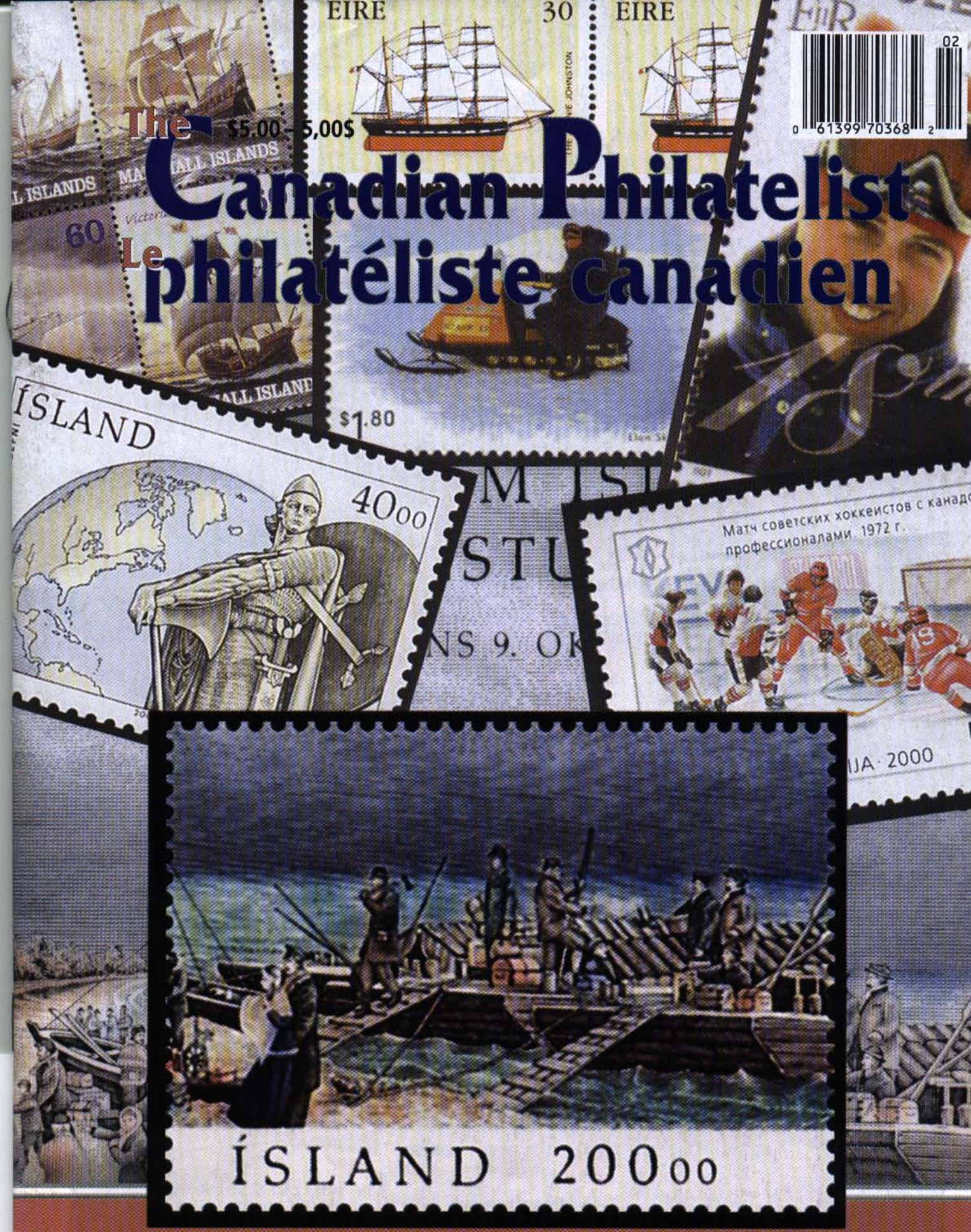


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The Canadian Philatelist

Le philatéliste canadien

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

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Le Canada est un pays d'immigrants. Les timbres canadiens nous rappellent les aspects variés de la contribution de ceux qui sont venus au Canada de différents pays du monde.

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Comments on the Muddy Water

1898 Map Stamp

Fred Fawn, chairman of the Map Stamp Study Group suggested the publication of this detailed scientific research into the mysteries of colour changes. These changes affected not only the Map stamp but also other 19th-century Canadian stamps as well. This article was presented by Dr. John E. Milks at the Map Stamp Study Group's annual meeting on Sept. 1, 2001, in Ottawa.

by John E. Milks

X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy is a non-destructive method for identifying the atoms present in inorganic pigments used for printing postage stamps. Tracings for lead atoms predominate the spectra of Map stamps, irrespective of colour, and correspond to the use of white lead in the ocean areas. There is good assurance that lead oleate, also known as Patent Dryer, is also present in the printing inks.

Articles in *BNA Topics* by Bill Pekonen and by L. Kruczynski have placed the blame for the discolouration of the ocean areas on a reaction of white lead with hydrogen sulfide in the atmosphere to give lead sulfide (galena). Although basic lead carbonate, $2PbCO_3$. $Pb(OH)^2$ is the major constituent in white lead it is more than likely that lead monoxide an impurity in white lead is the actual reactant with hydrogen sulfide. Lead monoxide was found to develop an olive-brown coating within a matter of days when exposed to indoor air. In contrast no discolouration of white lead which was essentially free from lead monoxide could be detected after a number of months either in inside or outside atmospheres.

$$PbO + H_2S \longrightarrow PbS = H_2O$$

White lead is produced from elemental lead or from lead monoxide and is one of the oldest manufactured pigments dating back to the earliest recorded civilizations in Europe and China. One of its defects as an artist's colour is the fact that it will yellow or turn brownish. In actuality lead sulfide is a black and not a brown pigment. Some of the colours which have been ascribed to the 'muddy waters' of Map stamps are gold, light bronze, deep bronze, greenish-brown and brown-black. As with other pigments the differences in colours are due in part to particle size. The extent and rapidity of the reaction of hydrogen sulfide with the surface of lead monoxide, did not initially result in the gold and bronze colourations.

With regard to the restoration reaction, the fact that elemental sulfur is unchanged when suspended in a hydrogen peroxide solution or in Clorox, a strong chlorine containing oxidant, suggests that the restoration of the Map stamps does not proceed beyond the oxidation of the sulfide ion to elemental sulfur.

$$Pb{+}{+}\ S{=} + H_2O_2 \longrightarrow PbO + S + H_2O$$

This observation is contrary to the belief of others that the oxidation of lead sulfide with hydrogen peroxide produces lead sulfite ($PbSO_3$) or lead sulfate ($PbSO_4$).

It has long been stated that hydrogen peroxide is a panacea for restoring the colour of sulferetted stamps. This, however, is not the case. Lead sulfide in the black form does not react with hydrogen peroxide. Nor was there a reaction with either the olive-brown covering of lead monoxide, or the greenish-brown and black-brown 'muddy waters.' A 100 per cent restoration did take place at the bronze stage.

To be assured that the restoration reaction was only due to lead sulfide and not to the presence of lead dioxide, a brown coloured pigment, Clorox was applied to the surface of the stamp. An immediate discolouration took place. This would not have occurred if the colour had come from lead dioxide, the latter being completely stable to oxidative change by Clorox.

Finally, a physical rather than a chemical means of detection of a sulfide pigment in the 'muddy waters' could be obtained with a brown-black ocean. In this case the sulfur content was above the detection limit using X-ray fluorescence analysis.

The author Dr. John E. Milks was born and raised in Ottawa in the Glebe district. In the winter, "we skated on the canal and skied in the Gatineau at Camp Fortune." After receiving a BA and MA at Queen's University, he subsequently went to McGill for a Ph.D. All degrees were in Chemistry. Because of his interest in research, he went to the States after his marriage and has been there ever since. His move to Ohio (1999) from Connecticut was prompted by the fact that one of his daughters and her three children (2, 4, and 6) live in Canton, Ohio. "I am very happy here since the countryside and people remind me of Southern Ontario."

Illustrations courtesy of Mr. Roger Boisclair.

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General Balbo's Flying Armada



The story of a famous overprint

by James Gray

If you had been in St. John's, Newfoundland, on July 26, 1933, you might have seen a very long line of customers outside the Main Post Office of that city. What were they after? A very unusual philatelic item? Something you could count on to increase in interest and value in a very short time? Every stamp collector's dream? Yes, yes, yes. If, when you reached the wicket of that Post Office, you were lucky enough to purchase the seventy-five bistre stamp overprinted

GENERAL BALBO/ FLIGHT/ $4.50, then stick it on an envelope addressed either to someone in Rome, Italy, or to yourself back in St. John's, and ask the clerk to cancel the stamp carefully, he would have added it to the growing pile of similar covers on his crowded counter. What happened next? A special postman, selected for the task, was given the responsibility for scooping up the pile, inserting it gently into a large, clean canvas bag, taking it in his van to Shoal Harbour near Clarenville, and putting it on board one of twenty-three Savoia-Marchetti flying boats docked there under the command of General Italo Balbo, the thirty-seven-year-old Italian Minister of Aviation.



Figure 1: The famous Balbo overprint and cover (Unitrade C18). Courtesy of Gary Lyon.

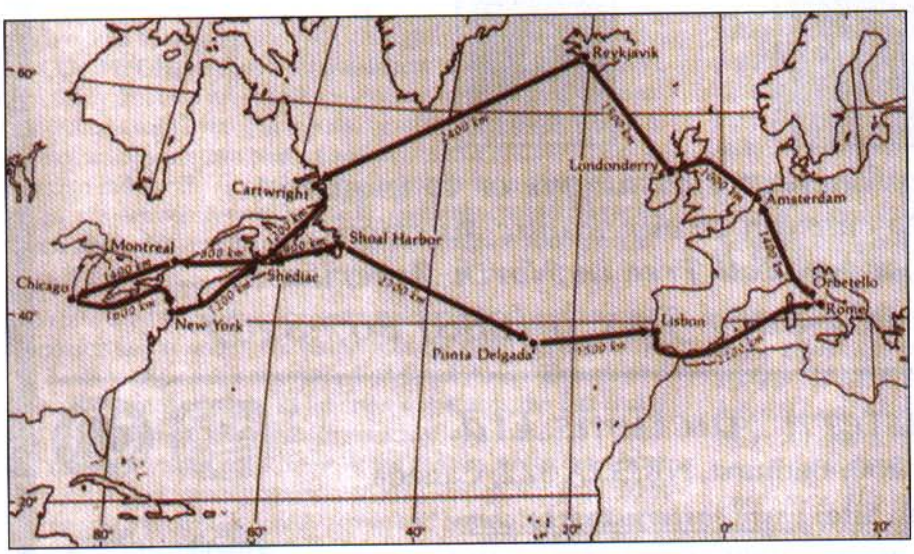


Figure 2: The route of Balbo's second Atlantic expedition, Italy to the United States, and return via Shoal Harbour, Newfoundland, Ponta Delgada, and Lisbon. (Adapted from G. B. Guerri, Italo Balbo).

The flying boats were on the return flight to Rome from Chicago, where they had been on show at the great Century of Progress Exhibition. Balbo had anticipated a stop of only two or three days in Newfoundland, planning to leave at first light on July 29, but, at the last moment, a cyclone blew across the expedition's flight path. To make matters worse, news came that huge fog banks had developed over Ireland, where the expedition was due to arrive en route to Rome. It wasn't until August 8 that he was able to take off, this time heading for the Azores. Nine of his aircraft landed at Horta, and fifteen at Ponta Delgada. Balbo had already lost one of the seaplanes at an earlier stage. Now another one, as it took off from Ponta Delgada, overturned and the pilot was fatally injured. Balbo learned of the fatality only after he arrived in Lisbon, and he at once declared a day of

mourning before proceeding on the last leg of the journey from Lisbon to the Lido di Roma, a distance of 2200 kilometres, which he accomplished on August 12, 1933. There he was met by a huge crowd and embraced by none other than Il Duce, Benito Mussolini, who promoted him on the spot to the rank of Air Marshal, and later to the governorship of Libya, then an Italian colony.

If you're wondering what happened to that cover you might have purchased on that day in 1933, you'll be relieved to know that it wasn't on the unfortunate seaplane that was lost. Not only did it survive, but it was handsomely front-stamped GROCIERA AEREA DEL DECENNALE ITALIA-NORD AMERICA and back-stamped SHOAL HARBOUR, TORINO, and ROME. If you were especially lucky, you might even have had your cover autographed by one of the pilots. Your investment, remember, was $4.50, admittedly a large sum in 1933. Remember, too, that no fewer than 1083 pieces of mail with the St. John's cancellation, and 70 with the Shoal Harbour strike, had been on board one or more of the aircraft. Your cover would have come back to you with the additional arrival backstamp ST. JOHN'S AUG. 28, 1933. If you survived the following 68 years and checked your Unitrade catalogue you would find your cover priced at $1100, not a bad return on your original investment. Some of your friends, perhaps a little less venturesome than you, might have simply purchased the stamps themselves, either in singles or in blocks of four, and their return would have been approximately half of yours. To be sure, they could possibly have purchased one with an inverted surcharge, now priced at $25,000, or one of a slightly different colour – light orange instead of bistre – again cartalogued at $25,000.



Fig ure 4: Italo Balbo as commander of the fascist militia in Mussolini's Italy. (from the Caproni Museum Archive)

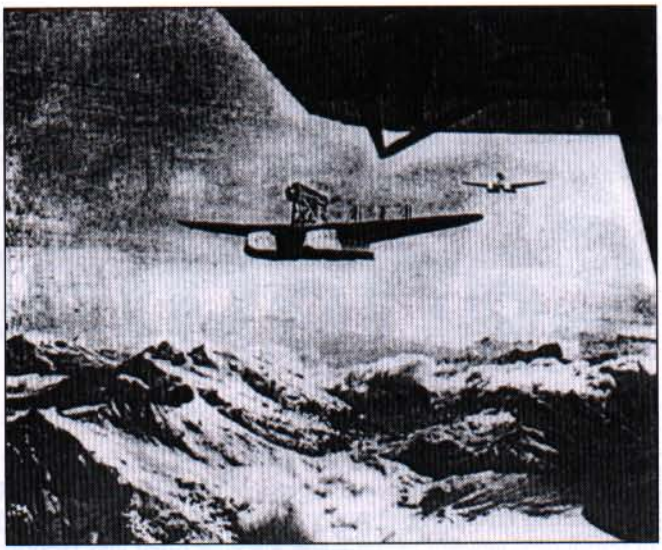


Figure 3: Balbo's aerial armada soaring over the Alps. (from R. Cupini, Cieli e mari)

As everyone knows, philatelic bonanzas usually have a downside. In this instance, some later buyers of the overprinted issue have been unlucky enough to waste their money on forgeries, which are plentiful but not always easy to spot. For instance, the two obliterating rectangles on the stamp are closer together in some forged specimens, the bar under 1933 is thicker at the left than the right, the curved part, or ball, of the 5 is much wider open than in the original overprint, and so on. Caveat emptor!

The number of stamps overprinted, by the way, was 8040, of which 40 were defective and destroyed. I believe that most were sold in so-called "sheets of four", but how many survived in that form no-one knows.

One interesting sidelight: Iceland, where Balbo's Armada arrived on June 16, 1933, en route from Rome to Chicago, overprinted three stamps, to mark the occasion, with the inscription HOPFLUG ITALA 1933. These overprinted stamps were used to pay the charge on postal matter sent from Iceland to the United States on the Italian seaplanes. Listed in Scott as C12, C13, and C14, they are valued from about $140 to $1000 unused, and double that on cover, but Scott warns that excellent counterfeits exist.

Why was Balbo's Armada so remarkable? We have to remember that it flew at a time when aviation was still in its infancy. An earlier expedition in 1931, scheduled to fly from Rome (Orbetello seaplane port) to Rio de Janeiro, a distance of 10,400 kilometres, lost five of its fifty men and three of its twelve aircraft on the way. The second expedition, consisting of twenty-five planes and one hundred crewmen, covered the distance of 19,000 kilometres from Orbetello to Chicago and back, but at a loss of two of the aircraft and two men. Though the goal of these expeditions was to show to the world, and particularly to the many Italian expatriots in the U.S.A., the aeronautical might of Mussolini's Italy, those losses cast a shadow on Balbo's achievement to some extent. All the same, General Italo Balbo goes down in history as one of the true pioneers in aviation, taking his place alongside such celebrities as Lindberg, Wiley Post, Byrd, Amelia Earhart, Jacqueline Cochran, Amy Johnson-Mollison, and others.

A dedicated Fascist and, in the eyes of some historians, the man closest to Mussolini himself, had to all appearances a very bright future indeed. That was until World War II when his plane, a trimotor bomber, was shot down in flames by one of his own anti-aircraft batteries, apparently in mistake for a British attacking bomber. Balbo was forty-four years of age.

Note:

One of the best books on the subject of the intrepid General Balbo is Italo Balbo: a Fascist

Life by Claudio G. Segrè, published by the University of California Press (Berkeley, 1987) to which I am indebted for some of the information on Balbo's career and Figs. 2 to 4. J.G.

Print shifts on Canadian stamps

by Joseph Monteiro

Introduction

One of the most glamorous aspects of philately is concerned with printing errors. The discovery of such errors usually results in sensational news in the philatelic press. It often gets reported in the major daily newspapers of the country where the error occurred and certainly in all the major philatelic magazines. Printing errors make exceptional show and conversation pieces and some are even classified as "gems of philately."

There are various types of printing errors. The most outstanding ones are inverts. This has led some philatelists to rephrase the well-known adage "to forgive is divine" to "to err is divine". There are also other printing errors such as design errors, colour errors, double print errors, print shift errors, printing on gum side, tagging errors, and others.

This article will examine print shift errors. I will first review the causes of print shift errors. Second, I will review the types of print shift errors that have occurred. Third, I will indicate the well-known print shift errors that have occurred in the Queen Elizabeth II Era (i.e., 1953 to-date). Finally, I will provide a few concluding remarks.

What is a print shift error? It can be defined as a shift of a part of the design (or overprint or attachment or cut-off on a stamp) in relation to the other part of the design on the stamp. It does not include a shift of the entire design of the stamps printed on a pane. This type of shift generally results in what philatelists describe as a misperforated stamp or a badly centered stamp. The meaning of design here also includes any inscription such as the name of the country and so on.

The Causes of Print Shift Errors

Print shift errors occur because the printing of the stamps requires more than one printing plate or printing process. The causes of print shift errors are examined in greater detail as follows.

Single Printing Process Using Multiple Plates: The origin of print shift errors in Canada can be traced to a single printing process such as steel engraving when the printing of stamps required the use of two plates. Two plates are needed when it is decided to surcharge or overprint the stamps or to print the stamps in two different colours. Two plates may also be needed when the printing process cannot accommodate the printing of more than six colours on a stamp. As a result, to print the seventh or any additional colours a second printing plate is needed. When the sheet or sheets that are printed after the first plate are not perfectly aligned with the second printing plate, a print shift error occurs. This use of the second printing plate sometimes results in a print shift. These print shifts are very noticeable and quite dramatic since the shifts caused by the two colours or shifted overprint has a contrasting and clearly noticeable effect.

Single Printing Process Using Single Plates but Requiring Attachments: A single printing process using a single plate can also result in print shifts when the production of the stamp requires the use of some type of attachment on the stamp or when it results in parts of the stamp being cutoff. The requirement of an attachment during or after the printing process can cause a shift in the placement of the attachment such as a hologram. In the case of a cut-off, it could be done in the wrong position on the stamp. Both of these requirements result in a print shift.

Multiple Printing Processes: Multiple printing processes also result in print shifts as multiple printing processes (engraving and lithography, embossing and lithography, etc.) require the use of more than one printing plate. One printing process on the stamp has to be carried out separately from the second printing process. As a result, when the sheet or sheets that are printed after the first printing process are not perfectly aligned for printing with the second printing process, a print shift error occurs. This is the most common cause of print shift errors that are currently found on Canadian stamps.

Paper Creases: A crease in the margin or on the stamp sheet after the impression of the first plate is received could result in shifts in the impression of the second plate on the sheet of stamps. For example, suppose a stamp sheet with a crease in it received the impression of the first plate or process. Suppose, after it received the impression of the first plate or process, the paper crease was removed. Now suppose this sheet is sent to receive the impression of the second plate or process. What would happen? Obviously, the sheet is now bigger, horizontally or vertically. When it receives the impression of the second plate or process, the impression will be shifted and the nature of the shift will depend on the nature of the crease. If the crease is just 1 or 2 millimetres the shift will be of about the same size. The greater the crease the more dramatic the print shift.

Paper Folds: A fold in the stamp sheet, after the first impression of the first plate was made, can also cause a shift in the impression of the second plate on the sheet of stamps. In such cases, the impression of the second plate may not be on the correct side of the stamp but on the gum side of the stamp. A good example of this shifted impression is the famous Canadian 7-cent Jet over Ottawa with the 8-cent surcharge on the reverse of the stamp. Generally, philatelists do not consider these types of errors as print shifts. Stamps with such print shifts are unusual errors and are far more valuable than the print shifts described above. Also, it is worthwhile noting that apart from the print shift on the folded part of the pane, the im-

pression of the second plate is not shifted on the remainder of the pane.

