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

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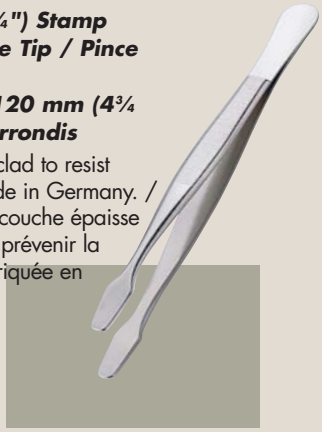
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Postmen have historically played an important role in the lives of Canadians, especially at Christmastime. In the late 19th century, Toronto and Hamilton letter carriers conveyed season's greetings to residents on their routes in the form of colourful Letter Carrier's postcards. One theory is that the letter carriers themselves had a hand in producing these uniquely designed cards.

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sodero@ns.sympatico.ca
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Editor – Éditeur
Tony Shaman, FRPSC
P.O. Box 43103, Eastwood Square, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9
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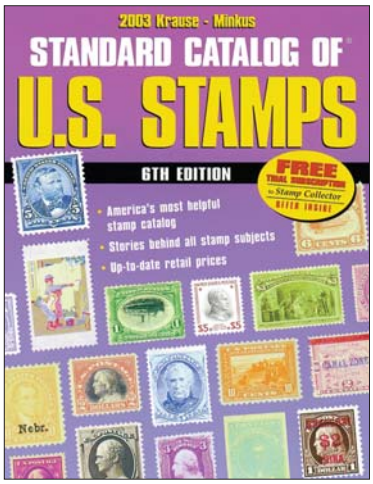
Associate Editor – Éditeur Associé
Grégoire Teyssier, Trois Rivières Ouest, QC,
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2003 KRAUSE-MINKUS STANDARD CATALOG OF U.S. STAMPS

Edited by Maurice D. Wozniak. Published by Krause Publications, 792 pages, 5,800-plus black-and-white photos. ISBN: 0-87349-473-3. Paperback, 8 1/2 X 11 inches, $25.95 U.S plus shipping. Available from Krause Publications, PR03, P.O. Box 5009, Iola, WI 54945-5009 or 1-800-258-0929, or www.krausebooks.com

Reviewed by Tony Shaman



For any collector with an interest in U.S. stamps that goes beyond filling up empty spaces in an album, the 2003 Krause-Minkus Standard Catalog of U.S. Stamps is the reference work of choice. A synopsis for each stamp is given that goes some way in explaining the reasons for the issue. These stamp stories provide basic information about the issue and point the serious researcher in the right direction for further information about the people, events, places and symbols depicted on America's stamps.

Updated to reflect current prices, the catalogue lists in excess of 26,000 prices for the complement of more than 10,500 stamp listings. Another useful addition to the 6th edition is the 43-page index that lists the subject or topical depictions on every stamp issue in the catalogue.

Edited by Maurice D. Wozniak, the updated edition lists all stamps issued by the U.S. since 1845. An interesting feature is the separation of definitive and commemorative stamps. Listing these issues separately makes eminent sense for the same reason that most catalogue publishers have long maintained separate listings for airmails, postage dues, the postmasters' provisionals , special deliveries and similar back-of-the-book issues.

In a 792-page tome, one would expect more than simply a listing of conventional stamp issues and we were not disappointed. The editor included items seldom seen in standard stamp catalogues. For example under Revenue stamps alone, he listed and provided illustrations for 11 categories of adhesives printed to generate government revenue. The usual U.S. territorial stamps are also pictured, as expected, but unexpected were the Allied Military Government stamps: Italy, France, Germany, and Austria. These stamps were printed in the U. S. to help these four nations recover from the devastation of World War II.

Purchasers are entitled to a free Minkus-Scott cross-reference guide listing both Minkus and Scott catalogue numbers.

The 6th edition update will appeal to collectors who want something more in a stamp catalogue than merely an illustrated price list. For anyone with an interest in history, as depicted on stamps, this catalogue delivers what it promises.

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A Short-Lived Railway Service

By Ken Lewis

The cover that is the subject of this article had a very short journey. And the life of the railway line that carried it was equally short.

It was during the Chinese Boxer Rebellion in 1900 that a contingent of 10,000 troops was sent from India to supplement the International Force to relieve the besieged legations at Peking. This force was known as the Chinese Expeditionary Force (CEF) and was commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred Gaselee. The CEF arrived in China between June 25 and September 14, 1900. As was normal, their main base was Hong Kong with an advance base established at Tientsin, Northern China. Tientsin was set up as a base for foreign troops during the Opium Wars because it was close enough to the capital to act immediately to protect the legations in Peking.

Once these CEF troops had arrived in Tientsin they set about establishing a field post office. This field post office was linked to 20 others by the end of 1900 and a postal service that could be trusted by all the troops (British and foreign) was established. These field post offices used ordinary Indian stamps which the Expeditionary Force had brought with them. The purpose of using Indian stamps was that they could only be obtained from these post offices and could not be supplied by any other source in the area. Both official (unstamped) and soldier mails used this service. The ordinary Chinese people had to rely on their own postal system that was very sporadic during this rebellion.

To enable these stamps to be used it was decided to set the exchange rate at 2 Annas per Chinese Dollar. With each Anna being subdivided into 12 Pies, this meant that 6 Pies (or 1/2 Anna) was equal to 25 Chinese cents and, therefore, became the minimum letter weight charge. As more troops arrived from India to increase the CEF contingent some of the soldiers brought Indian stamps with them. To eliminate any profiteering by these extra troops it was decided to overprint the stock of stamps with the letters 'C.E.F.', and these were issued on August 16, 1900. When the Boxers had been quelled, and the surplus troops transferred elsewhere, the majority of these field post offices were closed during 1901. A few field post offices remained open for the troops still stationed in China and the overprinted Indian stamps continued to be used until the remaining offices were closed in 1925.

During the Boxer Rebellion, the International Force managed to capture the whole of the Peking-Shanhaikwan railway line from the Chinese and



Figure 1.



Figure 4.

handed over its operation to the Russian troops. The Russians could not really spare the men to protect the line and to act effectively within the International Force and consequently handed over this responsibility to the CEF in February 1901. From this situation the CEF set up the 'British Railway Administration' (BRA) to run and operate a combined post and railway service between the termini of the Peking and Shanhaikwan railway and all stations between. This BRA service began life on April 20, 1901, and introduced the first Travelling Post Office on this line on the same day. The field post offices that were serviced by this operation were numbered 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 18, and 20.

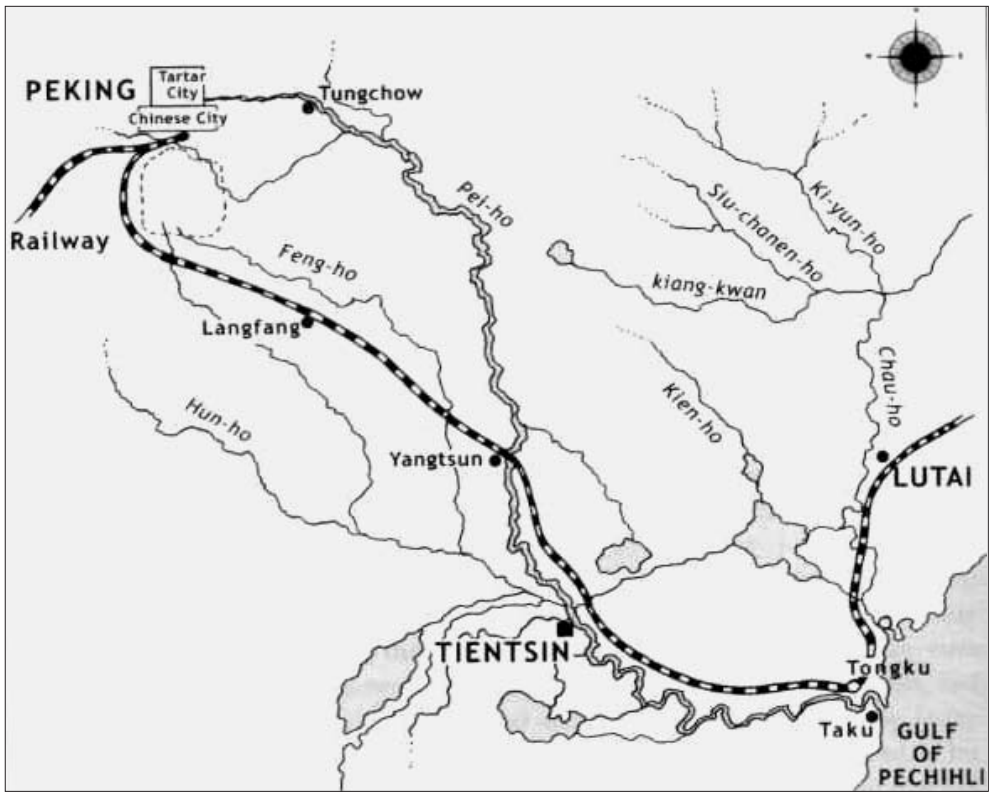


Figure 2.

It was on April 20, 1901 that the military gave permission for the mail to be transported along the Peking-Shanhaikwan railway. Also on this date a late letter charge was applied to all mail, with the exception of official mail. A special stamp was issued for the purpose. This special stamp was the ordinary 1/2 cent brown Chinese Dragon issue with the surcharge 'B.R.A./5/Five Cents'. There are two known colours used for this surcharge and they are: green for those stamps used at Peking, Tongshan, and Shanhaikwan, and black for Tientsin and Tongku.

Mail was only valid for this service if it had the regular postage rate (25 cents - 6 Pies) paid with Indian stamps overprinted 'C.E.F.' and this late letter stamp. The CEF stamps were cancelled by the appropriate field post office and the BRA stamp had its own special postmark. This special postmark had the words 'RAILWAY POST OFFICE' with the name of the station, in this case 'TIENTSIN' at the base all in the form of a circle without any rings. The ink used for this BRA postmark was always violet in colour. A cover showing the black overprint is in Fig.1, and a piece with the green overprint is shown in Fig.4. This late letter charge was abolished on May 20, 1901, exactly one month after it had begun and the use of the late letter stamp was withdrawn. Even though the late letter charge had been removed, the service still required the correct postage rate to be paid using the 'C.E.F.' overprinted Indian stamps. It was in September 1902 that the operation of the railway was returned to its former owners. The mail continued to be transported by this line even after the line was returned to private hands.

Cover Details:

This cover (Fig. 1) was sent (see map Fig. 2) from the field post office No. 20 in Tientsin to Captain Twining of the Royal Engineers in Tongku (now Tonggu) at field post office No. 4 on April 20, 1901. The letter was delivered to the field post office in Tongku on the same day, a matter of 30 miles from Tientsin and two hours travelling time by rail between these two points.

