1N 2G6

Cornwall, Tim (I-26006)
c/o Thai House, 1/1
Sukhumvit S01 7
Bangkok, 10110 Thailand

Crane, Denis C. (I-26686)
#7 6513 200th Street
Langley, BC V2Y 1A4

DeWolf, Thomas C. (L-25813)
5584 Carrison Drive
Manotick, ON K4M 1K7

Dykstra, Henry L. (I-25465)
5346 Buchanon Rd
Peachland, BC V0H 1X1

Fischer, Karel (I-22079)
2075 Amherst Heights Dr.,
Unit 511
Burlington, ON L7P 5B8

Foss, Sandra (I-23897)
Box 1109
Cochrane, AB T4C 1B2

Hughes, Thomas R. (I-26326)
4 Preswick St.
Stephenville, NF A2N 1LA

Leeder, Earle (L-14068)
PO Box 81348
Wellesley Hills, MA
02481-0408 USA

MacDonald, Peter (I-25473)
2228 Prince of Wales Dr.
Nepean, ON K2E 6Z9

Mackle, William R. (I-24093)
751 McClure Road
Kelowna, BC V1W 1M2

Margeson, Mark S. (I-27116)
P.O. Box 152
Lovell, ME 04051-0152 USA

Marjerrison, Gordon (I-24915)
208 Beechwood Dr., RR 3
Belle River, ON N0R 1A0

Marshall, Mark D. (I-23389)
117 N. 15th Street Apt 603
Philadelphia, PA
19102-1517 USA

Miluck, Dennis G. (L-13362)
41 Roseland Dr.
Carrying Place, ON K0K 1L0

Pellerin, Paul L. (I-19988)
36 Jameswell Road
Wethersfield, CT
06109-2827 USA

Plain, Brian C. (I-9880)
4 - 132 Michigan St.
Victoria, BC V8V 1R1

Ranger, Joseph (I-25760)
320 - 1281 Grant Ave.
Winnipeg, MB R3M 1Z6

Skelly, Robert A. (I-26872)
PO Box 171
Accord, MA 02018 USA

Smith, Robert B. (I-11883)
9187 W Cross Dr #7-104
Littleton, CO 80123-2297 USA

Snow, Bryan E. (I-26873)
402 West Pender St., Suite 800
Vancouver, BC V6B 1T6

Sodero, Jane M.F. (I-27151)
PO Box 1508
Wolfville, NS B0P 1X0

Thacker, E. Winifred (I-22592)
General Delivery,
RR 1 Site 1 Box 45
Mindemoya, ON P0P 1S0

Todd, Elizabeth M. (I-8154)
163 Oakes Dr.
Mississauga, ON L5G 3M2

Toop, Maureen (I-26348)
321 - 550 Wilbrod St.
Ottawa, ON K1N 9M3

White, Richard S. (I-26024)
3858 NW Loy Court
Portland, OR 97229 USA

Winmill, Ronald Brian
(L-10305)
160 William Street E.
Oshawa, ON L1G 1K6

DEPARTMENTS and COMMITTEES / SERVICES et COMITÉS

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Western/l'Ouest: William G. Robinson, FRPSC, 301-2108 West 38th Ave. Vancouver, BC V6M 1R9 (604) 261-1953

Canada Post Liaison / Liaison avec Postes Canada
Charles J.G. Verge, FRPSC, Box 2788, Stn. D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8
Rick Penko, 3793 Vialoux Dr., Winnipeg, MB R3R 0A5

Chapter Liaison / Liaison avec les chapitres
Raymond W. Ireson, 86 Cartier Street Roxboro, QC H8Y 1G8; (514) 683-9687

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Historian / Historien:
Charles J.G. Verge, FRPSC, Box 2788, Stn. D, Ottawa, ON K1P 5W8

Judging Program / Program des juges
Dr. John M. Powell, 5828 143rd Street, Edmonton, AB; T6H 4E8
(780) 435-7006 E-mail mpowel3@attglobal.net

Medals and Awards / Médailles et prix
George E. MacManus, 12 Aurora Cres., Nepean, ON K2G 0Z7

National Office / Bureau national
Andrew D. Parr, Executive Director / Directeur éxecutif
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

Sales Circuit / Carnets de timbres en approbation
Sandra Foss, Box 1109, Cochrane, AB T4C 1B2
E-mail: rpscsale@cadvision.com

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., SK, 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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265	Brigham Auctions	255	Lighthouse Publications
Cover	Canada Post	Cover	Maresch, R. & Son
282	Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association	283	Postal History Society of Canada
277	Canadian Stamp News	272	Royale * 2001 * Royal
288	Classifieds / Annonces Classées	279	RPSC Sales Circuit
262	Eastern Auctions	274	Saskatoon Stamp Centre

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 of The RPSC meets on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. at 7 p.m. in the Texaco Roo m of the Port Credit Branch of the Mississauga Library, located in the southwest corner of the public parking lot west of Stevebank and north of Lakeshore Road. 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 7 p.m., at St. Joseph High School cafeteria (use north entrance), 10830-109 St. Contact: Box 399, Edmonton, AB, T5J 2J6. Keith Spencer (780) 437-1787 or e-mail ameech@telusplanet.net.

ESSEX COUNTY STAMP CLUB

Chapter 154 meets on the 2nd Wed. at the Glenwood Church, 1825 Grand Marais West, Windsor, ON Meeting starts at 7 p.m., program at 8 p.m. Contact: President David L. Newman, 1165 Wigle Ave., Windsor, ON N9C 3M9, (519) 977-5967, or e-mail lacumo@home.com.

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 7:30 p.m. Contact: Secretary 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) 566-8987.

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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