As all the foregoing processes involve more than one plate or printing process, it is impossible to indicate from which plate shift the error occurred. There may be an exception to this in some cases where the print shift is so marked that it occurs in areas that make it wrong in relation to other dimensions of printing such as tagging. For example, suppose you have a ball in the centre of the design of the normal stamp in red and the surrounding design is blue and the stamps are tagged on four sides. Now suppose the red ball is shifted in relation to the blue design and appears on the tagging which is in the correct area. In such cases, it is likely that the cause of the print shift is due to the shift of the red ball. This is because the rest of the blue design and the tagging are in the correct area and based on the theory of probability one error is more likely to occur than two errors on the same stamp. If the tagging was also shifted but correct in relation to the red ball, it would most likely be that the blue design was printed with a shift.

Types of Print Shift Errors

There are four basic types of print shift errors that I am aware of: i) A part of the design shifted with respect to the other design; ii) An affixed or glued attachment such as a hologram dramatically shifted; iii) The application of a scratch-off surface on the wrong part of the design; and iv) A cut-off made wrongly on a stamp. Let us look at each one.

i) A part of the design shifted with respect to the other designs

To date, a number of print shifts with dramatically shifted designs have been discovered. These print shift errors largely followed the development of printing technology. The first group of print shift errors results from overprints or surcharges. The print shift errors in this group for the Queen Elizabeth II era are not numerous as very few Canadian stamps have appeared with surcharges or overprints. However, a few in this era that have attracted the attention of collectors are those with overprints for government use or those that were pre-cancelled such as, for example, the 2-cent Cameo for government use, and the precancelled 3-cent Prime Minister Robert Borden. The second well-known group of print shift errors includes stamps printed with two plates required for the two different colours. Such print shifts include stamps like the 5-cent Plains of Abraham, the 5-cent Girl Guides, the 5-cents Resources, and the 15-cent 1971 Christmas Snowflake. The third well-known group of print shift errors includes stamps resulting from dual printing processes such as photogravure and engraving. This group include the $1 Fundy, the $2 Banff, the $5 Point Pelee, the $1 Runnymede Library, the $1 Court House, the $2 Truro Provincial Normal School, among others. The fourth well-known group of print shift errors includes stamps using printing processes such as photogravure and foil application. The well known stamps in this group include stamps such as the 32c Nickel stamp, the 50c West Wind, 88c Vera, and 88c Floraison. A table following this section will include more examples that I have seen or heard about. Before proceeding, one or two stamps from each of these sub-groups will be described in greater detail.

In the first sub-group, the two well known errors that will be described are: a) the 2-cents Cameo stamp, and b) the 3-cents Prime Minister Borden stamp. a) The print shift on the 2-cents Cameo

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Winter Leaf

924c 32¢ Maple Leaf in Winter missing colour error. Beige background and tagging missing. Abitibi paper. Issued in 1983 but first reported Aug 97. About 150 known. VF NH CS$ 1,350.00

Reg. C$1,295.00 / US$ 880.00



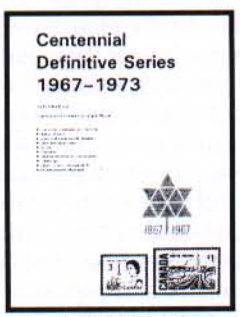
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2-cent Cameo



3-cent Prime Minster Borden

stamp for government use has the overprint 'G' at the top of the Queen's head rather than at the base of her head. This variety is often referred to as the "wide spaced 'G' overprint". This print shift has occurred on the two top rows of the middle panes in the sheet. As a result, some twenty pairs with this error are known to exist. b) The 3-cents Prime Minister Borden pre-cancelled stamp was found with the warning strip on the right side printed on the stamps instead of the selvedge (and the warning strip missing on the left of the margin of the selvedge). None of the stamps with the inscription printed on it shows the same text that is of the inscription which consists of a string of different words in English and French. This is shown in the following illustration.

In the second sub-group, the two well known print shift errors are on: a) the 5-cents Girl Guides stamp, and b) the 5-cents Resources stamp. a) The 5-cents Girl Guides stamp consists of two basic colours. The Emblem, the name of the country and the value of the stamp printed in blue; and the year of the Girl Guide movement, inscription around the emblem and 'postage'-'postes' printed in beige. Two types of print shifts have occurred. One with the blue printing shifted to the right touching the beige printing on the right and the blue printing shifted to the left touching the beige printing on the left. The design shift is about 1mm to 1.5mm.[1] b) The 5-cents Resources design consists of hands holding a cogwheel depicting natural resources. The cogwheel is printed in green; the hands and the rest of the design are printed in brown. The design shift consists of the hands shifted away from the cog wheel to the left by about 2mm.

In the third sub-group, the two well known print shift errors are on: a) the $5 Point Pelee stamp, and b) the $1 Runnymede Library stamp. a) The $5 Point Pelee stamp was discovered with the engraving and the inscription shifted 8mm to the left. The black engraving consisting of 'CANADA', the 'Point Pelee/Pointe Pelee' '$5' and the inscription 'CANADIAN BANK NOTE OTTAWA NO. 1 ..' are shifted. As a result, part of the engraving of 'CANADA' appears on the next stamp. So far only one sheet is known with this error. b) the $1 Runnymede Library stamp has been reported with the engraving of the "$1 CANADA" and "RUNNYMEDE" dramatically shifted. "Instead of the '$1' appearing on the upper right, it is on the upper left – and on some stamps appeared with 'CANADA' on the bottom of some stamps and in the middle of others". [2]



$5 Point Pelee

5-cent Girl Guides



In the fourth sub-group, the two well known print shift errors are on: a) the 32-cent Nickel stamp, and b) the 88-cent Vera stamp. a) The 32-cent Nickel stamp can be described as the vertical shifting of the foil embossing of the word "nickel". [3] Three types of such shifts exists. First, the foil embossing is shifted approximately 9mm upwards so that it covers the name of the country 'Canada' and the value '32'. Second, the shift also exists downwards, covering the words 'Discovery of Sudbury 1883' 'Sa discouverte à Sudbury 1883'. Third, the shift falls partially on the top and bottom of the stamp. [7] b) The 88-cents Vera error can be described as the upward shifting of the gold foil by 27mm. As a result, the gold foil does not cover the portion below the frame and on top of the frame, but appears in the middle of the portrait. In addition, it is also worthwhile noting that the gold Maple Leaf emblems which appear at the margin in the bottom of the pane is shifted on to the last row of stamps. Two of the Maple Leaf emblems appear on each of these stamps. [8]



88-cent Vera



Gold non-scratch-off surface shifted on $50 bank note

ii) An affixed or glued attachment such as a hologram dramatically shifted

Glued attachments or holograms have been infrequently used on Canadian stamps. So far only two stamps have been printed with any glued holograms. One of these stamps, the 42-cent hologram stamp, has been found with the hologram shifted. Stamps with a shifted hologram have also been reported in other countries such as, for example, Finland. The hologram, instead of being attached in the correct place, was placed on some other part of the stamp when it was being applied mechanically. This sub-group does not include holograms that have been cut incorrectly or holograms that have some defect. However, it does include multiple holograms that have been applied instead of just one.

iii) The application of scratch-off and non-scratch-off surfaces on the wrong part of the design

Scratch-off surfaces applied to a stamp are a recent innovative idea in the printing of stamps. The technique of producing these stamps involves printing silk-screen 'scratch-off' ink over a varnished covering, which protects the message underneath from being revealed. Once the gold or silver coloured ink is removed, the message is visible. Examples of such scratch-off surfaces on stamps have been printed by Finland and Hong Kong. At times, the ink may be permanent and cannot be scratched off. An example of this which everyone is familiar with is the gold square on the Canadian twenty dollar bank note or fifty dollar bank note at the left top with the number 20 or 50 printed on the gold square. When these non-scratch-off (or scratch-off) surfaces appear in a wrong position they are print shift errors. An example of this on a $50 bank note with the gold shifted is illustrated.

iv) A cut-off made wrongly on a stamp

A stamp with a part of it cut off are sometimes issued. In Canada, to support family literacy programs, a 45+5-cent stamp was issued on September 9, 1996 where part of the design was cutoff. This semi-postal issue is a Canadian first! Using a die-cut technique, a part of the design (i.e. a puzzle piece) was cut from the stamp. If the die-cut is shifted, it is equivalent to a print shift. If one classifies this as a print shift, presumably one can argue that stamps with perforated initials in them, such as the early stamps for government use or perfins in the wrong position, are also print shifts. It is also possible that parts of a stamp such as its denomination may be printed in Braille to enable the blind to "read" the message on the stamp. I have not yet seen such stamps; nevertheless misplaced Braille messages on a stamp could also be considered as print shift stamps. This type of print shift error belongs to the second sub-group described in i) earlier.

The Well-Known Print Shift Errors of the Queen Elizabeth II Era (1953-2001)

The well known major print shift errors that I have seen or heard about are shown in the table hereafter. Minor print shift errors are not reported. It should be emphasized that this table is by no means complete. If you have other major print shifts, these print shifts should be brought to the attention of the editor and in due course of time the table can be updated again for the benefit of philatelists.

Table 1
The Well Known Print Shift Errors of the Queen Elizabeth II Era (1953-2001)

Cat.. No	Value	Prtr.	Perf.	Method	Form	FDI	Type of tagging	Plate No.	Type of error
040	1c Wilding	CBN	12x12	Steel Eng.	Pane (100)	1955	Untagged	BC	Shifted 'G' 5mm to the right
345ii	2c Wilding	CBN	9.5	Steel Eng.	Coil	Sept. 9, 1954	Untagged	No Plate	Shifted 'pre-can celled bars (wide spaced)
047ii	2c Cameo	CBN	12x12	Steel Eng.	Pane (100)	1963	Untagged	BC	Shifted 'G' (wide spaced)

430?	8c Jet CBN Surcharge	CBN	12x12	Steel Eng.	Pane (50)	July 15, 1964	Untagged	?	Shifted Overprint
588i	3c Borden	CBN	12x12.5	Steel Eng.	Pane (100)	April 10, 1974	Ottawa tagged (2 sides)	BC	Shifted Pre-Cancelled Inscription
317	5c Red Cross	CBN	12x12	Steel Eng.	Pane (50)	July 26, 1952	Untagged	?	Shifted design
388	5c Plains Of Abraham	CBN	12x12	Steel Eng.	Pane (50)	Sept. 10, 1959	Untagged	BC	Shifted design
389	5c Girl Guides	CBN	12x12	Steel Eng.	Pane (50)	April 20, 1960	Untagged	BC	Shifted design
395	5c Resources	CBN	12x12	Steel Eng.	Pane (50)	Oct. 12, 1961	Untagged	BC	Shifted design
399	5c Victoria	CBN	12x12	Steel Eng.	Pane (50)	Aug. 22, 1962	Untagged	BC	Shifted design
557	15c Christmas	CBN	12x12	Steel Eng.	Pane (50)	Oct. 6, 1971	Untagged	BC	Shifted design
705i	1c Bottle Gentian	CBN	12x12.5	Steel Eng. & Lith.	Pane (100)	?	Ottawa tagged (2 sides)	?	Pre-cancelled Shifted design
707	2c Western Columbine	CBN	12x12.5	Steel Eng. & Lith.	Pane (100)	April 22, 1977	Ottawa tagged (2 sides)	BC	Shifted design
709	4c Hepatica	CBN	12x12.5	Steel Eng. & Lith.	Pane (100)	April 22, 1977	Ottawa tagged (2 sides)	BC	Shifted design
710	5c Shooting Star	CBN	12x12.5	Steel Eng. & Lith.	Pane (100)	April 22, 1977	Ottawa tagged (2 sides)	?	Shifted design
711	10c Lady Slipper	CBN	12.9x13.3	Steel Eng. & Lith.	Pane (100)	Oct. 5, 1978	Ottawa tagged (2 sides)	?	Shifted design
723	50c Prairie St.	CBN	13.3x13.3	Eng. & Lith.	Pane (50)	Dec. 1978	Ottawa tagged (2 sides)	BC	Shifted Inscription
724	60c Ontario St.	CBN	13.3x13.3	Eng. & Lith.	Pane (50)	May 11, 1982	Ottawa tagged (2 sides)	?	Shifted Inscription
726	$1 Fundy	CBN	13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (50)	Jan. 24, 1979	Ottawa tagged (2 sides)	P1	Shifted Inscription
726a	$1 Fundy	CBN	13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (50)	March 4, 1981	Untagged	?	Shifted Inscription
934	$1 Glacier Park	CBN	13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (25)	July 12, 1985	Untagged	P2	Shifted Inscription
727	$2 Kluane Park	CBN	13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (50)	?	Untagged	BC	Shifted Inscription
936	$2 Banff Park	CBN	13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (25)	June 21, 1979	Untagged	BC	Shifted Inscription
938	$5 Pt. Pelee Park	CBN	13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (25)	Jan. 10, 1983	Untagged	P1	Shifted Inscription
936	$5 La Mauricie	BABN	13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (25)	June 5, 1987	Untagged	P1	Shifted Inscription
1181i	$1 Runnymede	BABN	13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (25)	May 5, 1989	Untagged	BC	Shifted Inscription
1182	$2 McAdam Station		13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (25)	?	Untagged	BC	Shifted Inscription
1375	$1 Yorkton Court		13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (25)	?	Untagged	BC	Shifted Inscription

1376	$2 Provincial Normal	LM	13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (25)	Feb. 21, 1994	Untagged	P1	Shifted Inscription
1183	$5 Bonsecours Market	CBN	13.3x13.3	Steel Eng. & Litho	Pane (25)	Sept. 11, 1992	Untagged	P2 BC	Shifted Inscription
996ii	32c Nickel	CBN	13.5x13.5	Lithography & foil embossing	Pane (50)	Aug. 12, 1983	Ottawa tagged (2 sides)	BC	Shifted foil embossing
1271	50c West Wind	AP	12.5x13	Lithography & foil embossing	Pane (25)	May 3, 1990	Untagged	BC	Shifted foil embossing
1442i	42c Hologram	CBN	13+	Lithography & hologram	Seten ant Pane (20)	Oct. 1, 1992	Ottawa tagged (4 sides)	BC	Shifted hologram
1516i	88c Vera	LM	13+	Lithography & foil embossing	Pane (25)	May 6, 1994	Ottawa tagged (4 sides)	BC	Shifted foil embossing
1545	88c Floraison	CBN	13+	Lithography & foil embossing	Pane (25)	April 21, 1995	Ottawa tagged (4 sides)	BC	Shifted foil embossing

Prtr.=Printer
Perf.=Perforation
CBN=Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd.
BABN= British American Bank Note
AP= Ashton-Potter Limited
LM=Leigh-Mardon Pty. Ltd.
BC=Blank Corner
Engr.=Engraving
Litho.=Lithography

Concluding Remarks

In this article print shift errors, one of the major types of printing errors, were examined. The causes of print shift errors and the types of print shift errors were also explored. In addition, the well-known print shift errors of the Queen Elizabeth II Era were also documented.

In one of my past articles I indicated that there are various major types of printing errors: inverts; design errors; colour errors; double print errors; printing on gum side errors; tagging errors; and other printing errors. One of the basic purposes of this article is to examine one type of printing error: print shift errors. Concentrating on such sub-groups in as logical a fashion as possible can make philately more enlightening. This will enable philatelists to enrich the study of philately and to make it a more enjoyable hobby. It could also encourage philatelists to specialize by collecting a specific sub-group of printing errors.

Bibliography or Endnotes

1. Ian Kimmerly, Stamp Auctions, Public Auction #92, Wednesday, November 5, 1997, p. 25.
2. Robertson, Ian, "Childhood collectors stumbles upon unusual variety," *Canadian Stamp News*, Volume 17, No. 16, December 29, 1992, p. 9.
3. This error was most likely caused by an inappropriate movement of the sheet or by a delay in the printing machine which produced the embossing. This can be due to variations in the electric power.
4. Gratton, Richard, "érreurs et variétés Partie 18", *Philatélie Québec*, numero 153, decembre 1990, p. 17.
5. Gratton, Richard, "Le comité d'expertise de la F.Q.P.," *Philatélie Québec*, volume 15, numéro 1, september 1988, pp. 37-38.
6. Auction Sale, Sale 290, 291 and 292, November 15 and 16, 1994, R. Maresch & Son, p. 36.
7. Public Stamp Auction, Sales Nos. 9-10, March 1986 Auction, Jim A. Hennok Ltd. p. 38.
8. Letter on Elizabethan varieties listing – July 1994, Ian Kimmerly Stamps -- Special mailings.
9. A crease or paper fold in the margin or on the sheet after the impression of the first plate was received could result in shifts in the impression of the second plate on the sheet of stamps.

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From China to Nova Scotia



Figure 1

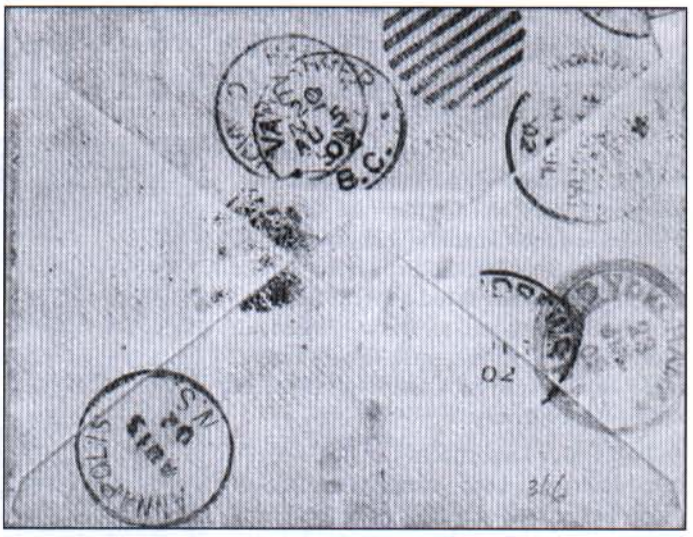


Figure 2

by Ken Lewis

This article concerns a cover, illustrated in Figure 1, sent from Nanking, China to Nova Scotia and then redirected to New Brunswick with the manuscript instruction 'Via Vancouver' in the top left-hand corner. It was posted on the 17th July 1902 in Nanking and carried to Shanghai where the local post office received it on 19th July 1902. (Transit marks on the back of the cover are shown in Figure 2.) It was transferred to the French Post Office in Shanghai where it received a postmark of 19th July 1902 applied at the top right hand corner on the front of the cover.

This cancellation was accepted as being the same as the 'I.P.O.' mark indicating that it had passed through a post office belonging to one of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) members and, therefore, could be forwarded outside the boundaries of China without incurring any postage due demands. The correct postage of 12 cents has been paid: 1 cent for local delivery from Nanking to Shanghai, the French Post Office and the ship, the remaining 11 cents being the international rate to Canada. The Chinese postage rates still listed the postage to Canada as 11 cents but via Brindisi. This listing was amended at the next postage rate review to allow for the new CPR route. China did not join the UPU until 1914.

This cover was carried by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company steamer, Empress of Japan, which sailed from Hong Kong and collected the mail at Shanghai en route to Yokohama in Japan. At Yokohama the postmaster applied a transit mark date 23rd July 1902 on the back of the cover and sorted all the mail as designated by the Canadian Postal Service:

Only the postmasters in Hong Kong and Yokohama were empowered to make up the mail into bags for the following Canadian and other destinations using the CPR steamers:

Victoria, British Columbia:	Including items of mail for Victoria, places on Vancouver Island, the Pacific coast of the United States, Mexico, and the west coast of South America.
Montreal, Quebec:	Including items of mail for Montreal, Newfoundland, Great Britain, and European countries.
Vancouver, British Columbia:	Items of mail for Vancouver and all other places in Canada and the United States.

After taking on supplies and when the postmaster had finished sorting the mail, the Empress of Japan sailed for Vancouver, British Columbia. At Vancouver the mails were transferred to the Canadian Postal Service and the mailbags distributed to their respective offices.

Now in the Vancouver mailbag, the cover was handstamped with a 5th August 1902 transit mark. Because the cover was addressed to Nova Scotia it was packed with the mail destined for Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Canadian Pacific Railroad then took this mail to Halifax, a journey estimated to take four days by a special mail-only train. At Halifax the mail was again sorted and the cover received another transit mark for 12th August. From Halifax it was sent to Annapolis Royal and received a transit mark for 13th August.

When the cover finally arrived at its address, the addressee had moved to St. Andrews, New Brunswick. It was readdressed, together with the manuscript instruction of PO Genl. [General] Delivery, at the base of the cover. The cover was finally delivered to the local post office at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on 15th August 1902, where a receiving office mark was applied and delivered to the addressee. Incidentally St. Andrews is situated opposite Annapolis Royal across the Bay of Fundy.