This cover has an example of the 3 Pies gutter marginal pair paying the regular rate (6 Pies = 1/2 Anna = 25 Chinese cents) together with the 1/2 cent Chinese stamp surcharged with 'B.R.A./5/Five Cents' in black, to pay the late letter charge for the railway journey.

In Fig. 3 we can see the Backstamp receiver from field post office No. 4, dated 20th April 1901, the same day that the letter was posted.

Piece Details:

The piece shown in Fig. 4 is from the Base Office at Peking dated 29 April 1901, and was sent to a Captain Conra. The overprint is of a dark green variety and cancelled by the Peking railway office in violet. It has a partial backstamp dated 30th April 1901.



Figure 3.

Conclusion:

As can be seen, this cover was sent from Field Post Office 20 in Tientsin to a Captain Twining at Field Post Office 4 at Tongku. During this period, the Boxers were still active and, therefore, a secure method was required to convey mail between the various outposts of the Forces (British and foreign) used to quell the rebellion. The Boxers were encouraged to disrupt the communication routes established by 'The Foreign Devils', especially the railways. For this reason the railways had to be protected from any form of disruption from the rebels and it was considered that the British forces would be the best to keep the lines of communications open.

The common threat was for the Boxers to blow up or destroy the sleepers holding the lines in place. Once this threat was deemed to have been eliminated, the control of the railways was returned to their former owners. This meant that once a degree of normalcy had been established, the Field Post Offices were closed after the troops had been transferred to trouble spots elsewhere in the world.

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924c 32¢ Maple Leaf in Winter "Missing Colour" Error. Beige background & tagging missing. Abitibi paper. Issued in 1983 but first reported Aug/97. About 150 known. VF NH CS $ 1,500.00

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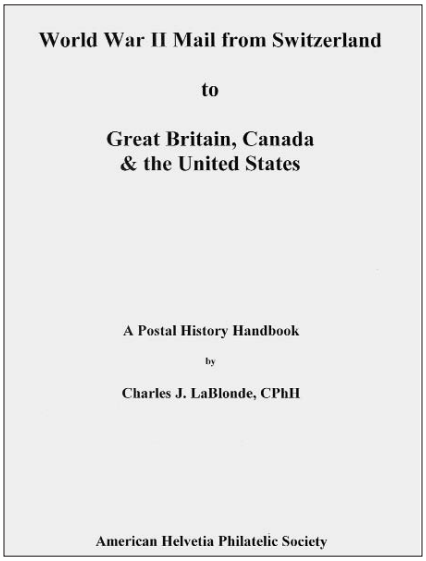
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World War II Mail from Switzerland to Great Britain, Canada & the United States

By Charles J. LaBlonde (ISBN 0-9742619-0-4). Published by the American Helvetia Philatelic Society, 221 pages 8 1/2X11" paperback . Price: Canada and USA: $25 U.S. postpaid. (AHPS members $20). Overseas: $20 Pounds Sterling, 30 Euro (cash) or 45 Swiss Francs (cash). Available from the author at 15091 Ridgefield Lane, Colorado Springs, CO 80921-3554, USA.



Reviewed by Tony Shaman

As the title indicates, this handbook spans the period from 1939 to 1945. It corrects and updates previously published articles by the author dealing mainly with mail from Switzerland during the Second World War period. Included in the work is an introductory chapter on the immediate pre-war era to familiarize readers with postal conditions and postal services available in Switzerland at the time.

The book is divided into 14 sections. Each one covers a six-month period. Five appendices complete what continues to be a work in progress, as much information dealing with World War II Swiss mail remains to be researched.

AHPS members who have undoubtedly read the author's previously published articles will nevertheless want to own a copy of this book for several reasons: one, the errors and omissions appearing in the previously published material have been addressed and corrected in the handbook; two, many more covers are depicted and discussed in this work than in the previously published material; and three, World War II Swiss airmail receives a more comprehensive treatment than it received previously. The sections on airmail will be of interest to aerophilatelists in general and not merely to collectors specializing in air mail carried out of Switzerland during the dark years of World War II.

As a philatelic handbook, it fully meets the author's promises. But readers should not expect a colourful and carefully crafted coffee table picture book. What they will get is a profusely illustrated work picturing in excess of 230 covers addressed to domestic and foreign destinations showing a variety of postmarks, rates and routes.

One of the most useful, and thoughtful, features included in this spiral-bound volume is a three-page bibliography. Covering works published as far back as 1964, but also including the most recent ones, aficionados will find just about everything ever published on the subject.

Although the handbook deals with postal history, collectors of Swiss stamps will also find it of interest as it illustrates the different uses of the stamps they collect; for postal historians, it adds another dimension not found in any one single source.

Despite the illustrations' somewhat lacklustre eye-appeal that perhaps does not fully meet the expectations of readers looking for high-quality stamp reproductions in full colour on glossy paper, it is a well-written and a carefully produced study of World War II postal history that fills a need not met by previously published works on the topic

CORRECTION:

The order information for Michael Smith's book on page 276 of the September-October inadvertently omitted the letter "m" from his e-mail address. It should have read: msmith@kia.ca We apologize for any inconvenience.

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Title	Author	Retail Price
The Postal History of the Canadian Contingents Anglo-Boer War 1899-1902 (104pp 1981)	Kenneth Rowe	$50.00
The Pence Issues of Newfoundland 1857-1866 (192pp 1982)	Robert H. Pratt	$75.00
The Large Queen Stamps of Canada and their Use 1868-1872 (488pp 1986)	H.E. & H.W. Duckworth	Out of Print
Canada's Small Queen Era 1870-1897 (459pp 1989)	George B. Arfken	$150.00
Canada's Decimal Era 1859-1868 (303pp 1996)	George B. Arfken Arthur W. Leggett	$125.00
Canada's Pence Era: The Pence Stamps and the Canadian Mail 1851-1859 (421pp 1997)	George B. Arfken Arthur W. Leggett Charles G. Firby Allan Steinhart	$150.00

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Early Philately in NOVA SCOTIA

By Michael Peach

The ROYAL *2004* ROYALE will be hosted by the Nova Scotia Stamp Club in Halifax during the last weekend of May. The last Royal to be held here was in 1965, so it has been a long time in coming to Halifax again.

During the period 1865-77 the center of philately in Canada was Saint John, New Brunswick. Some early journals were published in Saint John, *The Stamp Collector's Monthly Gazette* (1865-67), *The Stamp Argus* (1865) edited by Edward A. Craig, *The Postman's Knock* (1866-70) and *The Stamp Collector's Chronicle* (1872-3). In the early 1880's the philatelic leadership in Canada passed to Halifax. Henry Hechler had started his business as a stamp dealer in the 1870s. There are advertisements from at least ten Halifax dealers in *The Halifax Philatelist* (1887-89), most of whom were active in the Nova Scotia Philatelic Association, possible predecessor of the Nova Scotia Stamp Club, which was holding regular bimonthly meetings.

The Canadian Philatelic Association had been formed at a meeting in Richmond Hall on 19 September 1887. A list of officers, published in the January 1889 issue of *The Halifax Philatelist*, includes a number of prominent Nova Scotian philatelists. Henry Hechler of Halifax was by then the second president; Alvan J. Craig of Pictou, N.S., was the first vice president for Nova Scotia, and succeeded Hechler as the third president. He had previously been president of the Nova Scotia Philatelic Association. Harrison L. Hart of Halifax was the treasurer of both the associations. The February 1889 issue includes F.C. Kaye of Halifax on the executive committee. Donald King of Halifax became secretary in April 1889. He was also secretary of the Nova Scotia Philatelic Association. The 1891-2 Canadian Philatelic Association Christmas and New Year Card indicated that H.L. Hart was now Vice-President. The Canadian Philatelic Association was reconstituted in 1919 and changed its name to the Canadian Philatelic Society. It received Royal patronage in 1959 becoming the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.



Fig. 1. Henry Hechler.

The Halifax Philatelist, the journal of the Nova Scotia Philatelic Association, was published monthly, starting in January 1887, and the last issue was Volume 3, number 7, July 1889. Donald King was the editor. In September 1888 it had become the official journal of the Canadian Philatelic Association when the publication of *The Toronto Philatelic Journal* was suspended. The bound copy of *The Halifax Philatelist* in the Nova Scotia Archives was donated by Donald King. *The Dominion Philatelist*, which started publication in January 1889, replaced *The Halifax Philatelist* as the official organ of the Canadian Philatelic Association. The 1889 Convention was held on 31 July in Halifax, in conjunction with the Nova Scotia Philatelic Association.

During this period other short lived philatelic journals were published in Nova Scotia: *The Canadian Stamp and Coin Journal* (1888-9), Halifax; *The Maritime Philatelist* (1891), Yarmouth, *The Nova Scotian Philatelist* (1893-94), Amherst, as well as stamp related publications *The Useful Instructor* (1887), Halifax and *Young Canada* (1887), *Neil's Harbour*.

Henry Hechler (1853-1928) (Fig. 1) was one of the pioneers of philately in Canada, both as a philatelist and as a dealer [1, 2, 3]. He was born in Darmstadt, Germany on 22 June 1853. After service in the Franco-Prussian war, he immigrated to

Canada in 1871 and made his home in Halifax. In 1876 he married Catherine Allen of Halifax and the couple had eighteen children, of whom five died at birth.

Henry established a business, which in 1876 he advertised on a postal stationery postcard as "Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco and Dealer in Foreign Postage Stamps". He maintained his interest in stamps even when he ceased to deal in all other things, including coins. In 1881 he published a *Catalogue and Price List*, (Fig. 2) and started to publish the *Philatelic Courier* and *Stamp-Collector's Journal* as a quarterly journal. Interestingly there were notices about the compilation of a *World Black List* in English, French and German. Publication was suspended in the spring of 1885 when Hechler served as an officer in the 63rd. Rifles of Halifax during the Riel Rebellion. On his return to Halifax, however, his involvement in philatelic and community activities increased, but he ceased publication of *The Philatelic Courier* in 1889. The latter issues are mainly Hechler's advertising. He is one of two Halifax dealers listed in *Morell's Philatelic Directory*, 1886, the other was S. DeWolf. A Hechler cover, addressed in his typical handwriting, to J.A. Craig is shown in figure 3.

He was an early member of the Nova Scotia Philatelic Association, which was probably one of the first philatelic societies in Canada. He made many contributions to *The Halifax Philatelist*, published by the Halifax Philatelic Company, Volume 1, issue 1 appearing in January 1887 and ceasing publication with Volume 3, issue 7 in July 1889. About 1910 Hechler started to curtail his philatelic business activities and finally retired in 1920. He was president of the Canadian Philatelic Association for a second time 1910-12. He died on 13 January 1928.