As can be seen from the back of the cover, it had one of the paper seals as used by the Chinese applied over the tips of the back flaps. As is usual, due to the passage of time this seal has parted company from the cover and has become lost. This accounts for the partial postmarks of Vancouver and St. Andrews. The shape of this seal

continued on page 75

Soldier's Letter Rate
Canadian Soldiers

by George B. Arfken

British soldiers and seamen had been granted a special 1d letter rate in 1795. Members of the Canadian Volunteer Militia were not included in the British Act. In the mid-1860s Canada faced a threat from the Fenian Brotherhood, an Irish – American secret society. In response to this threat, large numbers of the Canadian volunteer militia were mobilized.

Post Office Department Circular No. 60, dated January 1, 1865, extended the 2¢ Soldier's Letter rate to members of the Canadian Volunteer Militia on active duty [1]. Briefly, the requirements were:

1. Each letter must be prepaid two cents.
2. The letter must not exceed ½ oz. weight.
3. The letter must refer solely to the private affairs of the Volunteer.
4. The cover must specify the name of the Volunteer, his rank, whether private or non-commissioned officer, and must be certified by his commanding officer.
5. Letters to and from officers were not entitled to this rate.

There was one additional requirement, not applied to the British soldiers:

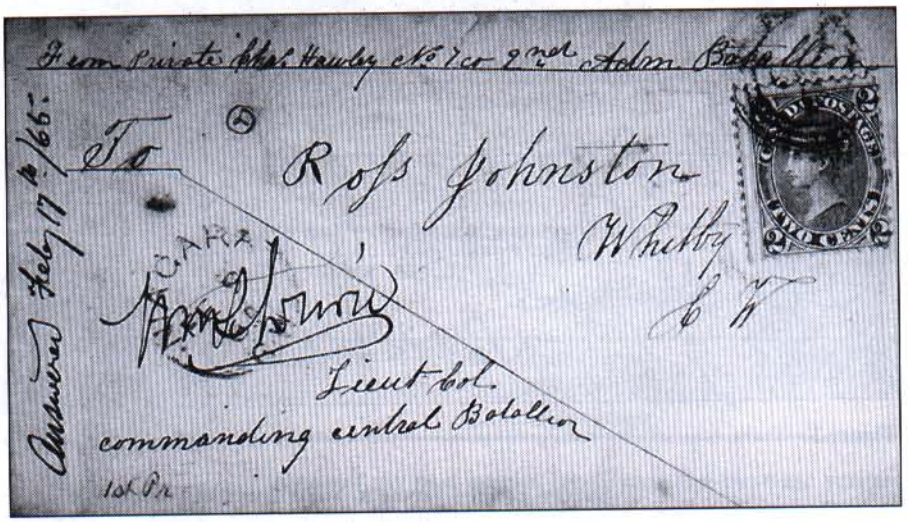


Figure 1. A Soldier's Letter posted February 9, 1865 in Niagara, C.W. by Private Charles Hawley. Addressed to Whitby, C.W., the cover was properly certified by Hawley's commanding officer. Courtesy of A.W. Leggett.

6. The letter must be addressed to (or sent from) places within the Province of Canada.

The Firby Recording [2] lists 19 decimal-franked soldier's letters from soldiers from August 15, 1864 to June 19, 1866. One of these letters is shown in Figure 1.

The cover was franked with a 2¢ Decimal. Indeed, all but one of Firby's 19 covers were franked with 2¢ Decimals. This stamp had been issued on August 1, 1864. The 2¢ stamp took only half the space on the cover of two 1¢ stamps and open space on these covers was very limited. Presumably, the use on soldier's letters was one of the reasons for issuing the 2¢ Decimal.

There were also 2¢ Soldier's Letter rate letters to soldiers. Firby lists nine such letters to soldiers. Actually, one of these was to an officer. Clearly Soldier's Letter rate letters to soldiers are rarer than Soldier's Letters from soldiers.

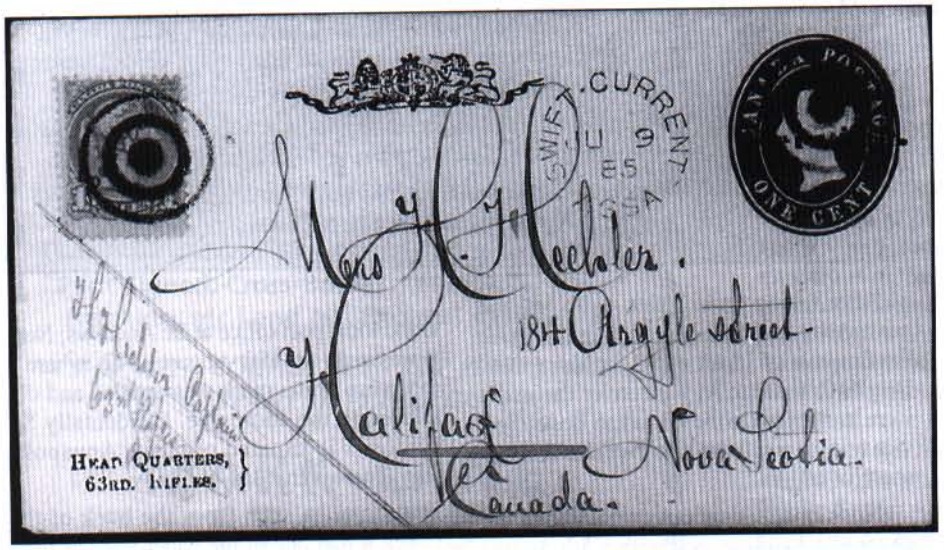


Figure 2. This cover from Capt. Henry Hechler to his wife in Halifax was posted in Swift Current, Assa., on June 9, 1885. The 2¢ Soldier's Letter rate postage was paid with the 1¢ entire and the 1¢ Small Queen. Hechler had overprinted both the Small Queen and the embossed stamp with the word Service. The emblem at the top and the Head Quarters, 63rd Rifles were also applied by Hechler. Courtesy of Robt. A. Lee Auctions for the Harrison Collection.

The Fenian Brotherhood was quickly countered and the Volunteer Militia quickly demobilized. There is one Soldier's Letter dated February 24, 1869 franked with two 1¢ Large Queens. Addressed to the 9th Battery, Royal Artillery, this letter was probably from a British Soldier. There is a 2¢ Small Queen Soldier's Letter dated October 2, 1878. Addressed to India, this letter came

from a British soldier. Canadian Militia Soldier's Letters were limited to Canada. Then in 1885 came a flood of Canadian Soldier's letters. Canada's Small Queen Era [3] lists 21 Soldier's Letters from April 24, 1885 to July 12, 1885. A 1991 article [4] adds four more Soldier's letters.

For these 25 Soldier's Letters we have:

8 letters from a soldier,
1 letter to a soldier,
12 letters from an officer (10 of these were from Capt. Henry Hechler.) and
4 letters to officers.

These 16 letters from and to officers were strictly barred from the Soldier's Letter rate. What happened?

Apparently in view of the military situation and a critical problem of moving the soldiers' mail, the Post Office waived the non-eligibility of officers and passed the officers' letters at the Soldier's Letter 2¢ rate. Records of the Post Office confirm this waiver [3]. Figure 2¢ shows one of these officer's letters that passed legally at the Soldier's Letter rate.

Sources

[1] Canada, vol. 2, W.S. Boggs

[2] A Recording, privately printed, 1984, Charles G. Firby, auctioneer. This is a list of pence and decimal covers.

[3] *Canada's Small Queen Era*, Arfken

[4] *BNA Topics* vol. 48, p.40, Jan-Feb 1991.

continued from page 73

has very distinctive straight edges which indicate that it was a seal and not anything else. Because of the postmark of the French Post Office in China, as mentioned earlier, this cover complied with the UPU regulations.

This cover has a fair number of transit marks considering that it travelled approximately 9,500 miles from sender to addressee.

The Empress of Japan was the second of three ships especially built for the C.P.R. under Admiralty specifications. The first was the Empress of India and the third the Empress of China. Each ship was designed for a gross tonnage of 5,905, to measure 484 feet (147.8 metres) in length, with a beam of 51 feet (15.5 metres), and with a depth of 36 feet (15.5 metres). They were built with clipper-style bows, a bowsprit complete with a figurehead, and reinforced gun platforms provided fore and aft. These gun platforms would be used to enable these ships to be quickly converted into armed merchant cruisers in time of conflict.

Their superstructures were comprised of two funnels, placed centrally, three slightly raked masts, with a livery of white hulls and buff superstructure. Their design features gave them an image of speed and elegance. Each Empress was expected to maintain a speed of 16 knots. In fact, the Empress of India managed a speed of 18.65 knots. The Empress of Japan's first arrival at Vancouver from Yokohama, Japan, was 22nd June, 1891.

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A Cancelled Cover

By Ross W. Irwin

Collectors have always complained about the post office and their efficient heavy markings. I show here a cover mailed to a soldier in World War I and decipher its many markings.

Samuel Edward Hodgson was the son of Henry and Ida Hodgson of Walsingham, Norfolk County, Ontario. He enlisted and went overseas with the 8th CEF Battalion from Winnipeg. His regimental number was 101213. At age 27, Hodgson was reported "missing, presumed dead" in an action 26 Sep 1916. His name is recorded, along with 11,000 others, on the Vimy Memorial indicating no known grave.

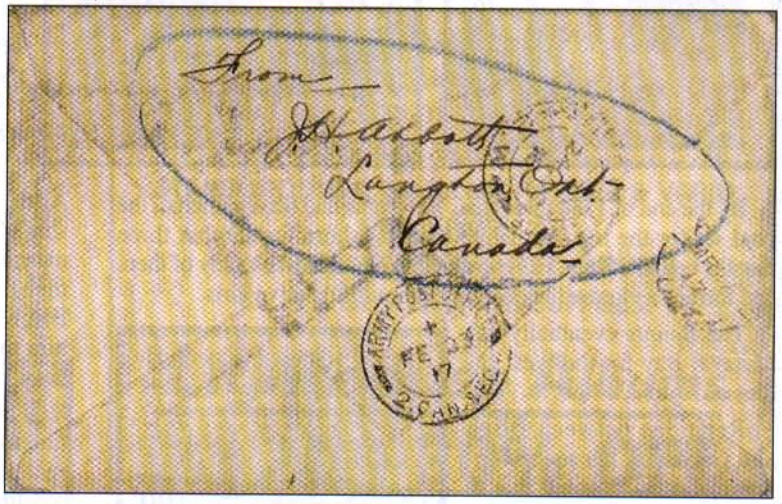
The cover was written by J.H. Abbot, a brother-in-law, and posted at Langton. The single broken circle LANGTON / ONT. cancel is date OC 3 / 16. Postage was prepaid using a 2 cent plus 1 cent war tax stamp (MR 3). The cover is addressed to Pte. S.E. Hodgson / No. 101247 / 8th Reg. B.E.F. / Company "B" / Army P.O. / London / England, with the note "Please forward to France."

The cover bears a censor's mark and signature and a blue-penciled notation "Wounded" and a further note "Killed in Action." A rubber stamp reads, as an understatement: UNDELIVERED FOR REASONS STATED / RETURN TO SEND. A second rubber stamp reads CANADIAN CONTINGENTS / RECORD OFFICE / POSTAL DSRD, with a date stamp FEB 28, 1917.

The back of cover reads "From: J.H. Abbot, Langton, Ont., Canada, and bears a LANGTON ONT. single broken circle hammer dated MR 27 /17. This letter was written seven days after Hodgson had been killed. It took five months to be returned to Canada.

The back also contains two additional postal markings – the receiving FIELD POST OFFICE / 2. W. ? dated 24 OC / 16; that is 13 days to arrive. A second postal marking is ARMY POST OFFICE / 2. CAN. SEC. with the date FE 23 /1 7, and presumably returned to Langton.





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by "Raconteur"

The Story of Pitcairn Island continued



Bligh was well received by the chieftains and people of Otahytey (as Tahiti was originally called) and he received permission to gather all the breadfruit saplings that he wished.

Members of the crew set about at once to separate and transplant the tree shoots into pots, while others worked on making the *Bounty* sea-worthy in preparation for the return voyage.



When the botanist David Nelson and his assistant William Brown were satisfied that the shoots were thriving, the pots were taken aboard the *Bounty*.





By the end of 1788 more than 700 plants had been gathered, the goal set for the trip, but Bligh dallied ashore for another three months before sailing. His crew had no objections as many of them had formed a close alliance with the beautiful native girls.

The *Bounty* eventually left Matavai Bay for the West Indies on April 4, 1789.



Relations between Bligh and Christian, his second-in-command, had soured due to the former's increasing petulance and cantankerousness.



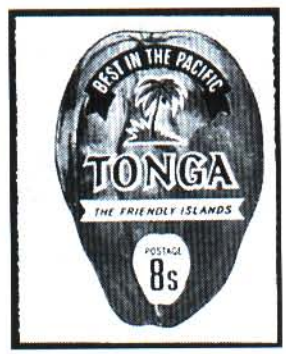
An apocryphal story has it that Christian's Tahitian lady-love gave him two black pearls as a present for his mother, and that Bligh demanded they be handed over to him.

Christian defiantly refused, thus causing more bad blood between them.

The crew, by this time, was also in an ugly mood due to Bligh's overbearance towards them and harsh punishment for petty offenses.

On April 11th an unchartered island was sighted (it was later identified as Aitutaki). Christian was sent ashore with a watering party, and orders not to harm the natives. They proved to be hostile and when Christian returned with empty casks Bligh accused him of being a coward.





The proverbial straw that broke the camel's back was a paranoiac tirade over the disappearance of three water coconuts from Bligh's private supply. The crew's water rations had been cut to the bone in order to keep the breadfruit plants well tended, but one member of the crew succumbed to the temptation of a coconut.

According to some accounts, Christian was all set to construct a raft and abandon ship; instead, he was coerced by incensed crew members into joining a mutiny against the tyrant Bligh.

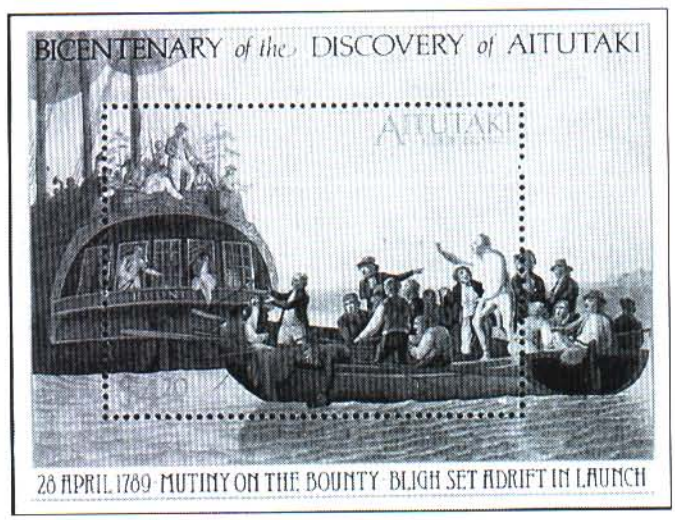
He might not have been the instigator of the mutiny but he certainly emerged as the leader!



In the early hours of April 28th some of the ship's "people" (Navy lingo meaning Able Bodied Seamen) forcibly entered Bligh's cabin to inform him that he was being relieved of command.



Christian wanted to return to England with Bligh in chains, but the crew would not listen to him.



Eventually, it was decided to give Bligh, and 18 crew members still loyal to him, the ship's launch together with navigational tools, food, water and cutlasses for protection against hostile natives when landing for water and food became necessary.



And so they were cast off. Thus began the most amazing feat of navigation in an open boat of all time.

Bligh headed for the island of Tofua, plainly marked by the smoke-plume of its active volcano, some 30 nautical miles away. Tofua is in the Friendly Islands group, but it proved to be far from friendly for Bligh and his men.







They landed and searched, with pitiful success, for water and food. The natives who met them had grown surly and Bligh decided to leave. Unfortunately, their anchor became snagged. Quartermaster John Norton jumped out of the boat to free it and was immediately set upon by the natives and killed. He was the only man that Bligh lost during the epic voyage.

The little launch continued slightly north of west and on May 4th reached some unchartered islands which today are known as the Fiji Islands.

On May 6th they were chased by hostile natives in a canoe and almost caught.





The first landfall after Tofua was an island inside the Great Barrier Reef, off Australia. They arrived there on May 28th and Bligh named it Restoration Island. It was the anniversary of the restoration of Charles II to the throne and a 'restoration' of the spirit and strength of the starving and emaciated crew.

Bligh's prayers to Almighty God for deliverance were at last answered on June 14th when they reached Coupang on the Dutch island of Timor. The odyssey had lasted 41 days and the distance covered was over 3,600 miles.

Bligh eventually made his way to Batavia on August 30th and thence back to England.

...to be continued...

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Stamp Collecting on the Internet

by Robin Harris

Do you sometimes lose track of time when you work on your stamps and before you know it you realize just how late it is? How about that time that you spend on the computer browsing the Web?

If you are like me, you probably spend a lot of time on each but wish you could spend even more time on both pursuits!

As you browse the Web searching and finding different stamp-related sites, you begin to wonder how many more sites are out there still to be discovered. Lets look at some different types of sites.

Clubs and Societies

Many of the local stamp clubs across Canada are now going on-line but, unfortunately, many of them do not keep their sites up to date. The Royal's Web site includes a page of RPSC Chapters with links to known web sites:

www.rpsc.org/chapters.htm

The Royal's Philatelic Links page includes links to many other philatelic societies and clubs:

www.rpsc.org/philatelic-links.htm

This list is by no means complete. It is only as good as the information we receive. If you know of any other site that should be listed here, please pass it along.

Links to other sites

We discussed this topic in a previous article. However, it never hurts to repeat these sites as they are some of your best choices as a starting point for browsing:

Joe Luft's Philatelic Resources on the Web

www.execpc.com/~joeluft/resource.html

Philatelic Links OnLine www.pwmo.org/weblinks/links.asp

Stamp2.com www.stamp2.com

Dealers

More and more dealers are putting their business on the Web. Of these, some have convenient search engines and shopping carts to make your buying easier than ever.

This is one way that you can browse a dealer's stock at your leisure and get a feel for the type of material that they handle. Two of Canada's largest stamp dealers have Web sites:

Gary J. Lyon (Philatelist) Ltd. www.garylyon.com

Saskatoon Stamp Centre www.saskatoonstamp.com

Canadian auction houses that have a web presence include:

Bow City Philatelics ltd. www.nucleus.com/~bowcity/

Eastern Auctions Ltd. www.easternstamps.com/

Ian Kimmerly www.iankimmerly.com/index.shtml

Longley Auctions www.nucleus.com/~bowcity/

R. Maresch & Son www.maresch.com

On-Line Auctions

This is perhaps becoming one of the most popular avenues for stamp collectors to obtain material for their collection, primarily because you can find just about anything on the Internet.

The largest on-line auction Web site is arguably eBay (www.ebay.com; a Canadian site can be found at www.ebay.ca).

In fact, many collectors (and dealers) are finding these on-line auction sites to be a great way to dispose of material.

Reference sites

Personally, I find these sites to be the more important ones to visit on a regular basis. These are the sites that offer specialized information on specific topics. The trick is to find a site that is in your field of interest. If you cannot find one but you feel you have the right kind of reference material perhaps you could build your own site. Here are just a couple of examples, from an almost unlimited list.

BRC Canadian definitive stamps members.shaw.ca/candef/

Canada stamps, literature, library, links www.rpsc.org

Canadian Stamp News www.canadianstampnews.ca/

Great Britain Machins www.adminware.ca/machin.htm

Stamp2.com www.stamp2.com

USA identification guide of key issues 1847usa.com

Awards

What do you mean by this? Well, there are a couple of sites that attempt to rank Web sites. This can be interpreted as either the most visits (hits) received or the best quality.

The Federation Internationale de Philatelie (FIP) has an annual Web site exhibition. Results of the sites that entered the 2001 contest can be found at: www.f-i-p.ch/AWA.htm. A quick visit to this site may point you in the direction of a site that is in your field of study [The RPSC Web site received a 3-Star Site award in the 2001 FIP contest].

Stamp Site of the Week www.lawas.co.nz/stampofweek/

Stamp Top 100 www.supertop100.com/stamp/

Be aware though that many of these ranking systems list only those sites that have volunteered to be in the listing, which is typically very few.