Hechler has attained a degree of notoriety as a forger, being listed in *Tyler's Philatelic Forgers* and his activities noted in *Boggs's The Postage Stamps and Postal History of Canada*. Some of the practices of the early philatelic dealers would not now be considered completely reputable. Indeed the well-known name Stanley Gibbons is also included in Tyler's book. Hechler's case concerns overprints of the postage of the Canadian 1c postcards and 1c and 3c envelopes with "Service" during the Riel Rebellion period 1884-87. There was also a military insignia printed to the left of the postage and some military designation, such as 63rd Rifles, in the lower left corner (Fig. 4). The overprints, which were made in either Winnipeg or Halifax, did not affect the value of the postage and were not contrary to the then current regulations. Thus they might be considered similar to perfins. It is also


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DESCRIPTIVE

CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST

OF

FOREIGN COLONIAL

POSTAGE STAMPS,

POST CARDS, Etc.

BY

HENRY HECHLER,

Importer and Dealer in Foreign Postage Stamps,

Corner of Buckingham and Argyle Streets,

HALIFAX, - - - NOVA SCOTIA.

1881.

SEE SPECIAL NOTICE ON PAGE 20.

HALIFAX, N. S.

PRINTED BY JOHN BURGOYNE, 136 HOLLIS STREET.

On July 1st will be published an Addenda to the Catalogue, including new issues.

Fig. 2. Cover of Hechler's Catalogue.



Fig. 3. Hechler Cover to J.A. Craig.



Fig. 4. Service Postcard.

suggested that the small 1/2c to 10c Small Queens and the 12 1/2c and 15c Large Queens adhesive stamps may have been diagonally overprinted "Official" in black by Hechler.

Hechler produced a number of covers with vertical bisects of the 2c Small Queen, thus representing 1c postage. Most of the covers have sufficient ordinary stamps for postage. Some of the bisects were later removed, having been cancelled, and sold as philatelic oddities. He also used the 1/2c Maple Leaf stamp, normally used for postage on postcards, thus producing a number of covers with this denomination.

There is no extant record of Hechler's collection, as it was sold privately before his death. He was, however, fascinated by postcards and produced many of them, some for business purposes, but also some picture postcards that he used for exchange purposes. There is no doubt that Hechler made an immense contribution to philately in Canada.

Donald Alfred King (1864-1934) [4] joined the Halifax Post Office on 13 May 1886, and in 1907 was in charge of the British and Foreign Mail branch. He was Postmaster from 1 November 1924 until 1 November 1933. In 1888 he is listed as the secretary of the Nova Scotia Philatelic Association. He was also a stamp dealer trading under the name of his daughter Emily, as he was unable to engage directly in any business without affecting his status as a Civil Servant subject to pension. A King cover is shown in figure 5. He was particularly interested in recording the fundamental philatelic information of British North America. His observations were reported in Stanley Gibbon's Monthly Journal during the 1890s. In February 1896 King and Arthur Bartlett, a dealer from P.E.I., formed a syndicate and purchased all the remainders of the Nova Scotia Cents issue. As an employee of the Halifax Post Office, King was mystified by the disappearance of the unused stamps on hand when Nova Scotia joined confederation. He eventually located them in the vaults of the Post Office Department in Ottawa where they had been stored by the Federal authorities, and is reported to have purchased them at face value for $18,000. He was also considered to be an early speculator in contemporary Canadian stamps. When it became clear that the 1/2c. and 6c. values of the Jubilee stamps were in short supply, he wrote to the Postmaster of Port Hood, Nova Scotia, requesting that he send him all of those values that he had



Fig. 5. Emily King Cover.



Fig. 6. Harrison Hart.

available. He was the author of a monograph *The Postage Stamps of Nova Scotia*: with a reference list inclusive of the bisected provisionals which was based on a paper read before the Nova Scotia Historical Society on 12 April 1914.

Harrison L. Hart (Fig. 6) was another prominent Nova Scotia philatelist, who assembled various collections. He began collecting in 1884 at age 19. In 1889-90, he sold his collection of British Colonies and the United States, retailing them to collectors. In 1893 it was reported that "Mr. Hart does the largest approval sheet business in the Maritime Provinces and the sales are increasing every year". A Hart cover to J.A. Craig is shown in figure 7. In 1901 he had the honour of showing some of his B.N.A. collection to the Duke of Cornwall and York, later King George V, when he visited Halifax, aboard the *H.M.R.Y. "Ophir"*. The collection was noted as being one of the finest in North America, the gem being a fine copy of the 12p. Black (presumably Sc. # 3). There were also collections of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, P.E.I. and Newfoundland. [5] He had a boot and shoe shop on Gottingen Street, Halifax. He died in 1928.

There is little information on Alvan J. Craig, a merchant in Pictou, born in 1854. His interests included the stamps of Prince Edward Island, writing about these in 1889 and 1893. The January 1889 issue of *The Halifax Philatelist*, had a small advert from him, noting that his speciality is Great Britain and Colonies. He continues "My collection numbers 5,000 varieties, principally adhesives. I have a fine lot of duplicate British-American stamps for exchange and would like very much to open correspondence with a few live collectors in British Colonies in all parts of the world. Exchange with West Indian Australian, East India and Ceylon collectors particularly desired. I do not collect postcards"

The first issue of *The Halifax Philatelist* notes that Mr. John A. Craig, Chemist and Druggist, of Yarmouth, N.S., has not long since obtained a genuine Connell stamp of New Brunswick on an original envelope. His registration as charter member number 95 of the CPA, (Figs. 8 and 9) was signed by John R. Hooper (an official at the Post Office Savings Bank in Ottawa), Secretary, January 2 1888. Other covers to Hart are shown, from Hechler (Fig. 3), and Craig (Fig. 7). He died in 1948 at the age of 93.

I have not been able to discover whether the Craigs were related.



Fig. 7. Hart Cover to J.A.Craig.

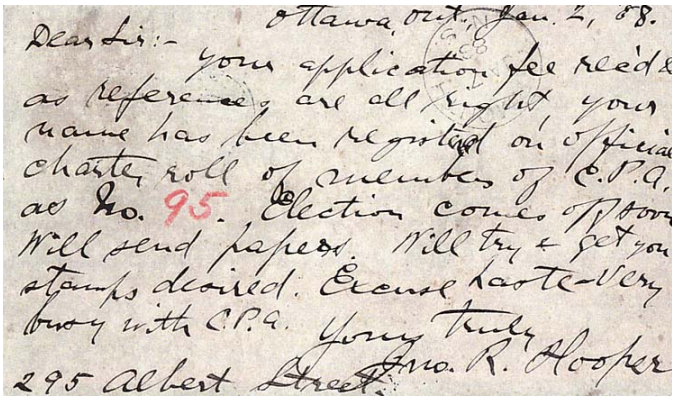


Fig. 8. Hart's membership in the CPA.

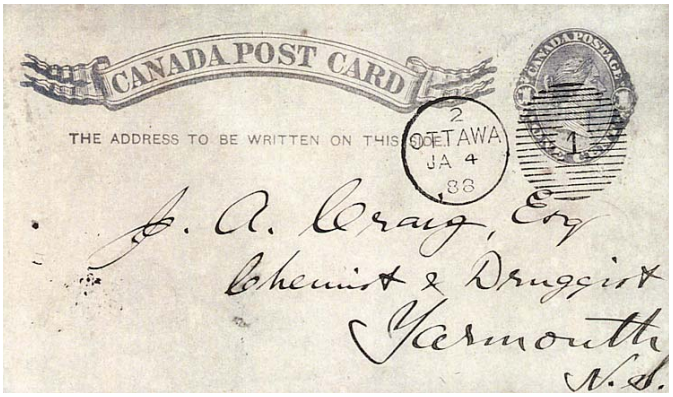


Fig. 9. Address side of membership postcard.

REFERENCES.

[1] *Toronto Philatelic Journal*, 1888, Vol. 2, No. 7, January 1888, p. 26.

[2] F.G.Stulberg, R.P.S.C. slide show.

[3] David Sessions, *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*, September 1988, p. 54.

[4] V.G.Greene, *Popular Stamps*, July-Aug., 1948, p. 5.

[5] *The Montreal Philatelist*, Vol. 4, Nos. 5 (November) & 6 (December) 1901, pp. 36, 44, 46.

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United Nations' Commitment to
PRESERVATION *of* ENDANGERED S

I. Introduction

Flora and fauna are well-established thematic philatelic fields. Stamps in these areas keep increasing year after year. This is not surprising as they remind us of the delicate ecological balance that exists on our planet. Tropical forests have been disappearing at an alarming rate and with it several species of plant life and the sanctuaries for endangered wildlife. Additionally, unrestricted exploitation of exotic species for international trade have exacerbated the problem.

Recognizing this, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of the Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) was signed in Washington, DC, USA on March 3, 1973. The convention came into force on July 1, 1975 and in 1995 had a membership of approximately 124 countries. The preamble to the Convention states "Recognizing that wild fauna and flora in their many beautiful and varied forms are an irreplaceable part of the natural systems of the earth which must be protected for this and the generations to come; Conscious of the ever-growing value of wild fauna and flora from aesthetic, scientific, cultural, recreational and economic points of view; Recognizing that peoples and states are and should be the best protectors of their wild fauna and flora; Recognizing, in addition, that international cooperation is essential for the protection of certain species of wild fauna and flora against over-exploitation through international trade; Convinced of the urgency of taking appropriate measures to this end." In other words, the Convention adopted by these countries agrees to ensure the protection of the habitats of flora and fauna and to ensure that international trade does not threaten the survival of species of wild animals and plants through unrestricted exploitation.

II. Stamps Issued on Conservation and Protection of Nature (1982)

The first set of stamps dedicated to the conservation and protection of nature was issued by the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA) on November 19, 1982. The text accompanying the issue of these stamps in its catalogue states: "The conservation and protection of nature in general would eventually help to remove insects, fish, reptiles, birds, mammals, flora and fauna from the ever growing list of threatened and endangered species. The survival of all species, man included, can be achieved only by acknowledging that each depends on the other." Six stamps depicting stylised images of an elephant, fish, snake, butterfly, and so on were issued as two stamps in three denominated currencies: US, Swiss, and Austrian. These stamps were designed by George Hamori of Australia and printed by H. Fournier, S.A. Spain using rotogravure. The size of each stamp is 26mm x 36mm and the perforation is 13.75. The quantity of stamps printed were: 20c - 1.9m, 28c - 1.6m, F.s. 0, 40 - 1.5m, F.s. 1,50 - 1.5m, S 5 - 2.1m and S 7 - 2.1m.

III. Stamps Issued on Endangered Species (1993-2003)

In March 1993, the UNPA announced a new multi-year stamp series on Endangered Species. Twelve endangered species are depicted in three sheets. Each sheet contains four different stamps in the three currencies. Each sheet contains 16 stamps. The stamps were printed by J. Enschede en Zonen, Netherlands using the offset process on coated stamp paper without watermarks. The paper on the reverse side is gummed with a bluish PVA adhesive. The size of each stamp is 39.2mm x 28.6mm and the perforation is 12.5 x 13.7. The sheet concept and the



By Joseph Monteiro

SPECIES *Part I*

border illustrations are the work of Rocco J. Callari with the border illustrations depicting the endangered animals shown on the sheet. Designs on each stamp illustrate the talents of numerous artists. A brief description of the endangered species pictured on each commemorative stamp follows.

First Issue, March 2, 1993

Queensland hairy-nosed wombat (29 cents): The wombat looks somewhat like a small sturdy bear, with short legs and a sturdy tail. This endangered species which inhabits the Epping Forest, in east central Queensland, numbers fewer than 100 animals.

Whooping crane (29 cents): The whooping crane is a large crane with white plumage and red and black colouration on the head. The whooping crane is very rare and groups are found to nest in Canada and in Idaho in the US. In 1986, 124 birds were known to exist.

Giant clam (29 cents): Giant clams are bivalves with a relatively heavy and thick shell and ribs that are more or less pronounced, depending on the species. The giant clams live in the Indian and Pacific Oceans from the Philippines to Micronesia. The largest species are very small in number.

Giant sable antelope (29 cents): The giant sable antelope's coat on the male is black; on the female it is golden brown. Both sexes have white marks on the head and throat. The giant sable is found in Angola and the rivers of Luando and Cuanza. Their number is estimated to be about 2,000.

Gorilla (F.s. 0, 80): The gorilla has no tail and its fur is brownish-black. There are three subspecies of gorillas all of which live in certain parts of

SPECIAL OFFERS LIST #78



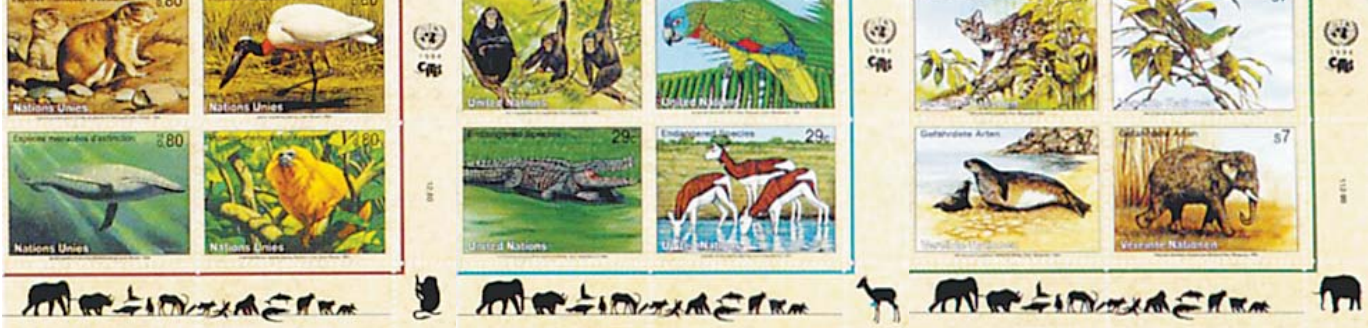
SPECIAL OFFERS LIST #79



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Africa. Estimated numbers of the western gorilla, the eastern plains gorilla, and the mountain gorilla are about 45,000, 4,000 and 500, respectively.

Peregrine falcon (F.s. 0, 80): The peregrine falcon is greyish-blue on the back, the breast is greyish and the throat is white. While it was once found throughout the world, it is now extinct in some countries. The number in existence is not known.

Amazonian manatee (F.s. 0, 80): The manatee have forelimbs that have been converted to fins and hind limbs of which only some bony rudiments of the pelvis remain. There are three species of manatees. The number of Amazonian manatee is unknown but it has been sharply declining.

Snow leopard: (F.s. 0, 80): The Snow leopard is a large spotted cat with fairly short legs and a very long tail. Its fur, thick and soft, is light grey, and the throat and abdomen are white and unspotted. It is found in parts of Asia. The number of snow leopards in existence is not known but it is becoming extinct.

Grevy's zebra (S7): The Grevy's zebra has narrower and closer stripes than other species. It is found in certain parts of Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia. Their number is estimated to be about 5,000.

Humboldt's penguin (S7): The Humboldt's penguin has black plumage on the back and head. The underbody is white with a black band across the chest. This penguin nests on the coasts of Peru and northern half of Chile. There are about 10,000 in number.

Desert monitor (S7): The desert monitor is greyish-yellow with small brown spots on the back and elongated brown spots on the sides of its neck. Its abdomen is yellowish. It is found in western Sahara and western India. Their numbers are not known.

Grey wolf (S7): The grey wolf have slanted eyes, a wide mouth, and front leg joints that turn inwards. It is mainly found in Canada and Alaska. Hunting has led to a large decrease in their numbers.

Second Issue, March 18, 1994

Chimpanzee (29 cents): The chimpanzee, one of the four species of great apes, has a sloping back covered with dark brown to black dense hair. Found in west and central Africa, its population is 50,000 to 200,000.

St Lucia Amazon (29 cents): The St Lucia Amazon is one of the rarest parrot species. This bird is found on the island of St. Lucia and Antilles. In the late 1970s, only 300 to 350 birds existed.

American crocodile (29 cents): The American crocodile has a light olive coloured back with an even lighter belly. It has a long slender snout. This crocodile is found in Florida and South America.

Dama gazelle (29 cents): The dama gazelle has a white face, rump and belly, rusty markings and white spots. This gazelle is found from Morocco to southern Sahara and the Sudan.

Mexican prairie dog (F.s. 0, 80): The Mexican prairie dog is one the largest species of prairie dogs. They are grizzled buff in colour and found in northern Mexico and in the USA.

Jabiru (F.s. 0, 80): The Jabiru is a large white stork with white wings and tail and bare black head and neck. The bird is found in northern and central South America. Their population stands at about 250.

Blue Whale (F.s. 0, 80): The blue whale is the largest creature in the world with mottled bluish grey skin. The estimated population is about 20,000.

Golden lion tamarin (F.s. 0, 80): The golden lion tamarin is a monkey with reddish-gold fur and golden mane. Fewer than 400 of these monkeys survive in the forests of eastern Brazil.

Ocelot (S7): The ocelot is a medium sized nocturnal spotty cat that lives in the Americas. This cat has short soft fur and its colour varies from yellow to grey depending on its habitat.

White-breasted silver-eye (S7): The white-breasted silver-eye is one of the world's most critically threatened birds. Since 1980, there have been no sightings of this bird on Norfolk Island.

Mediterranean monk seal (S7): Mediterranean monk seals with a round head and a fold on the neck like the monk's head are the largest species of seal. The population is estimated to be 500.



Asian Elephant (S7): The Asian elephant is smaller than its African cousin. This animal weighs 4-5 tons and reaches 2.5 to 3 metres. The population is estimated to be between 34,000 to 54,000.

Third Issue, March 24, 1995

Giant Armadillo (32 cents): The giant armadillo is easily recognizable by its long snout, armoured back, long tail, and huge toes used for digging. It is dark to light brown in colour and is found in South America.

American Bald Eagle (32 cents): The American bald eagle, a predatory bird is brown and white in colour. The head and neck are white. The use of DDT had a severe impact on its population.

Fijian/Tongan Banded iguana (32 cents): The Fijian/Tongan Banded iguana is a blue-green iguana that has bands on its body. It is found in Fiji and Tonga.

Giant Panda (32 cents): The giant panda is recognizable by the black patches around its eyes and black ears, legs and arms. The rest of the body is white.

Crowned lemur (F.s. 0, 80): The crowned lemur is a medium sized animal that dwells in trees. The colour of the lemur's fur varies from beige and orange to brown.

Giant scops owl (F.s. 0, 80): The giant scops owl is a large orange-brown owl with black spots on its wings.

Zetek's frog (F.s. 0, 80): Zetek's frog is an orange-yellow coloured frog with large black or brown spots.

Wood bison (F.s. 0, 80): The wood bison, unlike the bison of the plain, is found in forests. Its colour ranges from beige and orange to brown with touches of black.

Black rhinoceros (S7): The black rhinoceros is one of the large animals of Africa. This animal's colour is black, brown, and grey. The use of its horn as an aphrodisiac resulted in a reduction of its population.

Golden conure (S7): The Golden conure is a parrot. Its body from the head to the tail is yellow in colour. Its tail is green.

Douc langur (S7): The douc langur is a monkey with a long tail. It has a white beard and parts of its hands are white. Its legs are red and the rest of its body is a black-grey colour.

Arabian oryx (S7): The Arabian oryx is an antelope with straight horns. This oryx is beige in colour with black markings on its head and is recognizable by its upright horns, similar to a gazelle. The Arabian oryx is found in Arabia.

Fourth Issue, March 14, 1996

Masdevallia Veitchiana (32 cents): Masdevallia is a kind of orchid with brilliantly-coloured flowers. These flowers grow on small tree branches and its habitat is the high altitudes of Peru.

Saguaro (32 cents): The Saguaro is a giant cactus. It is found in the semi-desert regions between the United States of America and Mexico. The threat to its survival is the encroachment of man into its habitat.

Western Australian pitcher plant (32 cents): The Western Australian pitcher is a carnivorous plant. Pitchers are green when grown in the shade or crimson when grown in the sun.

Encephalartos horridus (32 cents): Encephalartos had their peak in the Mesozoic era some 150 million years ago. It can be found in Africa, Australia, and South America.

Paphiopedilum delanatii (F.s. 0, 80): Paphiopedilum delanatii is known as 'slipper of Aphordite'. This plant produces large exotic flowers. Prices of some of species may go as high as $5,000.

Pachypodium baronii (F.s. 0, 80): Pachypodium baronii produces red coloured flowers which are in high demand by collectors. This plant grows in Madagascar and southern Africa.

Winter daffodil (F.s. 0, 80): The winter daffodil has eight species. It is found in south-western Europe and Asia. Turkey has the greatest diversity of species and has banned exporting the rarest types.

Cobra lily (F.s. 0, 80): The Cobra lily is a 'pitcher' plant with a peculiar leaf shape. It appears as a yellow green cobra and is a carnivorous plant. It occurs from Oregon to northern California.