Disclaimer

The stamp sites listed above are just the tip of the iceberg. If I have missed listing your site it was not intentional. I can only report on those sites that I am aware of. If you would like your stamp Website listed in The Royal's on-line links Web listing, please e-mail the information to the webmaster at: webmaster@rpsc.org

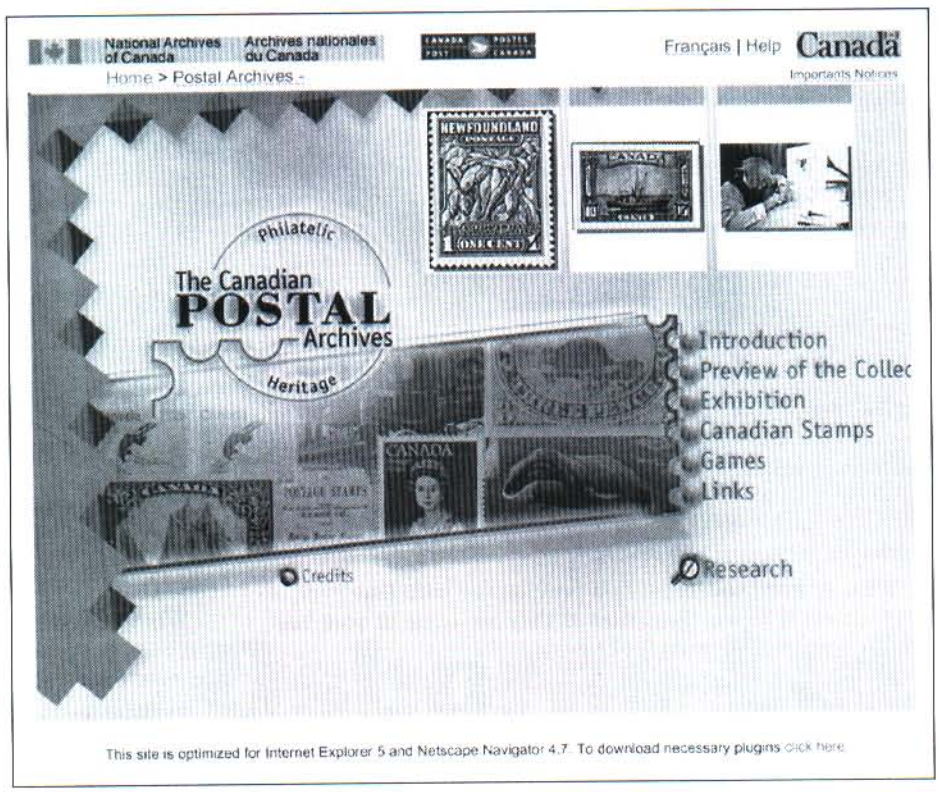
Robin Harris is the webmaster of the RPSC. Visit the website at www.rpsc.org

The National Archives of Canada launches a new Web site on Canada's philatelic heritage

www.archives.ca

The National Archives of Canada, in cooperation with Canada Post, launched the Canadian Postal Archives Web site on August 31, 2001.

The new Canadian Postal Archives Web site – accessible at www.archives.ca – contains the first 5,000 philatelic documents which have been digitized for easier access by all Canadians. The site will be fully developed over the next three years to reflect the core philatelic archival collection and library of the National Archives and will eventually contain some 16,000 digitized items. This new site would not have been possible without the support and cooperation of Canada Post.



The Canadian Postal Archives Web site will provide a single point of entry, in both official languages, to information on stamps and postal history. It contains information on the history and production of each stamp issued by Canada since 1851. There are also descriptions of more than 35,000 documents from the philatelic collections, as well as thematic virtual exhibitions and a research device accessible by both visual and keyword screens. In addition, several thematic games allow visitors to discover and explore the treasures of this philatelic heritage. The site includes search engines that are linked to the Philatelic Library's catalogue database, to a database relating to post offices, to the general inventory of collections, to descriptions of historical files from the Post Office Department and other databases of photographic, documentary art and audio visual records.

Visitors to the Canadian Postal Archives Web site will also have links to related sites such as Canada Post Corporation, the Canadian Postal Museum, the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and the British North America Philatelic Society.

With approximately one million items, the philatelic collections are composed of postage stamps and related materials, including all aspects of original stamp design up to final production; postal stationary; selected postally used covers; cancellation proofs; philatelic labels and revenue stamps. The philatelic collections continue to grow due to the regular addition of original documents from Canada Post and, to a lesser extent, to the acquisition of philatelic documents from the private sector. The foreign stamps received from the Universal Postal Union and the hundreds of thousands of postal markings and cancellations, which represent an important source of information for postal historians, should also be mentioned.

The National Archives of Canada is located at 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa K1A 0N3.

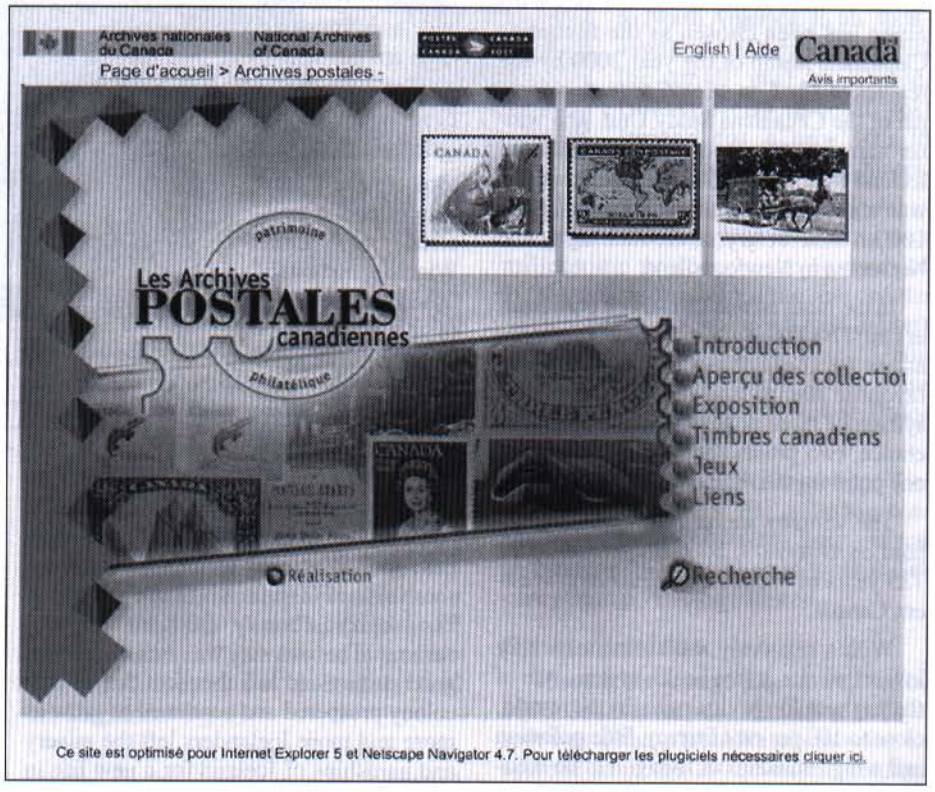
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Les Archives Nationales du Canada lancent un nouveau site web sur le patrimoine philatélique du Canada

www.archives.ca

Le 31 août dernier, les Archives nationales du Canada, de concert avec Postes Canada, ont lancé le site Web des Archives postales canadiennes.

Le nouveau site Web des Archives postales canadiennes [www.archives.ca] contient les 5 000 premiers documents philatéliques numérisés dans le but d'en faciliter l'accès à tous les Canadiens. Au cours des trois prochaines années, le site prendra de l'expansion pour finalement contenir 16 000 pièces numérisées, soit la collection d'archives philatéliques de base des Archives nationales. Ce site n'aurait pu voir le jour sans l'appui et la collaboration de Postes Canada.



Le site Web des Archives postales canadiennes constitue une source universelle d'information, dans les deux langues officielles, sur les timbres et l'histoire postale du Canada. Il contient des données sur l'histoire et la production de chaque timbre émis par le Canada depuis 1851. On y trouve aussi des expositions thématiques,, ainsi qu'un moteur de recherche par mots clés et écrans visuels permettant l'accès à 35 000 documents provenant des collections philatéliques. De plus, des jeux permettent de découvrir, par une approche thématique, la variété et la richesse du patrimoine philatélique.

Le site comprend aussi des moteurs de recherche reliés au catalogue de la bibliothèque philatélique, aux données sur les bureaux de poste du Canada, à l'inventaire général des collections, aux descriptions des dossiers historiques du ministère des Postes ainsi qu'à d'autres bases de données sur les photographies, l'art documentaire et les documents audio-visuels.

De plus, les visiteurs du site Web des Archives postales canadiennes disposent de liens vers des sites connexes, tels ceux de Postes Canada, du Musée canadien de la poste, de la Société royale de philatélie du Canada et de la British North America Philatelic Society.

Rappelons que les collections philatéliques des Archives nationales du Canada regroupent près d'un million de pièces. Ces documents comprennent des timbres et des documents d'archives sur la philatélie et la poste acquis principalement auprès de la Société canadienne des postes et de particuliers. Les collections philatéliques comprennent plusieurs types de documents, dont des timbres et des documents connexes. Elles couvrent tout ce qui se rapporte aux timbres, de leur concept original au produit fini. On y retrouve non seulement certains des timbres canadiens les plus convoités par les philatélistes, mais aussi le matériel de production utilisé. De plus, les Archives nationales du Canada conservent des maquettes non retenues et des timbres non émis, pour la plupart inconnus du public. Les collections philatéliques, conservées antérieurement par la Société canadienne des postes, continuent de croître grâce à la cession régulière de documents originaux par la Société et, dans une moindre mesure, grâce à l'acquisition de documents philatéliques provenant du secteur privé. Mentionnons aussi les timbres étrangers obtenus de l'Union postale universelle et les centaines de milliers de marques et oblitérations postales qui constituent une source d'information importante pour les historiens de la poste.

Les Archives nationales du Canada sont situés au 395 rue Wellington, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3.

Iceland painting sheet tops Canadiana Poll

by John Peebles

A beautifully engraved souvenir sheet from Iceland of a painting showing Icelandic settlers at the shore of Lake Winnipeg has been chosen as the favourite Canadiana stamp of the year 2000 by the readers of *The Canadian Connection*, journal of the Canadiana Study Unit. The winner narrowly edged out another entry from Iceland by a single point. Finishing second was a set of four stamps honouring the 1000th anniversary of the landing of the Norsemen in Newfoundland.

In the ninth annual Canadiana poll, readers of *The Canadian Connection* were asked to choose and rank up to three favourite stamps issued last year. A point system of three points for each first place choice, two points for second choice and one point for the third pick was utilized.

The winning stamp was issued by Iceland on October 9, 2000 to commemorate 125 years of Icelandic settlement in western Canada.

With a relatively mild climate, a very low crime rate, a free health system, one of the highest longevity rates in the world, close to 100 per cent literacy, little pollution and a high standard of living, it is no wonder few people emigrate from Iceland today. However, such was not the case in the 19th century.

By the year 1800 the population of Iceland had been reduced to 47,000 due to starvation, disease and volcanic eruptions. New disasters, including more volcanic eruptions, ensued as the century wore on. The Danish government, which controlled Iceland at the time, offered to relocate the entire population to Denmark. The Icelanders declined although groups of people continued to leave the island.

Then, 125 years ago on March 29, 1875 the largest volcanic eruption in Iceland's recorded history occurred as Mount Askja spewed out lava. Farmlands were devastated. People and livestock died. The Canadian government sent agents to Iceland promising the Icelanders an area of western Canada as their own to colonize. Canada offered inexpensive seafare, free transportation across Canada to Winnipeg and a homestead upon arrival.



In the fall of 1875, the first party of 235 Icelanders took up the Canadian offer and travelled to Lake Winnipeg and established the "Republic of New Iceland" (Nyja) with its own constitution and laws separate from those of Manitoba. Now known as Gimli, Manitoba, that first permanent Icelandic settlement in Canada, was founded in September, 1875. The settlers found themselves on the southwest shore of the 300-mile long Lake Winnipeg. The lake held a bounty of fish with a natural harbour. The area soil was rich, there was good pastureland and abundant timber. The colony prospered and continued to grow as more and more Icelanders left the misery and hardships of Iceland for a new life in Canada. It was not until 1881 that New Iceland joined the province of Manitoba and the Icelanders began the process of integration into Canadian society.

The painting shown on the Icelandic souvenir sheet is called Landing at Willow Point – 1875 and depicts Icelandic settlers at the shore of Lake Winnipeg where they founded New Iceland. Willow Point is about a mile south of the present Gimli harbour. The painting is the work of Árni Sigurdsson (1884-1970) and is part of the collection of the New Iceland Heritage Museum in Gimli. The souvenir sheet was designed by Thröstur Magnússon and engraved by Martin Mörck. An added Canadiana feature is that the printing of the sheets was done in Canada by the Canadian Bank Note Company. Iceland Post produced official first day covers of the issue cancelled in the Icelandic capital of Reykjavik with a cancellation showing the date of issue encircling a Canadian maple leaf.

The miniature sheet continued the annual Day of the Postage Stamp series which Iceland began in 1986. The sheet bears a 200 króna denomination plus a 50k charity surcharge. The surcharge is used for the Stamp and Postal History Fund, a foundation that supports research on Icelandic philatelic and postal history.

Runner Up

Coming by way of Greenland some 1000 years ago, Vikings from Iceland were the first European visitors to what is now Canada. Eric the Red established a settlement in Greenland circa 985AD. Leif Ericsson, son of Eric the Red, was born in Iceland and spent his youth in Greenland. According to the Vinland Sagas, Ericsson organized an expedition in circa1000AD to



explore the east coast of what is now Canada. He established a base camp at Vinland, considered to be Newfoundland. From Greenland several expeditions were made to settle the new lands. One of the most notable was made by Thorfinnur Karlsefni who established a settlement in Vinland that lasted for two to three years. Archaeologists have excavated the site of a Norse set-tlement at L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland.



To commemorate the 1000th anniversary of the discovery of Vinland by the Vikings, Iceland released a set of four stamps on March 16, 2000. The four were issued both in panes of 25 as well as being incorporated into a souvenir sheet. The stamps and souvenir sheet were printed by intaglio in Canada by the Canadian Bank Note Company. The stamps were designed by Thröstur Magnússon and engraved by Martin Mörck. The 40k low value shows a statue of Thorfinnur Karlsefni by the Icelandic sculptor Einar Jónsson (1874-1954). A statue of Leif Ericsson that stands in Reykjavik is depicted on the 90k value. The sculpture is the work of American Alexander Calder (1870-1945). It was presented to Iceland by the United States on the occasion of the 1000th anniversary of the parliament of Iceland in 1930. The other two stamps in the set depict a Viking ship and colonizers going ashore in Vinland.

In Third Place

A set of stamps from the Marshall Islands, on the theme "Ships of Dis-overy," took third spot in the Canadiana poll. The set is comprised of six $1.20 stamps, printed se-tenant in panes of 12. Four of the stamps depict vessels used by explorers of Canada.

The top left stamp pictures the Half Moon used by Henry Hudson. In 1610 Hudson searched for a northwest passage to the Orient through Arctic Canada. Although unsuccessful in finding the passage he did sail through Hudson Strait into Hudson Bay and James Bay thereby discovering an important route to the interior of North America.

Shown on the centre stamp of the top row is Jacques Cartier's *La Grande Hermine.* Cartier led three voyages of discovery to the St. Lawrence region in 1534, 1535-1536, and 1541-1542. He is credited with giving Canada its name and with discovering and charting the St. Lawrence River.

Sir Francis Drake's *Golden Hind* appears on the third stamp on the top row. On his around the world voyage of 1577-1580 Drake sighted Vancouver Island and sailed part way along the British Columbia coast in a vain attempt to find a polar route back to England.

The left-most stamp in row two illustrates the *Matthew* of John Cabot. Cabot's voyages of discovery in 1497 and 1498 were the first recorded landfalls in Canada since the Norse landings some 500 years earlier. Cabot landed in present-day Newfoundland and claimed the land for England.

The other two ships shown on the stamps are the *Victoria* used by Ferdinand Magellan and Vasco da Gama's *Sao Gabriel.*

Charles Lundgren designed the stamps for the Marshall Islands Postal Service. Offset printing was completed by Unicover Corporation in Wyoming. Issue date was July 20, 2000.

Fourth Most Popular

Yet another stamp with a nautical subject fared well among Canadiana collectors – an Irish stamp depicting the Canadian-built vessel the *Jeanie Johnston.* The ship was built in Quebec in 1847 for the Donovan family of Tralee, Ireland. She became the most famous of the Irish emigrant ships and unlike others of her era, the *Jeanie Johnston* never lost a passenger to disease or the sea during her 16 voyages across the Atlantic to Quebec City, Baltimore and New York. During the Great Famine of the 1800s, the emigrant ship *Jeanie Johnston* was a cargo-passenger ship which transported timber and food to Ireland and took on passengers for the return trip to North America. In all, thousands of Irish emigrants left the small port of Tralee, County Kerry in southwest Ireland for a new life in Canada and the United States.

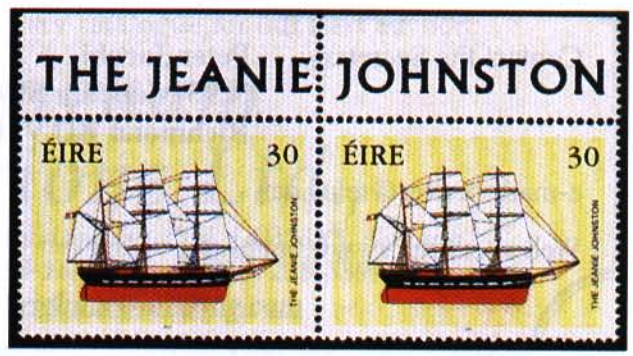
A full-sized replica of the *Jeanie Johnston* was built last year in Ireland as a millennium project. In the summer of 2000 the replica retraced the roots of the original vessel across the Atlantic to ports in Canada and the United States. Upon her return to Ireland the new Jeanie Johnston was berthed at the old port of Tralee as a floating museum.

The Irish stamp was designed by Vincent Killowry. First day of issue was March 9, 2000. The stamps were printed by lithography in panes of 16 by Irish Security Stamp Printing Limited.

Other notables

Three other stamps placed well in the 2000 Canadiana poll. Finishing in fifth spot was a stamp from Russia showing an episode from the 1972 Summit Hockey Series between Soviet and professional Canadian hockey players. Hockey, as an important pastime in both northern nations, has been the subject of several Canadian and Russian stamps over the years.

The stamp was issued as part of a 16 subject millennium sheetlet on the theme





"Russia – 20th Century Sports." Russia issued a number of different millennium sheetlets on various themes commemorating the most important events to Russia over the past century.

In the 1972 event, world hockey supremacy was on the line. For the first time ever, professional Canadian hockey players from the National Hockey League faced off against their Soviet counterparts. After falling behind early in the series, the Canadians recovered to eventually win the series based on a final count of four wins, three losses and one tie. In 1999, that Canadian hockey team of 1972 was chosen in a survey of newspaper editors and broadcasters as Canada's sports team of the century.

The Russian stamp was designed by S. Sukharev. A total of 300,000 sheetlets were printed using the offset process. Issue date was March 15, 2000.

Coming in at sixth place, just one point behind the Russian stamp, was a stamp from the Isle of Man. The stamp bears a photograph of His Royal Highness Prince William taken on a skiing trip in Canada. The Prince, his brother Prince Harry and their father, Prince Charles, skied British Columbia's Whistler Mountain in March 1998. The 56p stamp was issued as part of a five stamp sheetlet issued on June 21, 2000, to honour the Prince's 18th birthday.

The Isle of Man sheetlet was designed at The Agency Limited with text prepared by Stephen Ritch. The House of Questa in England performed the printing using four-colour offset lithography.

The final stamp which garnered a meaningful point total in the poll was a commemorative issued by New Zealand Post for its Ross Dependency. Several nations, including New Zealand, have jurisdiction over sections





of Antarctica. The Ross Dependency features the Ross Ice Shelf and its habitations include the New Zealand Scott Base.

Issued on November 4, 2000, the Ross Dependency stamp pictures a Bombardier Elan Ski-doo. The stamp was one of a six stamp set on the theme "2000 Transport on Ice." Joseph-Armand Bombardier (1907-1964) of Valcourt, Quebec, invented the snowmobile. The Elan model snow-mobile was launched by Bombardier in 1971. The sturdy, powerful and durable machine became known for con-quering the most difficult snow conditions and proved ideal for use in Antarctica. Production of the Elan Ski-doo continued at Bombardier's Quebec plant until 1996.

The Ross Dependency stamp was designed at Sea Sky Design in Paraparaumu, New Zealand. It was printed in panes of 25 by Southern Colour Print, Dunedin, New Zealand.

For more information about the Canadiana Study Unit, write to John G. Peebles, Box 3262, Statio A, London, ON N6A 4K3.

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Collecting Idiosyncrasies: Enjoying a New Philatelic Sideline

by Kimber A. Wald

Have you ever wondered about a building to which one of your covers is addressed? One snowy evening early in 2001,I was quietly enjoying going through my collection of Canadian special deliveries. As I looked through the first issue I came across an 1898 special delivery letter from Ottawa sent to a post office box in Lachine, Quebec. I speculated about what the building looked like, how the rows of boxes might have been organized, and the appearance of the 1898 postal clerk as he placed the letter into box 294. It may have been serviced by Joseph Leroux who was Lachine postmaster from 1895-1926 according to the National Archives of Canada (www.archives.ca).