Lady's slipper orchid (S7): Lady's slipper orchid varies in colour from white to delicate pink or red. It grows throughout northern and central Europe and across Siberia to Korea.

Aztekium ritteri (S7): Aztekium ritteri is a cactus. It can be found in the isolated valley of Nuevo Leon, Mexico. In 1992, a second species of this genus was discovered. Its location is kept secret.

Euphorbia cremersii (S7): The Euphorbia cremersii is a roundish to elliptic subterraneous taproot that produces one or more stems. It is common to the regions of Madagascar.

Dracula bella (S7): The Dracula bella has brilliantly-coloured flowers. This plant can be found in Colombia. The Dracula bella is one of 80 Dracula species.

Fifth Issue, March 13, 1997

African elephant (32 cents): The African elephant is the largest land animal. They have large ears and about 500,000 are known to exist. These elephants live in Botswana, Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Major Mitchell's cockatoo (32 cents): Major Mitchell's cockatoo is an Australian parrot recognized by its long red and yellow crest. Its body is white and this cockatoo is found in southern and western Australia.

Black-footed ferret (32 cents): The black-footed ferret is one of the rarest species of ground squirrels. It has a yellow-brown coloured fur on its underbelly. It is found in the Dakotas, Wyoming, and Montana.

Cougar (32 cents): The cougar is the only big cat in the Americas. The colour of its coat varies from silver grey to red brown. The cougar is found in specific regions in Canada, the USA, and South America.

Polar Bear (F.s. 0, 80): The polar bear can be found in the icy regions of Alaska, Canada, Denmark, Norway, and Russia. The bear's fur is yellowish white with a sheen. Only 20, 000 are known to exist.

Blue crowned pigeon (F.s. 0, 80): The blue crowned pigeon is a large plumb bird of the New Guinea tropical forests. Its plumage is a delicate blue-grey. This bird is protected in Indonesia.

Marine iguana (F.s. 0, 80): The marine iguana is an outsized lizard found only in the Galapagos island. The number of marine iguanas is not known but the estimated population is about 100,000.

Guanaco (F.s. 0, 80): The guanaco is a sturdy graceful species of wild llama found in the Andes mountain chain of South America. The estimated population of this species is about 532,000.

Barbary macaque (S7): The Barbary macaque is the only species of monkey found in Europe. This monkey has yellowish, grey fur and is found in the Atlas Mountains of Morocco and northern Algeria.

Blue crane (S7): The blue crane is a tall and stately bird, silver blue in colour with long dangling wing feathers. It is South Africa's national bird. The estimated population is about 10,000.

Przewalski's wild horse (S7): Przewalski's wild horse is the only true wild horse. The colour of this horse is a dark yellow brown. These horses are found in the wild in Mongolia and China.

Giant anteater (S7): The giant anteater eats about 30,000 ants and termites a day. It is the size of a large dog and its grey coloured body has a silver stripe. It is found in Central and South America.

Part II will appear in the Jan/Feb 2004 issue of The Canadian Philatelist.

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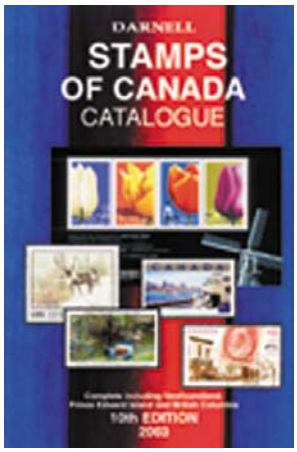
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FIVE-CENT Registration to the UNITED KINGDOM

By George B. Arfken
and Horace W. Harrison

The registry fee on letters to the U.K. had been eight cents since February 1866. Effective January 1, 1878, this fee was reduced to five cents. No Canadian document specifying this effective date has survived but postal historian Allan L. Steinhart found British documents giving the date. [1] This was a preferred registry fee. In early 1878 the registry fee for letters to France and other European countries was 26 cents for the first half ounce. [2] This five-cent registry fee on letters to the U.K. was supposed to be paid with the green five-cent Registered Letter Stamp. The earliest five-cent RLS preferred rate registered cover, March 13, 1878, is shown in Figure 1.

The horizontal and vertical lines on the cover are worth noticing. The lines are blue crayon marks drawn by the British Post Office to call attention to the registration. Only one other preferred rate registered cover has been reported. This second cover was posted in Toronto on May 11, 1878 and addressed to Edinburgh, Scotland. It was franked with a five-cent Small Queen. This cover also received the horizontal and vertical blue crayon lines. *Canada's Registered Mail* [3] includes a photo of this cover. *Canada's Registered Mail* lists these two covers as 'extremely rare,' meaning that no more than three such covers are known. Actually these two are the only ones known.

Canada was admitted to the General Postal Union, renamed the Universal Postal Union (UPU), and adhered to the UPU rate schedule August 1, 1878. The five-cent registry fee became the registry fee for most of the rest of the world. The preferred rate period ended and the UPU five cent registry fee period started. Table 38 of *Canada's Registered Mail* lists 93 covers to the U.K. with the five-cent Registered Letter Stamp paying the five cent registry fee. The breakdown was 74 covers to England, 10 to Scotland and 9 to Ireland.

Figure 2 shows a five-cent RLS cover to Scotland. Posted in Hamilton, AU 1 83, the cover was marked registered with three strikes of the Hamilton registered oval. There is also a registered octagon marking.

The first two covers illustrate the required use of the five-cent RLS. However, people didn't always follow the requirements. Figure 3 shows a registered cover to England with the five-cent fee paid with a two-cent RLS and a three-cent Small Queen, contrary to postal regulations. Note that Canada did get the proper total of five cents.

The date was 1889 and postal clerks were using the large R in an oval to mark registration and to cancel stamps. There is a red London (England) registered oval suggesting that the cover went on a ship that docked at Southampton. (Allan and Cunard ships docked at Liverpool.)



Figure 1. A five-cent RLS paying a five-cent registry fee to the U.K. Posted in Brockville, Ont., MR 13 78 and addressed to London, England.



Figure 2. Registered from Hamilton to Glasgow, Scotland. At upper left there is a blue gray crowned Glasgow registered date stamp. Photo courtesy of Cavendish Auctions, from the Vivien Sussex Collection.



Figure 3. Irregular registration. Posted Yorkville, Ont., AU 8 89, and addressed to Liverpool.



Figure 4. Five-cent registry fee paid with a strip of four two-cent RLS. Posted with no date, the 17 MR 79 was a transit mark. Addressed to London, England.

The final cover, Figure 4, is in the 'You wouldn't believe it' category. The cover was franked with a strip of four of the two-cent RLS. The five cent registry fee had been in effect for over 14 months but someone hadn't gotten the word and paid eight cents. The cover came from a small post office with no date stamp. The four Registered Letter Stamps, the two three-cent Small Queens and the three-cent embossed stamp were all cancelled with neat Xs. An octagonal registered marking (probably applied at the foreign exchange office) includes 17 MR 79.

The crossed blue lines and a red crown over a curved registered indicate that this amazing cover did get to England.

[1] Steinhart, Allan L. The Date of Reduction of the 8 Registration Fee to the U.K., *Maple Leaves,* vol. 19, pp. 190-191, Aug. 1984.

[2] January 1878 *Official Postal Guide*, p. xlii.

[3] *Canada's Registered Mail, 1802 - 1909*, Harrison, Arfken, Lussey. Figure 405.

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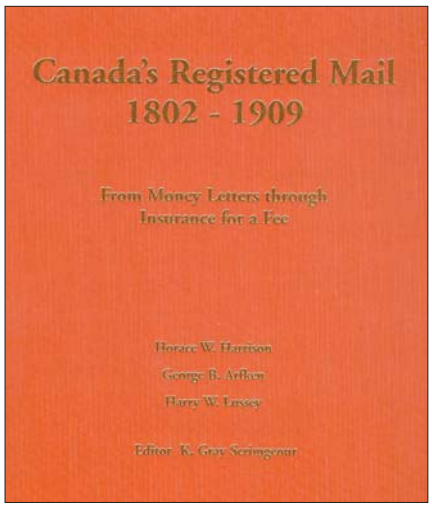
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CANADA'S REGISTERED MAIL 1802-1909,
FROM MONEY LETTERS THROUGH INSURANCE FOR A FEE

By Horace W. Harrison, George B. Arfken, and Harry W. Lussey. Edited by K. Gray Scrimgeour. (ISBN: 916675-13-0). Published by The Collectors Club of Chicago, 487 plus XII pages, 8 1/2 " X 11" hard cover. Price Can. 125.00 from Auxano Philatelic Services, 207,525 - 11th Avenue SW, Calgary, AB Canada, T2R 0C9 or U.S. $80.00 postpaid from the publisher, 1029 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60511 U.S.A.

Reviewed by Tony Shaman

When Canada's registry system triumvirate of Harrison, Arfken, and Lussey joined forces to pen a detailed study of Canada's 19th century mail registration system, collectors were assured of a comprehensive treatment of a complex and extensive topic. Well known throughout the Canadian philatelic community, the three experts have passed on in their book a fount of knowledge that can only be acquired from years of "hands-on" dealing with the subject. J. Gray Scrimgeour edited the work.



Readers are treated to an erudite rendition of Money Letters in the first chapter. We learn, for instance, that the precursors of Money Letters in Canada date back to at least 1802 when the word "Money" was written on the outside of folded letters in hopes of providing greater security, we are told in the book's introduction. The purported earliest known example of a letter noting the enclosure of money is illustrated. Rated at 7 pence, the postage paid the single rate for a letter carried between 61 and 100 miles.

A true registry system did not come to Canada until 1855 when senders of "registered" letters were provided with a certificate "on the prepayment of a registry fee of one penny." The section of the book dealing with officially registered mail is amply illustrated with covers ranging from scarce to exceedingly rare. In fact there are over 500 illustrations in the book to help clarify the text.

Collectors specializing in the registered letter stamps are not short-changed in this work. The authors have devoted five chapters and a plethora of examples showing the usages of the three stamp denominations issued to prepay the registration fee. Ironically, the earliest use of the five-cent registered letter stamp was found on a letter paying both the two cents registration and the three cents postage despite clear regulations stipulating that the registered letter stamps, issued in values of 2, 5, and 8-cent denominations, were to be used to pay only the registration fee. These stamps were never authorized to prepay postage, according to the authors.

Eight chapters are devoted to illustrate postal usage of the registered letter stamps. Illustrated examples include domestic and foreign mail showing the proper usage of all three values as well as misuse of these stamps. A separate chapter is dedicated to the Victorian and Edwardian era.

Numerous charts, lists, tables and illustrated postmarks complement the text.

The very small number of spelling and typographical errors that escaped detection in the line editing process are forgivable in a work of this size, but finding the editor's name misspelled on the book's front cover must surely be an unsettling experience for any publisher.

If there is one disappointment in the book, it is that not a single illustration was reproduced in colour. Although the lack of colour does not detract materially from the book's efficacy as a reference work, one might have expected the use of colour plates for the illustrations at a time when colour is the norm rather than the exception in philatelic book publishing.

Nevertheless, this book is the definitive work on the subject and no postal historian or student of Canada's registration system can intelligently pursue this major facet of Canadian philately without a copy nearby.

DANISH PRE-UPU

letter sent to Canada during the first quarter of 1875

By Henrik Mouritsen

When I had my debut as a junior exhibitor with my *Danish bicoloured exhibit 1875-1906*, the medal and special awards I won were nice but the most important result was the invitation to go see the fantastic collections of one of the judges, Hans Ehlern Jessen. It was both very exciting and somewhat overwhelming for a young inexperienced collector to see the vast number of beautiful and very rare key pieces brought together over a 50-year period by one of the main pioneers in the study of the Danish bicoloured issue. One particular part of the Jessen-collection made a very special impression on me, namely his postal history exhibit of the bicoloured era which had a strong emphasis on the transition from skilling to øre in 1875.

The year 1875 is probably the most interesting and significant year in Danish philately. On January 1, 1875, Denmark introduced the decimal monetary system based on kroner and øre still in use today. The fact that skilling value stamps remained valid after Jan. 1, 1875 produced some of the most important Danish philatelic rarities, namely mixed skilling-øre frankings. To add to the philatelic complexity of the year 1875, the conversion rules from skilling to øre changed on April 1, 1875, and on July 1, 1875, UPU rates for letters, postcards and printed matters were introduced. Consequently, domestic rates showing the early conversion rules were in effect only during the first three months of 1875, and pre-UPU letter rates paid in øre to founding UPU members only ran for the first six months of 1875. Both these types of covers belong to the most important rarities of Danish philately, and the special conversion rule covers are as rare as first day covers with Denmark #1.

The Jessen collection at the time contained an unparalleled holding of first quarter 1875 domestic covers and pre-UPU øre covers, and it was the fascination of these Jessen-covers which initiated my conversion from traditional philatelist to postal historian. Therefore, it was a very special day when I recently got the opportunity to take over all these very same covers that started my interest in postal history more than 10 years ago. So what relevance does all this have to *The Canadian Philatelist*? Well, among the ex. Jessen covers was the only recorded pre-UPU cover sent from Denmark to Canada (Figure 1). To my knowledge, this cover is unknown to Canadian philatelists. What makes this cover exceptionally interesting for a postal historian is that it is a pre-UPU cover paid by øre stamps and posted during the first quarter of 1875. To properly analyse this cover, let me first introduce you to the most fascinating period in Danish philately, namely the change in monetary system from skilling to øre.



Figure 1.

In 1873, Denmark introduced a new currency law, which replaced the old 1 rigsdaler = 96 skilling currency system with the present-day decimal monetary system based on 1 krone (kr) = 100 øre. The new currency was introduced gradually. Krone and øre coins were issued from 1873 (Fig. 1), but for payments relating to the postal authorities, the new monetary system was introduced on January 1, 1875. The conversion rules were determined in §18.1 of the currency reform as follows:

1 Rigsdaler = 2 kroner

48 skilling = 1 krone

12 skilling = 25 øre

For amount smaller than 12 skilling:

1 skilling = 2 øre

§18.2 of the currency reform contained a philatelically very important secondary regulation stating that payments consisting of several sub-payments had to be added up in the old currency before conversion into the new currency. This had an effect for payments totaling 12 skilling or more and was supposed to ensure that sellers of goods and services did not loose the 1 extra øre per 12 skilling too often.

The exact regulations for payments relating to the postal authorities from January 1, 1875 were detailed in two directives distributed to all post offices and letter collection outposts on December 19, 1874 and December 30, 1874. In both of these directives, it is made clear that §18.2 of the currency reform – i.e. that several sub-payments had to be added in the old currency before conversion into the new currency – was to be implemented for the types of mail regulated by §12 of the National Postal Law of January 7, 1871. In this paragraph, domestic rates for letters, printed matter, registered mail, insured mail, parcels, money orders and CODs plus subscribed newspapers were given in skilling.

As a consequence of §18.2 in the currency reform, a registered letter rated at 4 sk for the letter plus + 8 skilling registration fee totaling 12 skilling were converted to 25 øre from January 1, 1875 (Figure 2). Another example is a parcel weighing 5 pounds. The rate before January 1, 1875 was a basic fee of 6 skilling plus 2 skilling per pound for a total of 16 skilling, which was converted to 25+8 = 33 øre (Figure 3). However, soon after January 1, 1875, it became clear that §18.2 of the currency reform was impracticable since it would mean that the postal authorities would have to continue calculating most domestic rates in the old currency system in order to find the correct rate in the new currency and in February a debate in the Danish parliament resulted in a new law dictating the conversion of all rate components once and for all on April 1, 1875. Consequently, the letter rate was converted from 4 skilling to 8 øre, the registration fee from 8 skilling to 16 øre, and the parcel rate from 6 skilling + 2 skilling per pound to a basic fee of 12 øre + 4 øre per pound. The fact that the rate components no longer had to be added in skilling before conversion to øre meant that the rate for a domestic registered letter dropped from 25 øre to 8+16 = 24 øre (Figure 4) on April 1, 1875 and that the rate for a 5 pound parcel dropped from 33 øre to 12+5x4 = 32 øre.

It is important to note that the rates for all types of local mail, the domestic express fees and all types of international mail rates were not regulated by §12 of the National Postal Law of January 7, 1871. Consequently, no special conversion rules existed for international mail during the first quarter of 1875. International mail rates were regulated by a new UdenrigsBrevpostTakst (Rate table for letter mail to foreign destinations, shortened UBT) coming into effect on January 1, 1875. Here, the rates were given in the new currency directly. Rate combinations and rates for higher weights were calculated by simple addition of the UBT øre rates, and they did not involve converting back and forth between the old and the new currencies (this is explicitly stated on page 7 of the UBT issued on January 1, 1875).

With this information in mind, we can return to the 47 øre cover to Canada. According to the UBT from January 1, 1875, many different pre-UPU rates existed from Denmark to Canada. The



Figure 2.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.



Figure 5.

London transit cancellation dated 05/Feb/1875 shows that the cover went via Great Britain leaving two possible rates: 39 øre in the direct Danish-British mailbag via Canadian Packet Boats (Allen Line) or 46 øre in the direct Danish-British mailbag via the US (Cunard Line). Both rates were only valid to Kingston, Montreal, Quebec and Toronto and they were in effect from January 1, 1875 to June 30, 1875. Thus, the letter seems to be overpaid by 1 øre according to the rate via Great Britain and the USA. Why is the cover 1 øre overpaid? It does not seem to be due to a lack of 3 øre stamps since one such stamp is found on the cover. Instead, I believe that the explanation lies in the fact that the cover was not sent from a post office: "K B" in the cancel shows that the letter was dropped into a Copenhagen street letter box by the sender on 03/Feb/1875. Consequently, no postal clerk was responsible for calculating the correct rate. I am quite sure that the overpayment occurred because the sender thought that the special conversion rules from skilling to øre during the first quarter of 1875 also were in effect for letters to foreign destinations, and that he, therefore, falsely converted the skilling rate of 23 skilling from Denmark to Canada via England in effect before January 1, 1875 to øre according to §18.2 of the currency reform: (12 sk = 25 øre) + (11 sk = 22 øre) = 47 øre.

To investigate the actual routing of the cover, let's have a look at the two manuscript markings: "3d" og "2". The "2" indicates a 2 cents/pence credit from Britain to Canada for delivery to the receiver, but what about the "3d" credit? In the foreign letter mail rate charts coming into effect on January 1. 1875, it is indicated that Denmark credited 4 pence (4d) to England for each letter sent in the direct Danish-British mail bag via the USA (the rate according to which the letter was pre-paid). That does not fit the manuscript marking "3d". However, in the same rate charts, it is indicated that Denmark credited 3 pence (3d) to England for each letter sent in the Danish-British mail bag via Canadian packet boats. Consequently, the "3d" marking shows that the letter actually ended up being sent via a Canadian packet boat and that the letter could in fact have been sent for just 39 øre instead of 47 øre. But this was almost impossible to know for a sender dropping the letter into a mailbox instead of posting it at a post office. The fact that all stamps are cancelled actually suggests that it was only when the letter was processed at the international exchange office in Korsør that it became clear that the letter was going to be sent via a Canadian packet boat. If the Copenhagen post office had realized this they should not have cancelled one of the 8 øre stamps since, in Denmark, any overpayment by the sender had to be framed in red or blue crayon and left uncancelled so that the receiver could soak off the surplus franking for reuse. (For an item illustrating this rule, see Figure 5.)

In addition to the interesting philatelic aspects of this cover, it is addressed to Alexander Milton Ross M.D. (Medical Doctor). Alexander Milton Ross (Figure 6) is a very interesting and famous historical personality. He was born Dececmber 13, 1832 in Belleville. Very early on, he showed great love and interest in natural



Figure 6

history, but following the death of his father, he went to New York City. Despite a very difficult youth, he became a compositor on the *Evening Post* and as a 19 year old he started studying medicine. Four years later, with incredible diligence, he received his degree as medical doctor, having worked full time during the day as a compositor and studied medicine at night. Soon after his M.D. he began getting involved in the anti-slavery movement in the USA and he was one of the most important organizers and operatives of "The Underground Railroad" organizing the escape of thousands of slaves from the Southern US to Canada. Being a famous ornithologist, he used bird watching expeditions as a cover to get access to the southern plantations and their slaves. Instead of studying owls, he arranged night-time meetings with trustworthy slaves, where he described in detail the best escape route to Canada and the locations of Underground Railroad "stations" and "conductors". He also often brought runaway slaves with him home to Canada on his own travels. At some stage, his activities became so well-known that he became a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. After the end of the US civil war he began to collect and classify the flora and fauna of Canada (The first Canadian to so). He discovered and classified hundreds of birds, mammals, reptiles, insects, plants and fresh water fish resulting in the publication of many of the first books on Canadian Natural History, like *Birds of Canada* (1872), *Butterflies and Moths of Canada* (1873), *Flora of Canada* (1873), *Mammals, Reptiles and Fresh-water Fishes of Canada* (1878) and many more. Later, students of Canadian birds named two species after him: The Ross' Gull, a stunningly beautiful rose and bluish coloured arctic gull and Ross' Goose, an arctic goose closely related to the Snow Goose. During all the years, he continued to work as a medical doctor. At an age of just 45, he was knighted by the Emperor of Russia and the Kings of Italy, Greece, Saxony, Belgium and Portugal and he was appointed Consul in Canada by the Kings of Belgium and Denmark. Several books and a film have been based on his life.