Next, I came to the 1922, issue and a September 17, 1927 cover addressed to Uncle Bill at the old family home in Cleveland, Ohio from Aunt Suzanne, who was visiting her parents in Woodville, Ontario. I pulled the letter from its envelope. It reads: "This is a perfectly wonderful day. How I wish you were here. It is just as warm as a July day. We are going to Manila after dinner to meet Miss Pratt. I miss you so much and hope to see you soon. Your sweetheart, Suzanne."

Memories of running through that home as a five-year-old and accordingly being yelled at by Grandmother Schwachenwald. Sadly, so did the memory of burying Uncle Bill during 1948 in a Woodville cemetery next to Aunt Suzanne on another beautiful warm September day.

I leafed through the 1927 Confederation and 1930 Arch & Maple Leaf special deliveries to the 1932 Cents issue. There I came across three covers of different rates addressed to Woodrow Matthews, 6148 Hutchison Street, Montreal and two addressed to Miss Nora Brecknock, 3873 Joseph Street, Verdun, Quebec. I wondered why they would be receiving so many special delivery letters in the early 1930s. Two of Mr. Matthews' were from Toronto and one was a local letter. Both of Miss Brecknock's letters were from the Toronto Royal York Hotel, one from 1934 and the other from 1935. It was easy to speculate about what kind of people they were, how their lives played out, and what their residences at that time were like.



November 16, 1898 cover from Ottawa to a post office box at Lachine, Quebec. Lachine was not one of the 14 original participating special delivery communities. Back stamped on November 17, the letter was probably just placed in box 294. Three-cent surface rate (1 oz.) plus the 10-cent special delivery fee.



Then the idea hit me. Perhaps these residences in the Greater Montreal area still exist. Since I was planning to attend ROYALE * 2001 * ROYAL in Verdun, I would check them out!



The former Lachine, Quebec post office is the white, two-story building in the middle.

Upon arriving at ROYALE * 2001 * ROYAL a pleasant gentleman at the reception table informed me where the old Lachine post office building was located. After exploring the exhibits and spending too much money at the bourse, armed with a throwaway camera, I headed out with the list of 13 Greater Montreal cover addresses in my collection. Seeing the properties was almost as exciting as obtaining the covers. The former Lachine post office was an abandoned restaurant. Two miles down the road was the former residence of Ray Carmichael at 5237 LaSalle Blvd., Verdun. It is an interesting, nicely-cared-for, two-story building and in 1937 a postman knocked on the front door to deliver a letter from Toronto with a 1935 Allegory of Progress special delivery stamp on it.

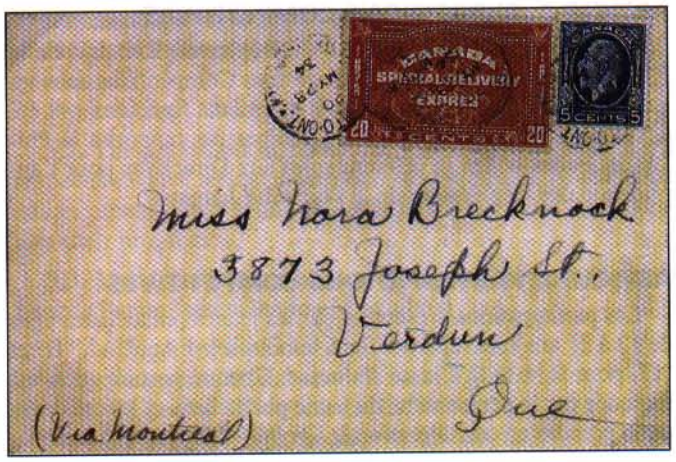
Perhaps the most interesting building was that in which Miss Brecknock had lived. It is a three-story structure with four residences. Hers was at the right side of the second floor. As I waited for the traffic to clear so I could take my photo, an elderly couple slowly climbed the front stairway to the second floor and the apartment next to hers. I was so tempted to climb up there myself and tell them who their neighbour would have been in 1934!



March 30, 1937 Toronto to 5139 LaSalle Blvd., Verdun, Quebec. Back stamped in Montreal March 31. Three-cent (1 oz.) surface rate and 20 cents special delivery fee.



Ray Carmichael's residence in 1936 at 5139 LaSalle Blvd., Verdun, Quebec.



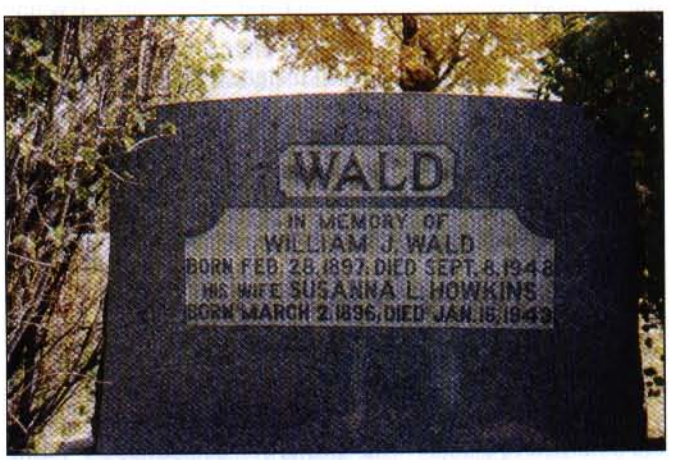
Special delivery covers were to be logged in and back stamped. Although this May 28, 1934 cover from Toronto to Verdun has no log-in number, it was back stamped on May 29, suggesting the service was provided. Five cent surface rate for a two-ounce letter plus the 20-cent special delivery fee.



Nora Brecknock's residence at 3873 Joseph Street, Verdun, Quebec. She lived on the second floor at the right and her mailbox is visible below the street number!



September 17, 1927 cover from Woodville, Ontario to the author's uncle at 10325 Adelaide Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio. Two-cent (1 oz.) surface rate to the United States plus the 20-cents special delivery fee. The cover is neither back stamped nor inscribed "Fee claimed by office of first address," a handstamp used on special delivery letters by United States post offices, suggesting the service was not provided. Canada and the United States began recognizing each other's special delivery stamps in 1923.



What can I say? Although her formal name was Susanna, we called her Suzanne. She worked in a Cleveland hospital and that is how they met. She died of cancer in 1943 and wanted to be buried back home. Bill wanted to be with her.

continued on page 97

Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Youth Exhibits at F.I.P. Exhibitions

Règlements spéciaux pour l'Évaluation des Participations Jeunesse aux Expositions F.I.P.

Compiled by: Michael Madesker, R.D.P., June 2001
Translation: Marcel Nadal

ARTICLE 1: COMPETITIVE EXHIBITIONS

In accordance with Article 1.4 of the General Regulations of F.I.P. for the Evaluation of Competitive Exhibits at F.I.P. Exhibitions (GREV) these Special Regulations have been developed to supplement those principles with regard to Youth Philately. Reference to Guidelines to Youth Philately Regulations is also invited.

ARTICLE 2: COMPETITIVE EXHIBITS

Exhibits entered by young philatelists aged 13 to 21 years, assigned to Age Classes "A", "B" and "C" to form the Youth Class. Each exhibit is marked by the personality of the young philatelist and, therefore, the Age Group of each one is taken into consideration throughout by the Juror.

ARTICLE 3: PRINCIPLES OF EXHIBIT COMPOSITION

3.1. The principles defined in the special regulations of various competitive classes are, in general, also valid for young philatelists' exhibits.

3.2. Each young exhibitor will include a Plan for his/her exhibit and clearly define the scope of the exhibit.

ARTICLE 4: CRITERIA FOR EVALUATING EXHIBITS

In accordance with Article 4 of GREV these criteria are to be used:

Treatment (philatelic/thematic)
Philatelic Knowledge
Philatelic Material
Presentation of the Collection

In accordance with Article 4.3 of the GREV these criteria are modified to comply with special considerations for young exhibitors.

ARTICLE 5: JUDGING OF EXHIBITS

5.1 For the evaluation of youth exhibits concerning Traditional Philately, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilat-

Compilés par Michael Madesker R.D.P., Juin 2001
Traduction: Marcel Nadal

ARTICLE 1: EXPOSITIONS COMPÉTITIVES

Conformément à l'article 1.4 du Règlement Général de la F.I.P. pour l'Evaluation des Participations Compétitives dans les Expositions F.I.P. (GREV), ces Règlements Spéciaux ont été développés pour compléter ces principes par rapport à la Philatélie Jeunesse. On se référera aussi aux Directives pour l'application des Règlements de la Philatélie Jeunesse.

ARTICLE 2: PARTICIPATIONS COMPÉTITIVES

Les participations présentées par les jeunes philatélistes âgés de 13 à 21 ans sont réparties dans les Classes d'Age "A", "B" et "C" pour former la Classe Jeunesse. Chaque participation est marquée par la personnalité du jeune philatéliste, et le juré devra donc prendre en considération le Groupe d'Age de chacun.

ARTICLE 3: PRINCIPES POUR LA COMPOSITION D'UNE PARTICIPATION

3.1 Les principes définis dans les règlements spéciaux des différentes classes de compétition sont, en général, valables pour les présentations des jeunes philatélistes.

3.2 Chaque jeune exposant devra inclure un Plan dans sa participation, et définir clairement l'étendue de sa collection.

ARTICLE 4: CRITÈRES D'ÉVALUATION DES PARTICIPATIONS

Conformément à l'article 4 du GREV les critères suivants sont à prendre en compte :

Traitement (philatélique / thématique)
Connaissances Philatéliques
Matériel Philatélique
Présentation de la Collection

Conformément à l'article 4.3 du GREV, ces critères sont modifiés pour obéir aux considérations particulières aux jeunes exposants.

ARTICLE 5: JUGEMENT DES PARTICIPATIONS

5.1 Pour l'évaluation des participations jeunesse concernant la Philatélie Traditionnelle, l'Histoire Postale, les Entiers

ely, Astrophilately, Revenues and Maximaphily. The following points will be allocated for the criteria mentioned in the various Age Classes (please see note in the preceeding paragraph, Article 4):

CRITERIA	AGE CLASS		
	"A"	"B"	"C"
Treatment	29	33	35
Knowledge	26	32	35
Material	20	20	20
Presentation	25	15	10

For the evaluation of youth exhibits concerning Thematic Philately and appropriate exhibits in Maximaphily, the following points will be allocated for criteria mentioned in the various Age Classes (please see note in the penultimate paragraph, Article 4):

CRITERIA	AGE CLASS		
	"A"	"B"	"C"
Plan	19	23	25
Development	19	23	25
Philatelic Knowledge	17	19	20
Material	20	20	20
Presentation	25	15	10

5.2. The allocation of points for the various criteria in the respective Age Classes corresponds to the degree of philatelic advancement of the young philatelist and takes into consideration their progress.

5.3. Medals, diplomas and certificates of participation are awarded upon the evaluation of exhibits:

45 points: diploma
60 points: bronze medal
65 points: silver/bronze medal
70 points: silver medal
75 points: large silver medal
80 points: vermeil medal
85 points: large vermeil medal

A large vermeil medal is the highest medal awarded to a young philatelist. Special Prizes and Felicitations may additionally be awarded to exhibits of large silver and higher medals in accordance with GREX Articles 8.5, and 8.6

5.4 Youth exhibits will be judged by F.I.P. approved jurors in accordance with the provisions of Section V; The Jury of GREX.

5.5. The Jury will complete for each exhibitor a short critical evaluation sheet prepared by the F.I.P. Commission for Youth Philately. Each exhibitor is entitled to receive his/her evaluation sheet through the National Commissioner.

ARTICLE 6: CONCLUDING PROVISIONS

6.1 In the event of any discrepancies in the text, arising from translation, the English text shall prevail.

6.2 These Special Regulations for the Evaluation of Youth Exhibits at F.I.P. Exhibitions have been approved by the 66th Congress in Madrid, 14th and 15th October, 2000. They apply to all those Exhibitions granted F.I.P. patronage, auspices or support at, or following the 66th F.I.P. Congress.

To be continued next issue.

Postaux, l'Aérophilatélie, l'Astrophilatélie, les Fiscaux et la Maximaphilie, on attribuera les points suivants selon les critères mentionnés dans les différentes Classes d'Age (voir la note dans le précédent paragraphe, article 4).

CRITÈRE	CLASSE D'AGE		
	"A"	"B"	"C"
Traitement	29	33	35
Connaissances	26	32	35
Matériel	20	20	20
Présentation	25	15	10

Pour l'évaluation des participations jeunesse concernant la Philatélie Thématique et des participations adéquates de Maximaphilie, on attribuera les points suivants selon les critères mentionnés dans les différentes Classes d'Age (voir la note du dernier paragraphe de l'article 4).

CRITÈRE	CLASSE D'AGE		
	"A"	"B"	"C"
Plan	19	23	25
Développement	19	23	25
Connaissances Philatéliques	17	19	20
Matériel	20	20	20
Présentation	25	15	10

5.2 L'attribution de points pour chaque critère dans les Classes d'Age respectives correspond au degré d'avancement philatélique du jeune philatéliste, et prend en compte ses progrès.

5.3 Des médailles, diplômes et certificats de participation sont décernés en fonction de l'évaluation de la présentation:

45 points: diplôme
60 points: médaille de bronze
65 points: médaille de bronze-argenté
70 points: médaille d'argent
75 points: médaille de grand argent
80 points: médaille de vermeil
85 points: médaille de grand vermeil

Une médaille de grand vermeil est la plus haute médaille décernée à un jeune philatéliste. Des Prix Spéciaux et des Félicitations peuvent être décernés en supplément à des participations ayant obtenu au moins le grand argent selon les articles 8.5 et 8.6 du GREX.

5.4 Les participations Jeunesse doivent être jugées par des jurés reconnus par la F.I.P. selon les dispositions de la section V : Le jury du GREX.

5.5 Le jury doit remplir pour chaque exposant une feuille d'évaluation avec critiques et conseils, préparée par la Commission F.I.P. pour la Philatélie Jeunesse. Chaque exposant doit être assuré de recevoir sa feuille d'évaluation par le canal de son Commissaire National.

ARTICLE 6: DISPOSITIONS FINALES

6.1: Dans le cas de contradictions dans le texte, provenant de la traduction, seul le texte anglais fait foi.

6.2: Ces Règlements Spéciaux pour l'Evaluation des Présentations Jeunesse dans les Expositions F.I.P. ont été approuvés lors du 66e Congrès à Madrid les 14 et 15 octobre 2000. Ils sont applicables dans toutes les Expositions ayant obtenu le patronage, les auspices ou le soutien de la FIP lors du 66e Congrès ou après.

La suite au numéro suivant

Canadian Queen Elizabeth II Commemoratives and Inflation

By Alf Brooks

This article appeared in The Buffalo, the journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society in 2000.

Let us suppose that back in 1953 you decided that you were going to start a collection of Canadian commemoratives and were going to collect one of each issued (Yes, I realize that none of us is old enough to remember 1953, but this is make-believe). A good time to start a new collection you say, the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. Canada has not issued too many commemoratives up until this year, so it's a good time to start and it should not be too expensive.

You will buy one of each stamp issued. You will ignore paper varieties, tagging (what's that?) varieties, perforation varieties should they occur (not likely), flyspeck and other minor varieties (and such varieties as the Kreighoff bar on door post), and obvious errors that you could not afford to buy (Seaway invert). You will included souvenir sheets (I know some countries issued a number of these in the 1930s, but Canada wouldn't do that, would they?) but only one of each issue, not the ones with differing overprints (see previous parenthetical comments). And if there are over any commemoratives issued with straight edges instead of perforations (that will never happen!) you will collect those different stamps. Or maybe Canada Post will, one day, issue commemoratives in booklets so that stamps will have straight edges (no chance! Only definitives come in booklets.). But if there ever are commemoratives in booklets, you will buy the entire booklet; the Post Office will not sell part of a booklet. And self-adhesive stamps in booklets? OK, you will buy a booklet of those if they ever produce them, but you do like the taste of gum (why don't they use strawberry flavour or rhubarb?). You will even buy a booklet if the subject is the same as stamps with perforations. As for definitives, no, we are talking about the pretty pictures of commemoratives only, all of which will commemorate really important Canadian events, places and people. Anyway, there are too many definitives, too many with high values that the Post Office wants me to pay a dollar for and never use (put 25 four-cent stamps on the parcel). And what fun is there in collecting pictures of the Queen in various colours, plate and perforations?

Fine, your mind is made up, that is what you are going to do, buy one of each commemorative, subject to the conditions (most of them hypothetical and totally ridiculous), that I have listed in the previous paragraph. In 1953 you buy four stamps – three wildlife stamps and one to commemorate the Coronation (isn't that a beauty!). Total cost is 13 cents, you can afford that (and a pack of 20 cigarettes is only 33¢, you can still smoke all you want to. And part of that cost is tax – you are very happy that they don't tax postage stamps). 1954: 33 cents. 1955: 33 cents. 1956: 19 cents. 1957: 60 cents (Wow! big increase.).

And so on. Now, compare these amounts with costs of the last few years, remembering that, since January, 1991, 7% GST is added: 1996: $62.87. 1997: $40.90. 1998: $57.27. 1999: $66.13 (including the three Keepsake sheets that were issued in December).

But, you say, these numbers are deceiving, for we have experienced inflation over this period that has decreased the buying power of our dollar compared to 1953. And that is the problem, for a dollar today does not buy what a dollar bought in 1953. In fact, a 1999 dollar would be worth 15 cents in 1953. And if you compare 1953 to 1999, the cost of living has increased by a factor of 6.6, and the cost of buying the commemoratives by a factor of 77 (in terms of 1953 dollars).

In the accompanying table I have calculated, in the last column, the cost each year, 1953-1999, in terms of 1953 dollars. The average cost is $2.79/year in 1953 dollars. There are other comparisons that could be made, other factors that could be calculated: How many stamps have been issued each year – four in 1953, how many recently? How about overprinted souvenir sheets? The list could go on and on; I leave it to you. My purpose is to give you information to use if you wish to assess the cost of collecting Canadian commemoratives, as you realize that it is more expensive every year to do so.

It is interesting to note that, in 1967, the centennial of Canada's Confederation, Canada Post issued one five-cent stamp to commemorate the anniversary. Compare that to the advent of the new Millennium (does issuing some of the sheets in 2000 mean that Canada Post is hedging its bet, that some there believe, as do I, that we are now in the last year of the old and not the first year of the new Millennium?); and I believe that I read somewhere that Canada Post has indicated that they will return to a more conservative issuing policy in 2001.

Trust them.

CANADIAN COMMEMORATIVES COST – 1953-1999

Year	Canada CPI (1953=100)	Annual % change	Commemorative Cost Actual	1953 dollars
1953	100.0		.13	.13
1954	100.6	0.6	.33	.33
1955	100.6	0.0	.33	.33
1956	102.4	1.8	.19	.19
1957	105.4	2.9	.60	.57
1958	107.9	2.3	.40	.37
1959	109.6	1.9	.30	.27
1960	110.8	1.1	.10	.09
1961	112.0	1.1	.25	.22
1962	113.2	1.1	.25	.22
1963	115.0	1.6	.15	.13
1964	117.4	2.1	.43	.37
1965	119.8	2.0	.63	.53

Year	Canada CPI (1953=100)	Annual % change	Commemorative Cost Actual	1953 dollars
1966	124.6	4.0	.68	.55
1967	128.7	3.4	.48	.37
1968	134.1	4.2	1.46	1.09
1969	140.1	4.5	3.66	2.61
1970	144.9	3.4	3.67	2.53
1971	149.1	2.9	1.36	.91
1972	156.3	4.8	1.33	.85
1973	168.3	7.7	2.13	1.27
1974	186.2	10.7	2.52	1.35
1975	206.2	10.9	5.92	2.87
1976	222.2	7.5	6.68	3.01
1977	239.5	7.8	2.89	1.21
1978	261.1	9.0	7.34	2.81
1979	285.0	9.2	6.62	2.32
1980	313.8	10.1	6.87	2.19
1981	352.7	12.4	5.59	1.59
1982	391.0	10.9	12.25	3.13
1983	413.8	5.8	13.30	3.21
1984	431.7	4.3	14.23	3.30
1985	449.1	4.0	12.90	2.87
1986	467.7	4.1	14.38	3.08
1987	488.0	4.4	14.49	2.97
1988	507.8	4.0	13.52	2.66
1989	532.9	5.0	17.99	3.38
1990	558.7	4.8	26.25	4.70
1991	589.8	5.6	30.14	5.11
1992	598.8	1.5	57.81	9.65
1993	609.6	1.8	55.75	9.15
1994	610.8	0.2	49.12	8.04
1995	624.0	2.2	59.79	5.98
1996	634.1	1.6	62.87	9.92
1997	644.3	1.6	40.90	6.34
1998	650.3	0.9	57.27	8.81
1999	660.1	1.5	66.13	10.02

Notes:

CPI statistics from Statistics Canada.