In conclusion, this cover is sent to an interesting historic personality and it illustrates a number of interesting aspects of Danish philately, including two different pre-UPU letter rates from Denmark to Canada and the complicated changes in conversion rules during the first quarter of 1875.

I hope this story has also illustrated how important it is that experienced philatelists are open and friendly towards young serious philatelists. Hans Ehlern Jessen's hospitality to me as a young collector contributed to keeping my interest in philately, and the fascination I gained from his covers inspired me to perform personal research in the archives which eventually made me a very keen buyer when he wanted to part with his most interesting covers.

If any readers know of any other pre-UPU Danish covers sent to Canada, please send me a photocopy or an email. The same goes for any parcel cards, COD's, money orders or insured letters sent from Denmark to Canada before 1906. My contact details are: Dr. Henrik Mouritsen, Biological Institute, Carl von Ossietzky Universität Oldenburg, D-26111 Oldenburg, Germany. Email: henrik.mouritsen@uni-oldenburg.de

Sources for the short Alexander Milton Ross biography was found on the Internet:

www.famousamericans.net/alexandermiltonross/

www.archives.ca/05/0531/05310220_e.html

www.blackhistoricalmuseum.com/undergroundrr.htm

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A Postman's Christmas

By Kenneth Rowe, RDP, FRPSC

Examples of Christmas greetings being sent by postmasters to their colleagues in other cities or countries are recorded from the earliest times of established postal systems and almost as soon as printed Christmas cards became popular with the general public in the mid 19th century the postal theme quite often formed part of the designs. Mail coaches, postmen, letter boxes and facimiles of postal articles were common. (Fig. 1)

This is understandable because without a dependable and cheap mail service the Christmas card as we know it today could never have developed.

The first Christmas card was published in England in 1843 only three years after the Penny Black. It is also interesting to note that Henry Cole, the publisher, was also a leading figure in the introduction of cheap postage and the design of the Penny Black. With the development of multicolour printing in the 1850's the sending of Christmas cards became widely popular.

In Canada the prepayment of postage was made compulsory in 1859 and in the same year Street Letter Boxes were introduced in Toronto. The free delivery of mail by Letter Carriers was approved in a number of cities including Toronto and Hamilton in 1875.

Although imported English cards were being sold in Canada by the mid-1860's the first Canadian produced Christmas cards did not appear until



Figure 1.

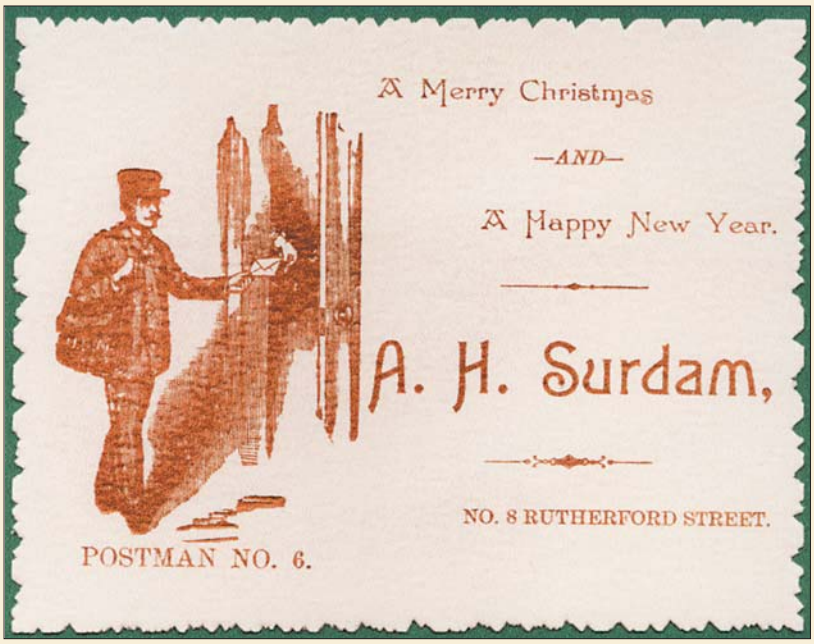


Figure 2.

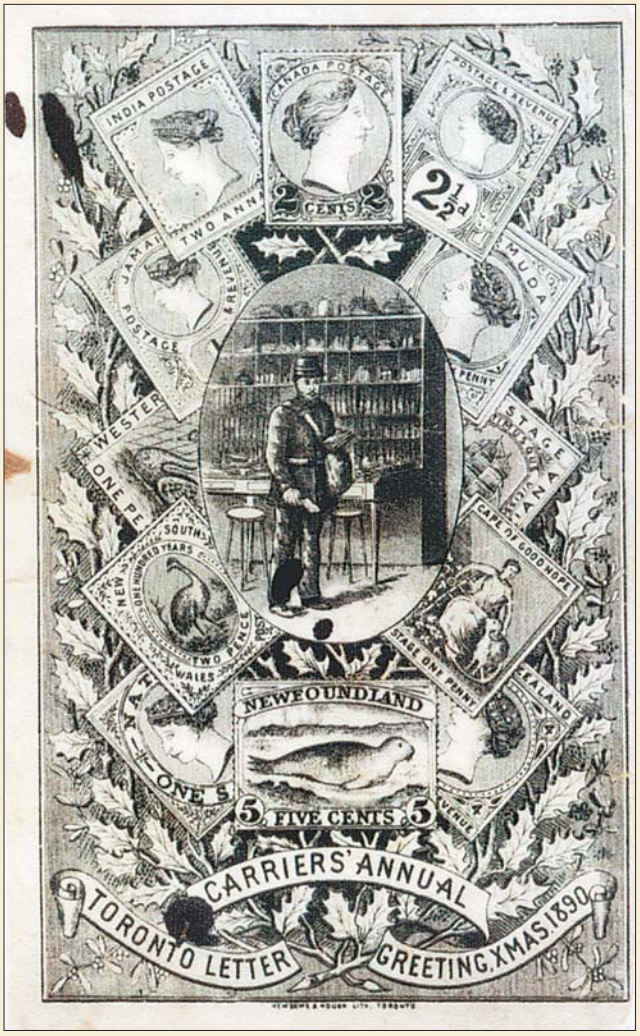


Figure 3.



Figure 4.

1876 when a series of Christmas cards depicting Canadian scenery was published by G. & W. Clarke of Montreal.

It is against this background that a few scattered examples of Christmas cards designed for Postmen began to appear. The earliest on record is one from an unidentified postman in Plymouth, England dated 1870 with mail dispatch and delivery times on the reverse (mail for Canada every Wednesday) and a poetic appeal for consideration on the front! From a slightly later period there is a more restrained US example printed with not only his name but also showing his official number and his street address (Fig. 2)

The Toronto Letter Carrier series of Christmas cards began in 1884 and seem to be unique to Canada. There is no mention of them in the Canadian Postal Archives but it is unlikely that they escaped official notice. The fact that the 1886-87 card was issued in two printings for use by the letter carriers of both Toronto and Hamilton is an indication that other cities knew of the Toronto initiative.

In 1881 Toronto employed 47 letter carriers and delivered 108,672 pieces of mail. Hamilton being smaller had only 17 letter carriers and delivered 33,222 pieces of mail.

The cards themselves (Figs.3 & 4) vary in format from year to year. Most of the artwork depicts postally related subjects and some were facsimiles of current stationery. All were chromolithographed in Toronto. The series ended in 1892-93 with a quite plain folded design in neo-Edwardian style.

In the absense of any archival records it has been suggested that the Letter Carriers themselves may have subsidized the annual production. We may never know!

The preparation of this article was made possible with the cooperation of these collectors: Jim Hennok, Toronto; Ken Eadie, Mississauga; Cimon Morin, Ottawa.

REFERENCES:

Kenneth Rowe "The Christmas Card in Canada" ***Canadian Collector*****. Toronto 1988.**

Kenneth Rowe "The First Christmas Card" ***The Ephemerist*****. London 1997.**

Ed Richardson "Letter Carrier Christmas Cards" ***BNA Topics*** **1987.**

Toronto Letter Carrier Christmas Cards

1884 **Printer unknown.**
Imitation of current postal card. "CANADA P.O.N.Y CARD" in ribbon. Stamp image Father Time "TEMPUS FUGIT DESPATCH" in blue. Imitation postmark "HAPPY NEW YEAR/Jan 1/1884" in black. Blank back.

1885-86 **Rolph Smith & Co. Toronto.**
Globe, Lady & street letter box, Carrier delivering mail. Multicolour. Blank back.

1886-87 **Alexander & Cable. Toronto.**
Coat of arms. Letter Carrier and postal card.
a. Toronto Letter Carriers.
b. Hamilton Letter Carriers (in red). Multicolour. Blank back.

1887-88 **Alexander & Cable. Toronto.**
Three fold card printed both sides. Obverse-Imitation postal card. "TORONTO POST OFFICE" in ribbon. Year and greeting in stamp image. Coat of arms on flap. Reverse-Illustrations "PAST" stagecoach,"PRESENT" train, ship and letter carrier,"FUTURE" telegraph and telephone.

1888-89 **Rolph Smith & Co. Toronto.**
Summer and winter letter carriers flanking Large Queen stamp and initials VR. Multicolour. Blank back.

1889-90 **Newsome & Browncombe Lith. Toronto.**
Folded card. Front and back multicoloured illustrations of all old Toronto post offices 1830 to date. Inside postal information in black.

1890-91 **Newsome & Hough Lith. Toronto.**
Obverse-British Empire stamps surrounding picture of sorting office and letter carrier. Reverse-Coat of Arms and calendar for 1891. Black & White.

1891-92 **Newsome,Hough & Harris Lith. Toronto.**
Undated. Multicoloured illustrations of Post Offices. Ottawa, Winnipeg, Kingston, Toronto, London, Montreal and Hamilton. Blank back.

1892-93 **Printer unknown.**
Colourless embossed folded card. Front-"1892/Compliments of the Season/1893" in red. Inside Toronto postal rates in black. With mss letter carrier signature.



Recipient of the Geldert Award from RPSC, Joseph Monteiro (left) and presenter Charles Verge, FRPSC, President, RPSC.

JOB WELL DONE

Congratulations are extended to Dave Hanes of Barrie, Ontario, on being awarded the E.R. Rich Toop Memorial Award at ORAPEX 2003 for his outstanding exhibit entitled: Postal History of the RCAF including RFC and CAF 1917-1968. In addition to the Toop award, the exhibit also earned a Vermeil medal to qualify it for competition at the international level.