Actual cost compiled from face value of stamps, plus 7% GST commencing 1991.

1999 CPI estimated.

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UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE

Saudi Arabia
Counterfeit postage stamps

The postal administration of SAUDI ARABIA asks me to inform you that counterfeits of the first set of postage stamps issued by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have been found on the philatelic market.

The postal administration of Saudi Arabia states that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia issued its first postage stamp (in a set of twelve denominations) in 1934, to commemorate the proclamation of Emir Saud as Heir Apparent of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Genuine stamps are found in perforated (11½) and imperforate versions. They were printed at the Government Stamp Printing Works (Makkah) in small quantities. The postal administration of Saudi Arabia also notes that it is very difficult to find these stamps on the market, especially the 1 sovereign value, which had the highest face value and of which only 20,000 copies were printed. These issues are rarely available and are in great demand amongst collectors.

These counterfeits were issued in violation of the provisions of article 63 of the Universal Postal Convention and of the national legislation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

In accordance with article 63 of the Universal Postal Convention and the national legislation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the necessary steps have been taken to find those responsible for producing these counterfeits.

A table listing the respective characteristics of genuine and counterfeit examples of these stamps is annexed.

The postal administration of Saudi Arabia would also be grateful if all UPU member postal administrations would inform their philatelic partners of the existence and distribution of these counterfeits and exercise increased vigilance in their own countries.

Yours faithfully,
K. J S McKEOWN
Director of Communication and Postal Markets

GENUINE	COUNTERFEIT
Number of denominations: 12 stamps of each type (perforated and imperforate) for each denomination	Number of denominations: In total, 12 stamps of each type (perforated and imperforate)
Original colours as listed in stamp catalogues: Stanley Gibbons (Great Britain) and Scott (United States of America)	Colours do not match those listed in stamp catalogues (ie colours differ from the original stamps): A ½g yellow-green (as listed in catalogue) but 3g in same yellow-green colour instead of blue-green

Arabie saoudite
Contrefaçons de timbres-poste

L'administration postale de l'ARABIE SAOUDITE me prie de vous informer que des contrefaçons du premier timbre-poste émis par le Royaume d'Arabie saoudite ont été trouvées sur le marché philatélique.

L'administration postale de l'Arabie saoudite précise que le Royaume d'Arabie saoudite avait émis son premier timbre-poste (par lot de 12 valeurs nominales différentes) en janvier 1934 pour commémorer la proclamation de l'Emir Saoud en tant qu'éventuel héritier du Royaume d'Arabie saoudite. Les timbres-poste authentiques se présentent sous forme dentelée (11½) et non dentelée. Ils ont été imprimés dans les locaux du Gouvernement destinés à l'impression des timbres (à Makkah) en faible quantité. Par ailleurs, l'administration postale de l'Arabie saoudite signale qu'il est très difficile actuellement de trouver ces timbres-poste sur le marché, en particulier le timbre-poste de la valeur d'un souverain, dont la valeur nominale est la plus élevée et dont il n'a été émis que 20 000 exemplaires. Ces émissions sont rarement disponibles et sont très demandées par les collectionneurs.

Lesdites contrefaçons ont été émises en violation des dispositions de l'article 63 de la Convention postale universelle et de la législation nationale du Royaume d'Arabie saoudite.

En vertu des dispositions de l'article 63 de la Convention postale universelle et de la législation nationale du Royaume d'Arabie saoudite, les mesures nécessaires ont été prises pour trouver les auteurs du délit de fabrication des contrefaçons concernées.

L'étude comparative entre les timbres-poste authentiques décrits ci-dessus et les contrefaçons est jointe en annexe.

Aussi l'administration postale de l'Arabie saoudite saurait gré à toutes les administrations postales membres de l'UPU d'informer leurs partenaires philatéliques de l'existence et de la distribution desdites contrefaçons et d'accroître leur propre vigi-lance dans leur pays à cet égard.

Veuillez agréer, Madame, Monsieur, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Le Directeur des communications
et des marchés,
K.J.S. McKEOWN

AUTHENTIQUE	CONTREFAÇON
Nombre de valeurs nominales: 12 timbres de chaque sorte (dentelés et non dentelés) pour chaque dénomination	Nombre de valeurs nominales: Au total, 12 timbres de chaque sorte (dentelés et non dentelés)
Couleurs d'origine telles que mention-nées dans les catalogues de prix Stanley Gibbons (Grande-Bretagne) et Scott (Etats-Unis d'Amérique)	Les couleurs ne sont pas identiques à celles mentionnées dans les catalogues de prix (les couleurs sont différentes de celles des timbres-poste originaux):

B 1½g light blue (as listed in catalogue) but 3½g in same light blue colour instead of blue

C 5g orange-yellow (as listed in catalogue) but 10g in same orange-yellow colour instead of orange

D 30g deep violet (as listed in catalogue) but 20g in same deep violet colour instead of bright violet

Size of stamp: 18.65 mm high x 34.22 mm wide

Perforations: 11½

Type of printing: typography

Unclean perforations; some blind perforation

Thick, solid paper (no watermark)

Very fine, attractive printing

Number of stamps in sheet: 25 (5 x 5)

Size of stamp: 17.80 mm high x 33.50 mm wide

Perforations: about 10

Type of printing: offset

Clean, perfect perforations

Thin, modern paper (no watermark)

Unclear printing, particularly ink spread

Number of stamps in sheet: 30 (5 x 6) (horizontal 5 x vertical 6)

A ½g jaune-vert (comme mentionné dans le catalogue), mais 3g de la même couleur jaune-vert, au lieu de bleu-vert;

B 1½g bleu clair (comme mentionné dans le catalogue), mais 3½g de la même couleur bleu clair au lieu de bleu;

C 5g jaune orangé (comme mentionné dans le catalogue), mais 10g de la même couleur jaune orangé au lieu d'orange;

D 30g violet foncé (comme mentionné dans le catalogue), mais 20g de la même couleur violet foncé au lieu de violet vif

Dimension du timbre: 18,65 x 34,22 mm

Dentelures: 11½

Type d'impression: typographie

Dentelures pas nettoyées et parfois manque de perforations

Papier épais et solide (non filigrané)

Caractère d'impression très fin et attrayant

Nombre de timbres par feuillet: 25 (5 x 5)

Dimension du timbre: 17,80 x 33,50 mm

Dentelures: environ 10

Type d'impression: offset

Dentelures nettoyées et perforations parfaites

Papier fin et moderne (non filigrané)

Caractère pas très clair, notamment débordement de l'encre

Nombre de timbres par feuillet: 30 (5 x 6) (5 dans le sens de la longueur et 6 dans le sens de la hauteur)

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Free Canadiana Offer

On March 1, 2002, the Canadiana Study Unit reaches a milestone with the 15th anniversary edition of its quarterly journal *The Canadian Connection*. The club was founded in 1987 for collectors of worldwide stamps and other philatelic materials that have tie-ins to Canada.

To help mark the anniversary, readers of *Le philatéliste canadien / The Canadian Philatelist* are invited to contact the unit for a free copy of the club's 30-page journal. Readers are requested to send a large 9"x12" envelope franked with 96 cents postage to Canadian addresses or $1.40 Canadian postage to American addresses (U.S. readers may wish to send one U.S. dollar to cover postage). In addition to the free publication, collectors will receive a complimentary cinderella souvenir sheet which has a Canadiana theme, issued by the Vatican. Write to: The Canadiana Study Unit, Box 3262, Station A, London, Ontario N6A 4K3.

GRANDPEX

The Grand River Valley Philatelic Association (GRVPA) and the Canadian Stamp Dealers Association (CSDA) are jointly hosting Grandpex 2002 to be held at the University Centre, University of Guelph, on June 1 and 2, 2002.

In addition to the 30-plus dealer bourse, the event will feature a Youth Booth, exhibits, and the sales circuit books of member clubs.

The GRVPA is the umbrella organization of thirteen stamps clubs located in and adjacent to the Grand River Valley watershed.

Stuart Keeley and Howard Mason, GRVPA president, are co-chairing the event.

A highlight of the show, expected to draw visitors from across much of Ontario, is a stamp launch. André Ouellet, President and Chief Executive Officer of Canada Post, has confirmed that the Post Office has committed itself to the launch, probably for the Tourist Attractions stamp series although final arrangements are still being worked out. A Canada Post representative has been assigned to work on the project to ensure its success.

Admission to the two-day event is free as is parking on the University campus. For further information on exhibits contact Mr. James Oliver, 15 Penrose Ave., Kitchener, ON N2A 1E9. Grandpex has also posted a Website at www.grandpex.com where further information is available.

Dear fellow collectors,

The Dutch Foundation of Youth Philately (JFN) will be celebrating its 50th anniversary in the year 2004.

The Foundation of Youth Philately wants to celebrate this with a huge exhibition where Fairy Tales are the main theme.

They even want to get a spot in the Guinness Book of Records with the most Fairy Tale collections.

That is why every collector, old and young, is invited to put together a collection on this topic and apply to participate in the exhibition.

The Fairy Tale collection may include, for example, all philatelic aspects of a fairy tale or several fairy tales combined in one collection.

For further information, please contact: Arno Oomis, Herstalsestraat 5, 5041 JG Tilburg, The Netherlands

The Foundation of Youth Philately is hoping for a huge number of applications so the celebration will be magnificent and that we will secure a spot in the Guinness Book of Records. If you would like to visit the exhibition, please contact Arno Oomis.

The Board of the Foundation of Youth Philately wishes you a great time working on the fairy tale collection and looks forward to receiving your application.

With lots of stamp greetings,
Arno Oomis
Foundation of Youth Philately

Club de Monte-Carlo to organize Monacophil 2002

We are pleased to inform you that the Principality will host a new great International Philatelic Exhibition, "Monacophil 2002," at Terrasses de Fontvieille, from November 29th to December 1st 2002, and will feature:

• The fourth edition of the exhibition, in the Stamp and Coin Museum, of the "100 stamps and philatelic documents among the rarest in the world."

• A third commercial exhibition with 75 stands for Postal Administrations and international dealers in the adjoining "Salle Polyvalente du Canton."

• The display of 500 frames of prestigious collections of traditional philately, in the nearby Hall of the classic cars collection of H.S.H. the Prince of Monaco.

This new event – following the great success enjoyed by the November 1997, February 1999 and December 2000 exhibitions – will be organized by the "Club de Monte-Carlo" with the collaboration of the Stamp-Issuing Office of Monaco and some leading Philatelic Associations: the "Académie Européenne de Philatélie," ASCAT, the "Grand Prix club," the "Unione Filatelica Lombarda..."

Several receptions, conferences, and a fabulous "gala evening" which will be honoured by the presence of H.S.H. the Prince of Monaco have already been programmed and will contribute once more to the success of this new International Exhibition, which will no doubt be one of the major philatelic events of the year 2002.

In the centre of the two philatelic exhibition halls, between the world rarities and the display of prestigious philatelic collections, the commercial booths and the philatelic passport will be additional attractions for a large crowd as did the previous exhibits which had attracted more than 15,000 visitors.

A special emphasis will be given to advertising in order to attract a crowd of visitors to Monaco during this event which will no doubt be a source of great satisfaction to all, collectors and dealers alike.

Club de Monte-Carlo de l'Elite de la Philatélie

Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer que la Principauté accueillera, du 29 novembre au 1 er décembre 2002, une Exposition Philatélique International, « Monacophil 2002 » qui se déroulera sur les Terrasses de Fontvieille, avec:

• la 4e édition de l'Exposition des « 100 timbres et documents philatéliques parmi les plus rares du monde » au Musée des Timbres et des Monnaies,

• une 3e manifestation commerciale re-

groupant près de 75 stands d'Administrations postales et du négoce international, à la Salle Polyvalente du Canton, voisine,

• la présentation de 500 cadres contenant des Collections de Philatélie Traditionnelle de grand prestige, dans les locaux de la Collection de voitures anciennes de S.A.S. le Prince de Monaco, attenante.

Ce nouvel Evénement – après le grand succès obtenu par les Expositions de novembre 1997, de février 1999 et de décembre 2000 – sera organisé par le « Club de Monte-Carlo », en collaboration avec l'Office des Emissions de Timbres-poste et avec de nombreuses Associations sectorielles: Académie Européenne de Philatélie, ASCAT, Grand Prix Club, Unione Filatelica Lombarda...

D'autres évènements majeurs sont en cours de négociation et feront, à nouveau, le succès de cette prochaine exposition qui sera, sans nul doute, un des événements philatéliques majeurs de l'année 2002.

Au centre de l'espace philatélique, entre les Raretés mondiales et les collections philatéliques exposées, qui ne manqueront pas de susciter une fois encore l'intérêt du secteur, la manifestation commerciale et le passeport philatélique qui sera disponible constitueront un attrait pour un très large public, à l'image des précédentes éditions qui ont attiré plus de 15.000 visiteurs.

L'engouement pour participer à une nouvelle Exposition en Principauté, et même à y contribuer pour les associations professionnelles et les négociants qui ont déjà confirmé leur soutien, atteste le succès des récentes éditions qui ont mêlé avec bonheur diverses facettes de la philatélie et qui offrent aux participants un cadre et des réceptions toujours particulièrement appréciés.

Un effort publicitaire très important sera effectué pour amener de nombreux collectionneurs à Monaco pendant cette manifestation qui donnera, nous en sommes certains, une grande satisfaction à tous, collectionneurs ou professionnels.

Dans l'espoir de pouvoir vous accueillir prochainment à Monaco, veuillez agréer, cher Monsieur, nos sentiments les meilleurs.

continued from page 89

Philately offers many interesting challenges. Other collectors have told me they speculate about the addresses where their covers were mailed. Here is an interesting way to expand the enjoyment of your covers. Seek out the buildings and photograph them. I have my covers and stamps mounted on one side of normal 8.5" by 11" pages. Now, on the reverse sides of these pages across from the covers, I am mounting photos of the buildings to which they were addressed.

There are 19 Toronto covers in my Special Delivery collection. I cannot wait to find an excuse to travel there soon! You already know that one will be taken of the Royal York Hotel for mounting below the photo of 3873 Joseph Street. The big Toronto challenge will be to find the building where A. H. U. Colquhoun, Deputy Minister of Education, worked in October 1908.

The only possible problem with this philatelic sideline might be that the current residents may object to a stranger taking a picture of their homes. What if one has a gun?

Edmonton Stamp Club extends a warm invitation to join us for

EDMONTON STAMP CLUB CHAPTER 6 Royal Philatelic Society of CANADA

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By e-mail, contact Alan Meech for general information ameech@telusplanet.net; John Powell for exhibit information mpowel3@attglobal.net; and Keith Spencer for dealers' information krs2@ualberta.ca .

"Come for the stamps; stay for the party."

by "Napoleon"

Twentieth Century, But Limited

In 1900, France issued the Liberty, Equality, Fraternity stamp series and started using large numbers of new cancels. Some literature on French cancellations stops naming (Type 16, Type of 1885, etc.) cancels at this point. This article reviews a few of the more interesting ones from the early 20th century.

By this time, France had settled on what would be its long-term use of the term affranchissements. Earlier this term appeared in circular date stamps when paying a fee for some special service. Starting in 1922, precancels have AFFRANCHts in a line between two semi-circles. Figure 1 shows two examples, one on the Liberty, Equality, Fraternity issue and the other on the later rectangular Liberty and Peace issue. The Liberty and Peace stamp existed in both ordinary and precancel form; the used precancel is worth about forty times the ordinary stamp.



Figure 1: Precancels

Figure 2 shows the 20th century large wavy-edged, ondule, railpost cancel. The next, and last, article in this series will have more information on ondules and other railpost cancellations. Figure 3 is an octagonal cancel for overseas mail, in this case going from le Havre to New York. The mail was serviced by postal brigade E, as shown at the bottom of the octagon.



Figure 2: Railpost cancel



Figure 3: Overseas mail sent by ship

For stamps canceled with triangles, here's much of the story. Triangles indicate postage due use. Figure 4 gives examples of such use. In the upper left is a basic postage due cancel. The upper right has an R in the triangle, for payment of a document fee. The lower two stamps, one with an A and the other with a B, are postage due precancellations.



Figure 4: Triangles (postage due)

During the first world war, most of Belgium was occupied by German troops. The Belgian army continued to fight, but mostly in France. Mail from the Belgian government and Belgian forces in France was handled by the French postal service, but with special cancellations. The government mail had a circular date stamp with "LE HAVRE (SPECIAL)" at the top and "SEINE INFRE" (Department of the Lower Seine) at the bottom. An example appears in Figure 5. In the same figure is an example of an army mail cancel; note the number 8 in this cancel. The number designates the origin of the mail. Infantry divisions 1-6 used their own division number. Cavalry divisions 1 and 2 used 7 and 8 respectively. The central headquarters cancel had no side numeral. The cancellation in Figure 5 was from the second cavalry division on the date of the armistice, 11-XI-18.



Figure 5: First World War Belgian mail processed by the French postal service

Detective Case

The diamond-of-dots, losange, cancel had gone out of normal service long before the Liberty, Equality, Fraternity issue was released. Nonetheless, the stamp in Figure 6 was canceled with an anchor in a losange. Why was the anchor cancel used?

New Year's Day cards were hugely popular in France at this time. This created a massive mail surge at New Year's, and all available cancels were used, no matter how old! It is a very nice strike of the cancel, so while the postal clerks may have been rushed, they took the time to do a nice job.



Figure 6: Detective Case

Palmares Report / Résultats d'expositions

by / par Richard Thompson

This column reports the results of philatelic and literature awards in national exhibitions in Canada and the awards won by Canadian owned exhibits and exhibits of Canadian material in international exhibitions. Results may be sent to: 309-540 Buckland Avenue, Kelowna, BC, V1Y 5Z4.

Cette chronique liste les résultats obtenus dans les expositions philatéliques et de littérature nationales ainsi que les résultats obtenus par les Canadiens ou les collections de matériel canadien dans les expositions internationales. Les résultats devraient être envoyés au 309-540 avenue Buckland, Kelowna, BC, V1Y 5Z4.

VANPEX2001, OCTOBER 27-28, 2001.

Jury: Lcol. (retd) William J. Bailey, FRPSC, Chair, Edmund Harris, FRPSC, Chris McGregor, John Powell, FRPSC, William G. Robinson, FRPSC and Robert McGuinness, apprentice.

Gold / Or

Jack Wallace – Stamps and Covers To, From, Within & Between the Two Colonies – Grand Award
J. Richard Fleet – 1865 – Second Bill Stamp Issue – Reserve Grand Award
Jim Brown – Air-Mail Stamps Created by Airplane Overprints
Larry Davidson – United Nations First Definitive Issue, 1951
Tom Watkins – The Developement of Canada's Semi-Official Airmail

Vermeil

Barry Brown – Revenues for War – World War I & II
Ed Kroft – Rishon Lezion
John Keenlyside – Postal Markings of Victoria, BC
Gary Sager – Postage Stamps of New Zeland – King George V Issue
Anthony Sales – The Christmas Saga
Bill Topping – Canadian Pacific Ship Marks

Silver / Argent

David Allen – Usage of the Free French Issue 1942-1949
Ken Barlow – British Empire Exhibition 1924-25 Slogan Postmarks
Alex Hadden – Canadian Scout and Guide Cancellations
Günter Jahn – European Water Birds
H. Peter Jacobi – Rossland – The Golden City
Jon Johnson – Canadian Pacific Railway – Perfins
Roger M. Packer – The Puppet Empire of Manchoukou
Peter Snowden – King George VI Aerophilately of Ceylon
Robert Zacharias – A Sampling of Germany's Private Posts

Silver-Bronze / Bronze Argenté

Ray Dixon – Channel Islands Instructional Markings
Ursac Mircea – Greece and Olympic Games

One Frame
Vermeil

Jack I Mayer – UN Paris General Assemblies, 1948 and 1951
Michael Peach – British Postal Stationery of the Victorian Era – Later Usage – Cut out
Raymond W. Ireson – In Search of El Dorado

Silver-Bronze / Bronze argenté

Arlene Sullivan – Automatic Christmas – Stick N Tic & Greetmore Stamps 1983-1996

Juniors
Vermeil

Kelly Liusz – Christmas in Canada

Silver / Argent

Randi Gombos – Angels
James Barron – Flying Through the 20th Century

Silver-Bronze / Bronze Argenté

Orin Esau – Travel by Rail, Water and Air

HAFNIA 01, OCTOBER 16 – 21, 2001

Large Gold and Grand Prix International Candidate
Grand Or et candidat au Grand Prix International

Ron R. Brigham – The Dominion of Canada: The Large Queens 1868-1897

Gold / Or

Missak Leon Balian – Egypt 1871-1881
Kenneth Magee – Ireland: 1840-1901

Large Vermeil / Grand Vermeil

Herbert L. McNaught – B.N.A. Canada The Half Cent Small Queen Issue of 1882-1897
Henrik Mouritsen – The Danish bi-coloured stamps of 1875-1906

Vermeil

Guinea – Gold Coast – Queen Victoria stamps and postal history

Large Silver / Grand Argent

Charles J. G. Verge – Roots, necks and crowns

Silver / Argent

Fred Fawn – The Lion
David Piercey – Fisheries of the North Atlantic

Literature Class
Large Vermeil / Grand Vermeil

Joseph Monteiro – *Printing and perforating errors of postage stamps in Canada (1953-1997)*

Vermeil

Missak Leon Balain – *Stamps of Egypt*

Large Silver / Grand Argent

John M. Powell & Joe Ross – *The Revenue stamps of Iraq* (Second Edition)
The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada – *The Canadian Philatelist*

Silver / Argent

Joseph Monteiro – *Bibliography on Canadian postage stamps, Queen Elizabeth II, 1953-1999*

Certificate of Participation / Hors concours

Robert C. Smith – PHSC 1999 Journal and Index 81-100



President's Page / La page du président

by / par Charles J.G. Verge

A letter I recently received bore a Belgian stamp issued to support the WADP

Une lettre que j'ai récemment reçue affranchie par un timbre belge commémorant le WADP.



This issue of *The CP* is in your hands several weeks before The RPSC's 74th annual Convention which is to be held at the Convention Centre of the West Edmonton Mall, March 22-24. Our Annual General Meeting is scheduled for 10:00 a.m. on Saturday, March 23. I hope to see many of you there, particularly those of you who live in the West. Our last "Western" convention was in Winnipeg in 2000 and our prior Western visit was when we met in Calgary in 1997. Come and enjoy the warm hospitality of Edmonton. Canada Post's Stamp Advisory Committee sure will. They will meet there on Thursday, March 21 to plan the 2003 and future year stamp programmes and participate in the launch of the Alex Colville stamp in the Canadian Masterpiece series on Friday, March 22.

Many countries have issued, legally and illegally, stamps with subjects that have proven to be quite popular with children and beginning collectors. Many of these stamps are produced by agents for third-world or nonexistent postal administrations and the stamps never see the country they are purporting to originate from. The images used on some stamps are not authorized by the copyright owner. They may be beautiful and attractive and if you like them by all means collect them. If you buy them for investment, I would seriously suggest you stop and think twice before buying.

To help reduce the number of illegal stamps, the World Association for the Development of Philately (WADP) has introduced, beginning January 1, 2002, a universal stamp numbering system (WNS). The WNS will be applied to all stamps sent in by member states to the Universal Postal Union (UPU). Each country will have to pay 50 Swiss Francs per stamp ($48.29 CAD) to cover the expense of administering the system. The object of this exercise, as spelled out by the WADP, "is to increase the awareness among all the philatelic partners and their customers that they can count on the authenticity of the officially issued postage stamps of the postal administrations of the member countries of the UPU" and the WNS "will also be used as a control mechanism against stamps that will have been issued illegally".

The WADP includes as its partners the Universal Postal Union, the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie, the International Philatelic Press Association and the International Federation of Stamp Dealers. Canada Post will participate in this WADP initiative but the United States would not when I was writing this message. I think it's a good idea since it should clearly identify legitimate issues of a country while targeting the issues being produced by unscrupulous agents or purported postal administrations. However, cataloguing stamps is a complicated affair. Scott's, this continent's most used catalogue, is still refining and improving its numbering system even after more than 125 years of existence. Will the WADP and the UPU get it right? Probably not. If they insist that legitimacy for a stamp comes only when the stamp is a WNS, could they say that all US stamps are not legitimate if the US does not participate in this project. The future will tell if the system will work.

Cette copie du *PC* est entre vos mains plusieurs semaines avant la tenue de notre 74e Convention annuelle qui aura lieu au Centre des conventions du West Edmonton Mall les 22, 23 et 24 mars. Notre assemblée générale annuelle est prévue pour 10 heures le samedi 23 mars. J'espère rencontrer plusieurs d'entre vous à cette occasion particulièrement si vous demeurez dans l'Ouest canadien. Notre dernière convention dans "l'Ouest" a eu lieu à Winnipeg en 2000 et au préalable nous avions visité Calgary en 1997. L'hospitalité chaleureuse d'Edmonton vous attend. Le Comité consultatif sur les timbres-poste sera de la partie. Le Comité se rencontrera le jeudi 21 mars pour travailler sur le programme de timbres pour l'année 2003 et celles qui suivent. Les membres du Comité seront aussi présents, vendredi le 22 mars, lors du lancement du timbre d'Alex Colville dans la série des Chefs-d'oeuvre canadiens

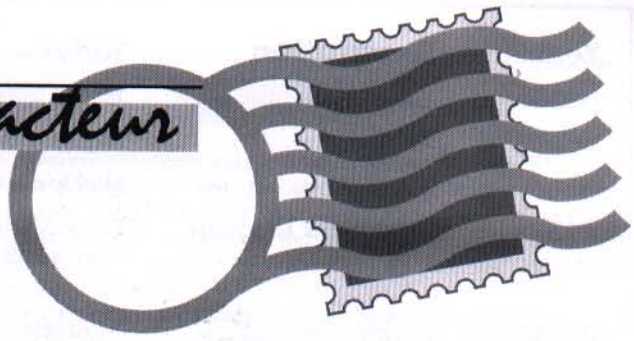
Plusieurs pays ont émis, légalement et illégalement, des timbres avec des sujets qui font la joie des jeunes et des collectionneurs débutants. Plusieurs de ces timbres sont produits par des agents pour des pays du tiers-monde ou pour des agences postales non-existantes et souvent ces timbres-poste ne se rendent même pas au pays d'origine pour être mis en vente. De plus, certaines des images utilisées sur les timbres-poste non pas été autorisées par le détenteur des droits d'auteur. Ils sont généralement beaux et si vous les appréciez collectionnez-les. Si vous les achetez pour des raisons d'investissement, je vous suggère fortement de les oublier ou d'y penser deux fois avant de les acheter.

Pour aider à réduire le nombre de timbres illégaux l'Association mondiale pour le développement de la philatélie (mieux connu sous son acronyme anglais WADP) a introduit, commençant le 1er janvier 2002, un système de numérotation universelle des timbres-poste (WNS). Le numéro WNS sera homologué contre chacun des timbres-poste envoyé à l'Union Postale Universelle (UPU) par ses pays membres. Chaque pays devra débourser 50 francs suisses par timbre (48,29$ CAD) pour couvrir les frais d'administration du programme. L'objet de cet exercice, tel qu'expliqué par le WADP, "est de sensibiliser les partenaires philatéliques et leurs clients sur ce programme d'authenticité des timbres-poste officiellement émis par les administrations postales des pays membres de l'UPU" et le numéro WNS "sera aussi utilisé comme mécanisme de contrôle contre les timbres émis illégalement".

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Letters / Lettres

Dear Editor / Cher rédacteur



Dear Editor:

I regret that Mr. Paul den Ouden takes umbrage at my statement, "like *most* true philatelists he tried his hand at exhibiting" in my description of Dr. Robert Chaplin as a Fellow of the Royal in the Nov./Dec. issue of *TCP*. However, he might take note that my word 'most' certainly allowed for ways to deserve the name other than by exhibiting.

I had no intention of suggesting that Mr. den Ouden or others actively contributing to the hobby are not philatelists. If he wants to call himself a philatelist or have others call him a philatelist on the basis of his contributions to the hobby, he won't get an argument from me: more power to him. If he wants to offer his own definition of the word 'philately' to include forms of contribution to the hobby other than exhibiting, that's fine too.

What I was saying is that in *my* experience certain individuals like Dr. Chaplin have stood out from their peers for the sheer impact of their exhibiting successes and skills; thus, the word "true" to mean a philatelist in the most formal, traditional sense of the word. It is no coincidence that, in fact, the majority of the Fellows of our Society have been prominent exhibitors.

There is nothing "elitist", in the negative sense of that word, about giving priority to exhibiting in philately, any more than it is "elitist" to show Wayne Gretzky videos to youthful hockey players or Tom Thomson's paintings to aspiring artists as outstanding accomplishments in those fields. In fact, the new and the young in any given pursuit need to see the achievements of the experts and the innovators.

Mr. den Ouden has raised an interesting point about the evolution of philately, in that his development of internet websites can be seen as virtual exhibiting. No doubt his articles in a philatelic journal also constitute a kind of private, printed exhibit. However, public exhibiting has traditionally been seen worldwide as the most meaningful and effective method of sharing knowledge and research, in our hobby and in other collectibles fields as well. That's how the hobby has drawn new and young people to it, and nurtured its own development.

Our difference of perspective may lie in the difficulty posed by the word 'philately' itself. The original dictionary meaning of "love of postage fees exemption" has been understandably ignored and loosely applied for its relatively brief history of about 150 years. It has as many personal definitions as the Royal has members, I1m sure. Our understanding of the term is evolving even as the hobby itself goes through significant changes, by which we all are now being affected.

I1ve spent 45 years active in the hobby, and had some local exhibiting success and judging experience, but I'm not at all convinced that I deserve to be called a 'true philatelist'. Nevertheless, there is certainly no shame in the term "stamp collector". After all, that's the title of the promotional poster painting sold by the American Philatelic Society to its members!

It is no wonder we all have slightly different understandings of what 'philately' looks like in practice today. However, if our correspondence contributes to an ongoing dialogue on what are the most enriching and commendable aspects of our hobby, it will have been worthwhile.

As Shakespeare said through Juliet, "What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

George Pepall
Kitchener, ON

Dear Editor,

As a recently joined member of the RPSC, I find your magazine well-produced, enjoyable, and informative.

I do, however, have a problem which may or may not be common, and that is, how to exhibit. Like many collectors, I have gone from being a generalist to specialization, and the next step is probably to exhibit. There appears, unfortunately, to be very little information on how to exhibit which is readily available; there does not seem to be a class for the "elderly novice" as distinct from the juvenile or youth exhibitor; and living where I do, stamp exhibitions are few and far between and not easily attended.

Are there many potential exhibitors like me who are deterred by the perceived difficulties and lack of information on how to exhibit? Is, in fact, such information available, or could it be made available as an article (or articles) in *The Canadian Philatelist* if you think there is sufficient interest?

Yours sincerely,
Dr. A. Holland
Port Alberni, BC

Dear Sirs,
RE: Canadian Definitives

A few years ago I wrote to you complaining about the ever-increasing number of new issues for commemorative stamps, many of which had limited relevance to most members of the public. Eventually, you sent the letter to *Canadian Stamp News* for publication. On the subject of commemoratives I "protested" by simply not purchasing them, and yet Canada Post still engages in the practice of excessive issues.

I now restrict my collecting to definitives. Unhappily, they also seem to be subject to needless changes. In terms of subject matter, design, and relevance, they have become exceedingly unattractive to continue to collect. What is it with Canada Post that they do not seize the opportunity to issue stamps worthy of the country? Who sits on the selection committee that

Year	Description	Relevance	Design
1952/3	Karsh Issue	Highly relevant	Poor photo of the Queen
1954/62	Wilding Issue	Highly relevant	Excellent design
1962/6	Cameo Issue	Highly relevant	Imaginative concept
1972/8	Caricature & Landscape	Prime Ministers, Queen, and landscape were worthy of issue	Caricatures' images were an interesting approach. Landscape was poor.
1977/87	Environment	Most relevant	The "A" maple leaf was vague, otherwise designs were good
1982/9	Artifacts & Parliament	Parliament was relevant but the artifacts less so	Parliament was good, artifacts unattractive.
1987/96	Wildlife, Queen, & Architecture	Were relevant	The Queen and Architecture were of a good design, but the wildlife was of a poor design and image.
1989/96	Queen, Fruit & Flag	All were relevant	All were of a good design
To date	Queen, Crafts & Flag	The Queen and Flag are appropriate, but the Crafts could be from anywhere in the world	The Queen and Flag are of an acceptable design. The Flag in a "concept" form is not everyone's idea of being acceptable for the country. The Crafts are boring!
Apparently proposed for the future	Canadian Governors General	Very appropriate	One hopes, they will be of a good design and image

determines such issues? They seem to have little concept of "relevance and design." How are such people selected for this purpose? There are so many worthy subjects / topics that could be selected to represent our country. Since the start of the reign of Queen Elizabeth II the following definitives have been issued to which I add my comments as to relevance and design: (See chart shown above.)

The Crafts are both boring and hard to ascertain what they are supposed to represent. So the proposed definitive Canadian Governors General Issue will be most welcome to replace the Crafts. The proposed commemorative for the Queen's 50th Accession to the Throne is most relevant, but we still need a regular definitive of the Queen. The present image is most attractive to behold. It would be inappropriate to discontinue the practice of a definitive for the Head of State after a long history of 151 years. At present, the Queen and the Flag are the only two definitives worthy of issue. A proposed Flag stamp where it is seemingly off to the left with a building too much in evidence would diminish the somewhat acceptable Flag stamp that has been in issue in recent years. One hopes that the Queen issue will remain in addition to the commemorative proposed to be issued this year.

The Issues Committee at Canada Post needs help if they are really concerned about the image that we portray to the world. I am appealing to The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada and others to try and get some sort of improvement in our future issues.

Yours very truly,
John Davies
Calgary, AB

RPSC
PHILATELIC RESEARCH FOUNDATION



SRPC
FONDATION DE RECHERCHE PHILATÉLIQUE

An Introduction to Youth Philately

A 55 page monograph in colour teaches the fundamentals of philately for young collectors.

Originally written for FIP's Commission for Youth Philately by the Federation of Swiss Philatelic Societies in German/French. Now English and French editions have been prepared by Michael Madesker and produced by the RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation.

Excellent for teaching seminars at youth stamp clubs and as a reference manual for young collectors. Regular price is $15 to cover publication and mailing costs. A special price of $8 applies for young collectors (21 and under), or teachers and others running youth stamp clubs.

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Enclose cash or cheque payable to RPSC Philatelic Research Foundation and specify English or French edition.

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 info@rpsc.org. 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 info@rpsc.org. Aucune information ne sera acceptée par téléphone. **CECI EST UN SERVICE GRATUIT DE LA SRPC.**

LOCAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS LOCAUX

The following is a list of dates for upcoming Stamp Shows in Southwestern and Central Ontario. More information will follow in upcoming issues.

Voici la liste des dates des prochaines expositions philatéliques dans le sud-ouest de l'Ontario. De plus amples détails figureront dans de prochains numéros.

March 23, 2002: North Toronto Stamp Show, North Bay, and Sudbury
April 6, 2002: London Philatelic Stamp Show, London, ON
Apri 13, 2002: Kitchener-Waterloo Stamp Show
April 20, 2002: Peterborough, ON
April 27, 2002: Hamilton Stamp Show, Hamilton, ON
May 4, 2002: Hanover and Sarnia Stamp Shows
May 5, 2002: Stratford Stamp Show, Stratford, ON
May 11, 2002: Windsor and Scarborough Stamp Shows
May 25, 2002: Owen Sound Stamp Show
June 9, 2002: North York Stamp Show
June 18, 2002: West Toronto Stamp Show
Aug. 10, 2002: Fenelon Falls, ON
Aug. 17, 2002: Collingwood Stamp and Coin Show
Sept. 21, 2002: Cobourg, ON
Sept. 28, 2002: Milton, ON
Sept. 29, 2002: GRVPA Stamp Fair, Cambridge
Oct. 5, 2002: GRVPA Stamp Fair (2002+)
Oct. 12, 2002: Guelph; Kincardine; Bracebridge
Oct. 19, 2002: Brantford; Kingston; Barrie
Oct. 26, 2002: London Middlesex
Nov. 2, 2002: Chatham; Hamilton; North Toronto; Trenton
Nov. 3, 2002: Strathroy
Nov. 9, 2002: Cambridge

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

March 1, 2002: MILTON STAMP FAIR, will be held at the Milton Seniors Activity Centre, 500 Childs Dr. in Milton, ON. E-mail alman@globalserve.net or phone (905) 878-1533 or (905) 878-9076.

March 9, 2002: OAKPEX 2002, the annual exhibition and dealer bourse sponsored by the Oakville Stamp Club, will be held at St. Paul's United Church (east of 4th Line on Rebecca St.) in Oakville, Ontario. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. For further information, write Jim Stanley at PO Box 69643, Oakville, ON L6J 7R4.

March 16, 2002: OXPEX 2002 (the 53rd annual stamp exhibition) and OTEX 2002 (22nd annual All Ontario Topical Stamp Exhibitions), sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society (Chapter #65), will be held at the John Knox Christian School, 800 Juliana Dr. (Hwy. 401 and 59 North) in Woodstock, ON. Competitive stamp exhibits, judges critique, 16 stamp dealers, Canada Post counter, prizes, displays, youth area, and refreshments. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.. Free admission and parking. Contact Show Chairman Russell I. Smith at PO Box 20013, Woodstock, ON N4S 8X8.

March 16-17, 2002: Near North Stamp Show will be held at the Best Western Hotel and Conference Centre, 700 Lakeshore Dr., North Bay, ON. Exhibits and 20 dealers with stamps and postal history in three ballrooms. Free parking and street-level access, no stairs. Free admission. Canada Post booth. RPO commemorative covers of the New Ontario route hammer 0385 of the Ontario Northland Railroad; North Bay to Englehart to Timmins available at show. Contact John Beddows, Box 21077, 1950 Algonquin, North Bay, ON P1B 9N8; e-mail JLW@onlink.net.

April 6, 2002: KAPEX 2002, sponsored by the Kawartha Philatelic Society, will be held at the Peterborough Christian Fellowship Building, 300 Milroy Pl. (first street north of Portage Place Mall on Chemong Rd.), Peterborough, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission. Contact Susan Kyle at (705) 740-9879 or e-mail skyle@2001group.com.

April 12-14, 2002: The Toronto National Postage Stamp Show, sponsored by the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association, will be held at the Queen Elizabeth Building, CNE Grounds in Toronto. About 35-40 dealers from Canada and the United States. Hours: Fri. 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sat. 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. For more information, contact the CSDA at PO Box 1123 Adelaide St. PO, Toronto, ON M5C 2K5, (905) 319-2920, or e-mail secretary@csdaonline.com.

April 13, 2002: Stampfest 2002 will be held by the Kitchener-Waterloo Philatelic Society at the Community Christian Reformed Church, 1275 Bleams Rd., Kitchener, ON. Exhibits, 19 dealers, draws, youth activities, free admission. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Betty Martin at (519) 578-7782.

April 19-21: Timbres Expo Laval Stamp Expo will be held at the Palace Reception Hall, 1717 Le Corbusier Blvd., Chomedey, Laval, QC, with participation of the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association. About 35 dealers from Canada and the United States. Hours: Fri. 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., Sat. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Isidore Baum, Laval Stamp Expo, POB 55 – St. Martin, Laval, QC H7V 3P4, phone (450) 687-0632, fax (450) 687-3143, e-mail info@topicalsetc.com, web www.topicalsetc.com.

April 27, 2002: Apple Country Stamp Show, sponsored by the Colborne Stamp Club, will be held at the Royal Canadian Legion, 92 King St. E., Colborne, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Free admission and parking. Exhibits, 10 dealers, consignment table, youth booth, door prizes, and refreshments on the premises. Contact PO Box 1073, Colborne K0K 1S0 or call (905) 355-2691.

June 1-2, 2002: GRANDPEX 2002 will be held by the Grand River Valley Philatelic Association that represents clubs from Bramalea to Stratford and Kitchener-Waterloo to St. Catharines. Location will be the Peter Clark Hall at the University of Guelph. Thirty plus dealers, Canada Post, youth booth, circuit books from member clubs and more. See their website at www.grandpex.com for more information.

June 2, 2002: Owen Sound Stamp Club Show and Bourse will be held at the Harry Lumley Bayshore Community Centre. Exhibits, buy, sell, and trade philatelic material, silent auction. Hours: 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Contact Bob Ford at 721 8th Ave. E., Owen Sound, ON N4K 3A5, phone (519) 376-4788 or e-mail robford@log.on.ca or Bob Watson at 327 11th St. W. Owen Sound, ON N4K 3S9, phone (519) 376-1270 or e-mail rhwatson@sympatico.ca. Visit their web site: www3.sympatico.ca/rhwatson/stampclub.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

March 22-24, 2002: ROYAL * 2002 * ROYALE, the annual national level exhibition and convention of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada will be hosted by the Edmonton Stamp Club at the West Edmonton Mall Conference Centre and Fantasyland Hotel in Edmonton, AB. Contact the 2002 Committee at Box 399, Edmonton, AB T6B 2J6; phone (780) 466-9967 (evenings), or e-mail ammech@telusplanet.net.

May 4-5, 2002: ORAPEX 2002, Ottawa's National Stamp Exhibition and the 41st Annual RA Stamp Club Exhibition and Bourse, wil be held in the Curling Rink of the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Dr., Ottawa. Free admission and parking. Competitive exhibits, more than 25 dealers, Canada's Sixth National Philatelic Literature Exhibition, lectures, judging critique, and social activities. Hours; Sat. 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Sun. 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Contact Dick Malott, Pub-

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Chapter Meetings/Réunions des clubs membres

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 Canadians $20 Cdn, for Americans $22 Cdn. and for all other countries $25. 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

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.

COBOURG STAMP CLUB

Chapter 106 meets the 2nd and 4th Wed. of each month at 7 p.m. in the Salvation Army Citadel, 59 Ballantine St. Trading, speaking, competitions, presentations and annual exhibition and sale in Sept. Contact: Michael Hunt at (905) 885-7074 or e-email dorahrh@eagle.ca.

COLBORNE STAMP CLUB

Chapter 205 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7 p.m. in the Seniors' Drop-In, Vourneen "Buff" Jack Memorial Centre, 14 Victoria Square. Contact: Box 1073, Colborne, ON K0K 1S0.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA

Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. at 7 p.m. in the Texaco Room 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.

DELTA STAMP CLUB

Club meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tues. Sept. to May at 7:30 p.m. at the Phoenix Club, 6062-16th Ave., Tsawwassen, BC. Contact Keith Meyer, President, #7-1100-56th St., Delta, BC V4L 2N2.

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 and 4th 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.

FRASER VALLEY PHILATELIC CLUB

Meets at 7 p.m. on the 3rd Monday, except holidays, at Abbotsford Senior Secondary School, 2329 Crescent Way. Contact N. Holden at (604) 859-9103.

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

Meets the 1st Thurs., except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at the YMCA on Highfield St. Contact H.C. Terris at (506) 856-8513 or PO Box 302, Moncton, NB E1C 8L4.

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 p.m. on eighth floor, 200 King St. W., Toronto, ON M5H 2Y2. Contact: Herb Kucera, secretary, (416) 494-1428, or e-mail herbkucera@rogers.com.

KAWARTHA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 58 meets on the 2nd and 4th Tues. except July and Aug., at 7 p.m. at Riverview Manor, 1155 Water St. Peterborough, ON.

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. on the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May at the Ongwanada Resource Centre, 191 Portsmouth Ave. Free parking and wheelchair access. Consignment table, auctions, bourse, OXFAM, and trading. Contact President S. Elphick, 905 Ambleside Cres., Kingston, ON K7P 2B2 (613) 389-7030, elphicks@home.com

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: Betty J. Martin, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square PO, 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 7:30 p.m. Contact: Oleg Podymow, President, P.O. Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC H9R 4N5.

Le chapitre 84, se réunit tous les jeudis de début septembre à fin juin, à 19h30. Les réunions ont lieu au Dorval Strathmore United Church, 310 ave. Brookhaven, Dorval, QC. Information: Oleg Podymow, 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: Manfred Sievert, 18 Cochran Dr. NW, Medicine Hat, AB T1A 6Y7.

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 Yonge 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: Joe Malboeuf at (905) 884-5503.

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

The 1st affiliate of the RPSC, est. 1922, meets the 2nd Tues. Sept. to June 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.

OTTAWA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 16 meets every Thurs. at 7:45 p.m. Sept. to May at the Hintonburg Community Centre, 1064 Wellington St., Ottawa. Contact OPS Merivale P.O. Box 65085, Nepean, ON K2G 5Y3.

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 2nd Thurs. except July and Aug., 7 p.m. at the New Westminster Public Library, 716-6th 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

Meets on the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at Holy Cross secondary, St. Catharines, ON. Contact: Stuart Keeley, 15 Baxter Cres., Thorold, ON L2V 4S1, (905) 227-9251,.stuart.keeley@sympatico.ca

ST. JOHN'S PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets 2nd and 4th Wed., except July and Aug. at 8 p.m. at Marine 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.

SCARBOROUGH STAMP CLUB

Chapter 223 meets the 1st and 3rd Tues. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at Cedarbrook Community Centre, Contact Peter Butler, 143 Glenmore Rd., Toronto, ON M4L 3M2.

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@logon.ca, 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 5, 2001. (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: Stratford Stamp Club, 273-356 Ontario St., Stratford, ON N5A 7X6.

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: Richard Vincer, Box 2211, Stn. A, Sudbury, ON P3A 4S1; (705) 983-1932.

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. Sept. to June at the Atlantic Superstore Community Room, Court St. at 7:30 p.m. General business meeting followed by program and auction.

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 6351, Postal Station 'C', Victoria, BC V8P 5M3.

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.

Membership Reports / Rapports de membres

NEW MEMBERS / NOUVEAUX MEMBRES

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

Les demandes d'adhésion ci-dessous ont été reçues et sont publiées en conformité avec la constitution. Si aucun commentaire n'est communiqué au Bureau national, (C.P. 929, Succursale Q, Toronto, ON, M4T 2P1) d'ici 30 jours, les adhérants seront acceptés comme membres.

* requests address not be published / demande que son adresse ne soit pas publiée.

(M) minor - activity guaranteed by parent or guardian / mineur - activités philatéliques garanties par un parent ou un tuteur.

INDIVIDUAL / INDIVIDUEL

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Dr. Joop den Uylsingel 34
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E-MAIL: a.veenstra@chello.nl
INTERESTS: Canada, Belgium, The Netherlands

I-27351 Michael J. Jaques
3024 Moonlight Bay, RR2
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I-27352 Melville Donald Low
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I-27353 N. John Hillson*

I-27354 James C.S. Murray
4875 200A Street
Langley, BC V3A 5W7
INTERESTS: Great Britain

I-27355 Joel H. Greenberg*

I-27357 Maurice Newby
E-MAIL: maurice_newby@telus.net
INTERESTS: British Africa – Early Q. E. II/Varieties/Errors

I-27358 Pierre Levesque
2998 Courtyard Crescent
Ottawa, ON K1T 3R8
E-MAIL: maureenandpierre@rogers.com
INTERESTS: Canada & BNA, Ireland, curling, hockey, moose

I-27359 Gordon Mallett
180 Fir Street
Sherwood Park, AB T8A 2A2
E-MAIL: gordm@edmc.net
INTERESTS: Canada Air Mail

I-27360 Gary Uhlman
85 Carreth Cres
Newcastle, ON L1R 1N4
INTERESTS: North American

I-27361 Jon Platt
78 Simeon St
Kitchener, ON N2H 1S6
E-MAIL: jon_platt@manulife.com
INTERESTS: Canadian General Admirals

I-27362 Leslie Meisels
7905 Bayview Ave PH 16
Thornhill, ON L3T 7N3
E-MAIL: lm.em.@rogers.com
INTERESTS: Canada, US, Israel, Hungary

I-27363 Jeanne Culhane*

I-27364 Gilles Renaud
2095 Lincoln App 4
Montreal, QC H3H 1J1

I-27365 Kamal Rizk
1623 Trepanier
Brossard, QC J4W 2J9
E-MAIL: kukubabos@hotmail.com
INTERESTS: Canada, USA, G.B., Kuwait

I-27366 Nino Chiovelli
14419 – 87 Street
Edmonton, AB T5E 3G6
INTERESTS: Balloon Post

PHILATELIST SUBSCRIPTION

S-27356 Russell Scott*

Resigned / Démissionnaires

Burden, R. A. (I-8416)
Hagan, Harry E. (I-10213)
Keene, Norman (I-26205)
Milosevic, Boris (I-26651)
Phelps, Peter F. (I-2638

Deceased / Nécrologie

Avard, Arthur G. (I-27229) Huntsville, ON
Bazinas, George T. (I-27189) Boston, USA
Braine, Dan P. (I-26824) Mississauga, ON
Jacob, Rolf F. (I-11659) Williams Lake, BC
Samson, J. C. (I-23580) Levis, QC
Wolfe, Leonhard S. (I-11449) Westmount, QC

CHANGE OF ADDRESS / CHANGEMENT D'ADRESSE

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Richardson, Robert (I-25820)
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Smith, Donne W. (I-8355)
93 Frederick St
St. Andrews, NB E5B 1Y9

Sortwell, Christopher T. (I-24583)
1- Clermont Ln
Saint Louis, MO 63124-1304 USA

Thompson, James A. (L-10454)
2 Pulis Ln
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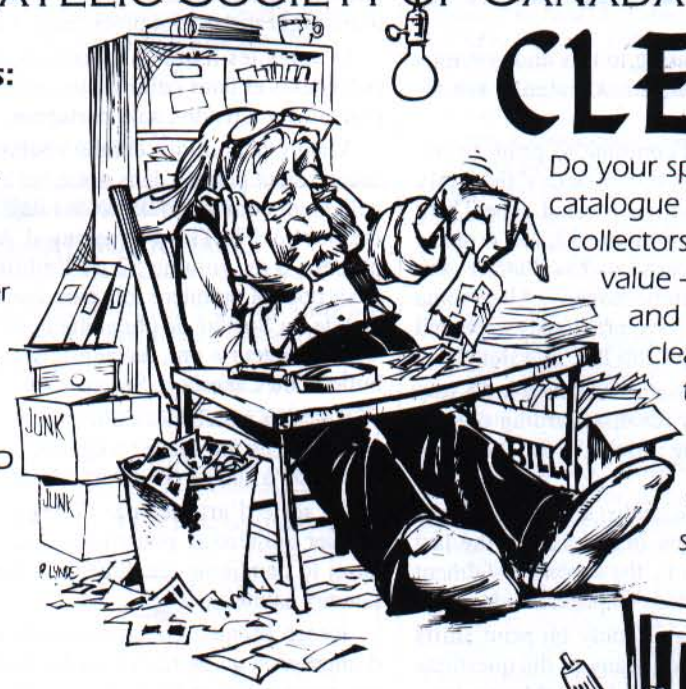
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CLEAN-UP

Do your spring cleaning; sort and catalogue those duplicates. Many collectors are eagerly seeking high value - top quality stamps, both mint and used (especially with nice clear readable cancels). Leave out the very common, and the damaged stamps. Organize your stamps, put them in Circuit Books, price them sensibly and send them in.

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One Last Word / Un dernier mot

by / par Tony Shaman

From the reader response dealing with our Society's reprint policy of previously published material, it is obvious that members take a deep interest in what they read in *The Canadian Philatelist*. Your concerns, opinions, and suggestions are valued and much appreciated.

From the letters to the editor appearing in this and previous issues, it is apparent that opinions, not unexpectedly, are divided on the issue.

We have on occasion printed, and continue to print, previously published material despite the stated policy that only original material will be published in our journal. The Third Crossing, by Alf Brooks, appearing in Volume 52, No. 6 of the November/December issue first appeared in *The Buffalo*, the official journal of the Winnipeg Philatelic Society. Also, some of the articles penned by "Raconteur" have previously appeared in *The ShoeBox*, the Lakeshore Stamp Club Inc. newsletter.

For defying official policy, directors of our Society have several options: they can fire their editor for disregarding official policy, have him desist from reprinting articles in the future, or change the official policy.

In this edition of *The Canadian Philatelist* we will continue the series of articles by George Arfken introduced in the last issue. Also continued in this issue will be the second instalment of the Pitcairn Island saga and its famous Captain Bligh.

Joseph Monteiro has written a major study on print shifts found on Canadian stamps that clears up many of the questions frequently asked by collectors. A piece by John Peebles reviews the Canadiana Stamp Poll.

Dr. James Gray looks at the story of General Balbo's flying armada and includes a fabulous Balbo cover that we have reproduced courtesy of Gary Lyon of Bathurst, NB.

We are also pleased to introduce a new contributor to our magazine, Kimber A. Wald. His illustrations bring a new twist to a philatelic piece.

Short articles have not been overlooked in this issue. Longtime author Ross Irwin submitted a cover documenting the five-month odyssey of a letter to a soldier fighting in France in World War 1. A somewhat technical piece, authored by Dr. John Milks, comments on the "Muddy Water" Map stamp variety.

We hope that this issue has achieved a balance of long and short pieces along with extensively researched articles combined with lighter reading that will inform, enlighten, and perhaps even entertain readers.

La réponse de nos lecteurs à l'article traitant de la politique de La Société sur le matériel ayant déjà été publié démontre le vif intérêt des membres de La Royale pour le contenu du *Philatéliste canadien*. Leurs préoccupations, leurs opinions ainsi que leurs suggestions sont précieuses et appréciées.

D'après les lettres à au rédacteur parues dans les numéros précédents et dans celui-ci, les opinions sur le sujet, comme on pouvait s'y attendre, sont partagées.

Malgré la politique établie voulant que seuls les articles originaux soient publiés dans notre bulletin, nous éditons, occasionnellement comme nous l'avons déjà fait, du matériel ayant déjà été publié. TheThird Crossing d'Alfred Brooks paru dans le numéro 6 du volume 52 de l'édition de novembre/décembre avait pour la première fois paru dans *The Buffalo*, l'organe officiel de La Société de philatélie de Winnipeg. Des articles signés « Le raconteur » ont, de même, déjà paru dans *The Shoe Box*, le bulletin du Lakeshore Stamp Club.

Certaines possibilités s'offrent à nos directeurs lorsque la politique officielle n'est pas suivie : congédier le rédacteur délinquant, l'obliger à renoncer à publier de tels articles ou changer la politique officielle.

La série d'articles par Georges Arfken introduite dans le dernier numéro se poursuivra dans cette édition du *PC*. Il y a aussi le deuxième chapitre de l'épopée de l'île Pitcairn et du fameux capitaine Bligh.

Joseph Monteiro a fait une étude en profondeur des décalages d'impression qu'on trouve sur les timbres canadiens, elle répondra aux nombreuses et fréquentes questions des collectionneurs. John Peeble passe en revue le concours Canadiana (Canadiana Stamp Poll)

James Gray pose un regard sur l'armada volante du général Balbo et inclus un de ses plis fabuleux que nous avons reproduit avec la permission de Gary Lyon de Bathurst au Nouveau-Brunswick.

Nous sommes heureux de vous présenter un nouveau collaborateur, Kimber A. Wald, dont les illustrations apportent un peu de fraîcheur à un texte sur la philatélie.

Dans ce numéro les articles plus courts n'ont pas été oubliés. De son côté, Ross Irwin, un collaborateur de longue date, nous raconte l'odyssée de cinq mois d'une lettre à un soldat combattant en France durant la Première Guerre Mondiale. Quant à John Milks, il commente de façon quelque peu technique la variété de timbres « Muddy Water ».

Nous espérons, dans cette édition, avoir atteint un équilibre entre les articles longs et courts, de même qu'entre les recherches approfondies et les sujets plus légers, ce qui saura informer, éclairer et peut-être même divertir nos lecteurs.

suite de la page 100

Le WADP inclus parmi ses membres l'Union Postale Universelle, la Fédération Internationale de Philatélie, l'Association internationale des journalistes philatéliques et la Fédération internationale des détaillants en timbres-poste. Les postes canadiennes participent au programme mais l'administration postale des États-Unis a décidé contre au moment où j'écris ce message. Je pense que c'est une bonne idée puisque ceci permet l'identification des timbres-poste légitimes d'un pays tout en mettant de coté ceux produits par des agents malhonnêtes ou par des administrations postales non-existantes. Par contre le catalogage des timbres-poste est une affaire compliquée. Scott, le catalogue le plus utilisé en Amérique, travaille toujours, même après plus de 125 ans, pour améliorer sons système numérique. Est-ce que le WADP et l'UPU réussiront dans ce projet? Probablement pas. S'ils insistent qu'un timbre ne peut être légitime que s'il est accompagné d'un numéro WNS, seront-ils en mesure de déclarer tous les timbres des États-Unis illégaux parce que ce pays ne participe pas au projet. Le futur nous dira si le système fonctionne.

continued from page 103 / suite de la page 103

licity Officer, ORAPEX 2002, 16 Harwick Cres., Nepean, ON K2H 6R1, (613) 829-0280, fax (613) 829-7673, e-mail rmalott@magma.ca.

Sept. 20-22, 2002: PIPEX 2002, sponsored by the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs (in this case also hosted by the NWFSC), a joint Royal Philatelic Society of Canada / American Philatelic Society national-level show, will be held at the Convention Centre, Best Western Richmond Inn, Richmond, BC. Contact Chairman Gray Scrimgeour, #570-188 Douglas St., Victoria, BC V8V 2P1, or e-mail gray@scrimgeour.ca.

ROYAL * ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's annual exhibition and convention. Dates and locations for forthcoming years are:

May 30-June 1, 2003 in Hanover, Ontario;
May 28-30, 2004 in Halifax, Nova Scotia;
MAY 27-29, 2005 in London, Ontario;
June 20-25, 2006 in St. John's, Newfoundland.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

Aug. 2-11, 2002: PHILAKOREA 2002 World Stamp Exhibition will be held in Seoul, Republic of Korea. The Canadian Commissioner is Charles J.G. Verge, e-mail vergec@sympatico.ca. (Entries closed.)

Exchanges Wanted / Demandes d'échange

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

La Société royale de philatélie du Canada ne s'occupe pas normalement des échanges entre philatélistes, mais comme elle est la société philatélique nationale du Canada, on lui transmet de 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 faire. Je vous signale toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c'est pourquoi je vous conseille d'être prudent en répondant à ces demandes d'échange.

Juan Cabrera
Victor Hugo,63,3,b
35006
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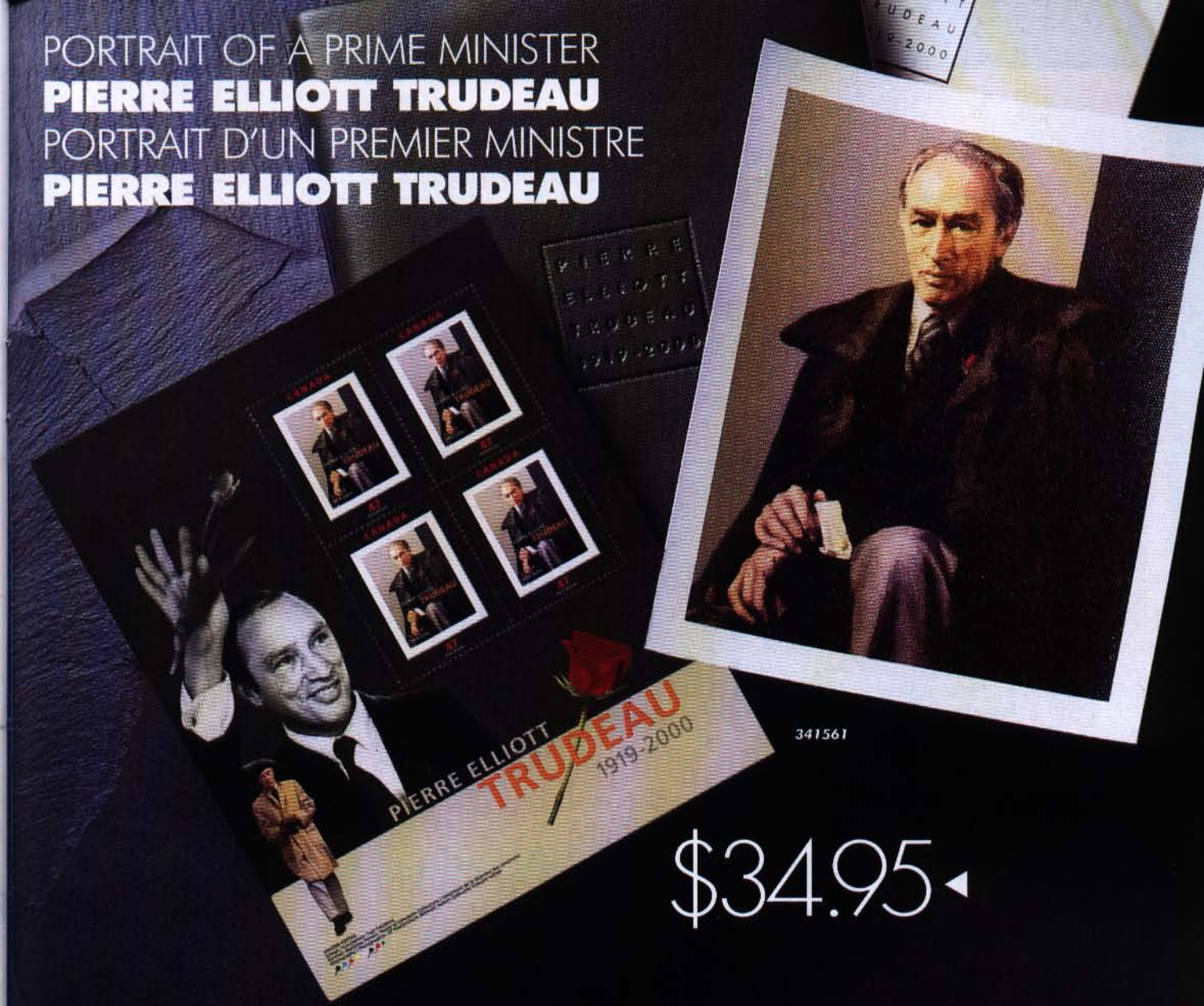
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