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Philatelic Treasures: GOLD COAST'S FIRST STAMPS Part 2

By Peter Newroth

Part 1 introduced the Gold Coast and illustrated examples of pre-1850 Ship Letters. Here I resume my story and introduce the postage stamps, first produced in 1875.

By Letters Patent dated January 1850 jurisdiction of British-controlled Gold Coast was separated from Sierra Leone and it was granted its own Governor, Executive and Legislative Council. Later in 1850, Danish forts at Accra, Ada, and Quittah were sold to Britain but Gold Coast territory remained a split jurisdiction as the Dutch retained control of Elmina and some western areas of the coast until 1872.

Britain and the Ashanti tribe had remained at peace since 1827, but this ended in 1863 with the Fifth Ashanti War. Disputes grew and were attributed to a reduced Ashanti access to coastal areas as the British increased their control and occupation (see details in *Sacher*, 2003). Invasion and destruction of the Ashanti capital, Kumasi, by British forces led by Sir Garnet Wolseley in February 1874 did not prove a conclusive end to conflict. However, it signalled Britain's commitment to remain in control of the Gold Coast area.

Figure 1 indicates the extent of the new consolidated Gold Coast Colony effective July 1874 with its adjacent Protectorates.

During the 1840s communications were shared between coastal forts and international cooperation helped with handling of some ship mail. This rudimentary Gold Coast mail service expanded as Britain took control of Danish forts.

A regular packet service was established in 1852, which led to development of postal rates from the Gold Coast to Britain (1854) and accounting systems for prepayment, with division of the postal charges for ocean mails between the Colony and Britain in 1855.

Official records about the status and workings of the postal system after 1850 and even until the 1870s are difficult to trace and these early records are described in *Sacher* (2003).

From 1855 until delivery of the first postage stamps in 1875 most known mail was prepaid. Handstamps were first sent to Gold Coast in 1855 for use in Cape Coast and Accra. Their recorded uses (primarily to indicate prepayment) range from 1858 to 1872. Several other types, including ones for use in Elmina, were sent out in the late 1860s and up to 1875 (Sacher 2003).

First Stamps

My focus on Gold Coast philately was stimulated by the beauty of the early designs produced from 1875 until 1898. A remarkable book on British postage stamp design by Easton (1943) eloquently

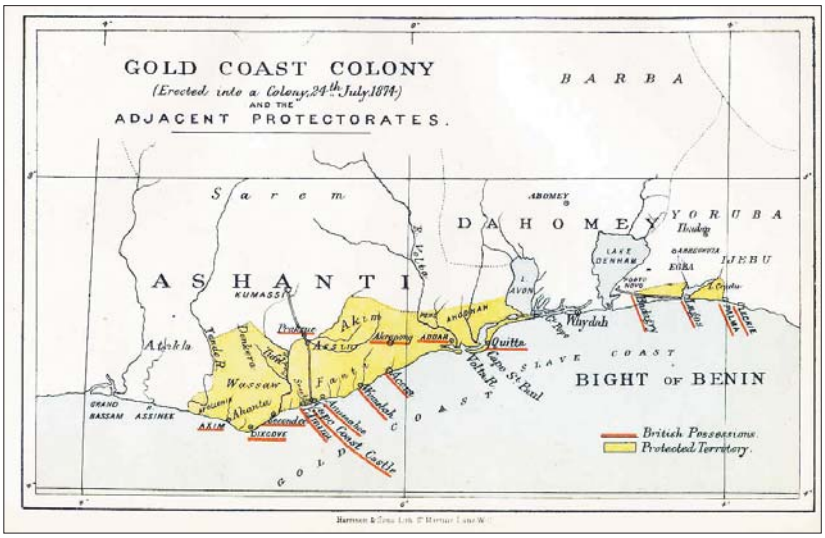


Figure 1. Map of the Gold Coast Colony (effective July 24, 1874) and Adjacent Protectorates.



Figure 2. Master Head Die Proof. Several unreduced proofs on card exist; this is the earliest dated April 16, 1875. Later proofs were made "before striking" and "after striking:" The hardened die was used to produce 60 lead moulds which were assembled into a form and electroplated with copper, the product being the Master Head Plate.

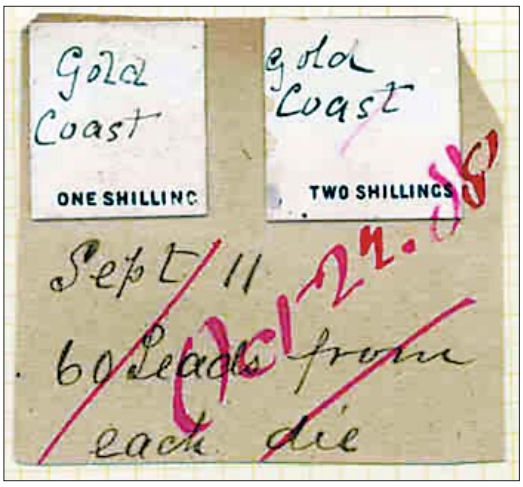


Figure 3. Unique Die Proofs from De La Rue Archives of dies for Duties of One and Two Shilling stamps produced in 1888. The notation orders striking 60 lead moulds from each; these were made into forms for the Master Duty Plates.

describes the origins of design elements used in these distinctive stamps.

The Gold Coast design (see Figure 2) was a forerunner for the "keyplate and duty" system, which was to be refined and used by De La Rue for British Empire stamps and later by other printers. Printing of these stamps requires two plates: the "head plate" includes a blank area for printing the stamp value or duty, which is overprinted by a "duty plate" (see Figure 3).

Development of the keyplate approach was not haphazard but an evolution helping reduce costs of plate production. Cost concerns became more important as worries about forgery diminished. Keyplates also met a desire to simplify and unify designs.

Sacher (2003) reports a request from the Gold Coast through the Crown Agents for production of postage stamps in 1859. This possibly resulted from and was consistent with British Colonial policy then encouraging prepayment of all mail. However, nothing was done until 1872, when estimates for production of a Gold Coast stamp die and plates were submitted to the Crown Agents by the London printers, De La Rue (Easton, 1958).

The keyplate of 60 multiples and 3 duty plates (each with 60 multiples for 1d, 4d and 6d values) were ordered in early 1875. The 1d values were intended for local mail, the 4d for intermediate ports, and the 6d for mail to Britain. The stamps were first printed in June 1875. An example is shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Imperforate Plate Proof of One Shilling value, 1888. One or two Plate proofs are known for each of the issued stamps.



Part 3 will describe production of later values in the Gold Coast keyplates, usages and examples of constant varieties in these stamps.

Acknowledgements:

I wish to thank members of West Africa Study Circle for their assistance and for support from the Julian Chapman Scholarship Memorial Fund, Royal Philatelic Society London.

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Easton, J. 1943. *British Postage Stamp Design*. Faber and Faber Limited, London.

Sacher, J. (Editor). 2003. (By P. Beale, M. Ensor, J. Martin, P. Newroth and J. Sacher). *The Postal Services of the Gold Coast to 1901*. The Royal Philatelic Society London.

PITCAIRN Flights

By "Carioca"



Figure 1.

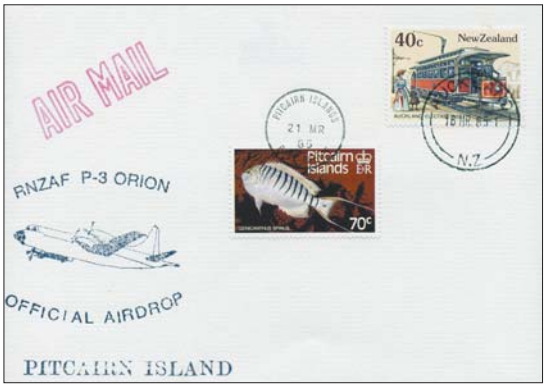


Figure 2.



Figure 3.



Figure 4.

Because the 'Short Story Column' by Raconteur about Pitcairn Island has concluded, this short article is intended as an end piece to bring the story up to date. Raconteur's story ended with the ships that visited Pitcairn on a regular basis but there have been other attempts to reach Pitcairn by air. These were very expensive trials but generated covers carried to the island by air and then returned by ship.

The reason why the mail was carried to the island by air and returned in the normal way by ship is because the island has no airstrip. Pitcairn is 3,300 miles from the closest airstrip at Auckland, New Zealand. And between New Zealand and Pitcairn there is only the vastness of the Pacific Ocean with no place to refuel the aircraft. Therefore, the aircraft must be capable of carrying enough fuel to cover a minimum of 6,600 miles, quite a feat even for most transatlantic aircraft. The Royal New Zealand Air Force undertook each flight to the island and what follows is the story of the four mail-carrying flights together with a cover from each flight.

Figure 1 shows a cover carried on the first airdrop flight that delivered mail along with urgent supplies. The aircraft used for the flight was a Hercules C-130. It took off on 16th February 1983, the same day as the Auckland postmark that cancelled the 40-cent New Zealand stamp. The flight dropped its supplies and mail to the islanders. Philatelic mail was immediately received and prepared for return as shown by the 21st February 1983 postmark on the 50-cent Pitcairn stamp. Obviously the return trip for this mail took substantially longer than the outward journey. The cachet on the left of the cover shows the words 'AIR MAIL' in red, 'Transported/New Zealand - Pitcairn Island/by/ R.N.Z.A.F. Hercules C130/[picture of aircraft]/First Official Airdrop'. There are no markings on the reverse.

Figure 2 shows a cover from the second air drop on 18th March 1985 some two years after the successful first attempt. This time the aircraft used was a Lockheed P-3 Orion of the Royal New Zealand Air Force. The outward journey used a 40-cent New Zealand stamp - the same rate as two years previously, but the return rate from Pitcairn had increased from 50 cents to 70 cents. The cover was prepared for return on 21st March 1985 (the same date as its arrival). On the left of this cover we can see the three cachets of this flight: 'AIR MAIL' in red, 'RNZAF P-3 ORION/[picture of aircraft]/OFFICIAL AIRDROP', and 'PITCAIRN ISLAND' at the bottom. As on the previous cover, there are no markings on the reverse.

Figure 3 illustrates the third airdrop in 1987. This cover was a standard airmail issue complete with a printed cachet. The cachet reads 'PITCAIRN ISLANDS/R.N.Z.A.F. AIR DROP' in red followed by the standard airmail etiquette and a picture of the island. The outward journey rate now cost 80 cents and the

return rate increased to $1.20. This flight left on 28th February 1987 and the cover was processed for return on 2nd March 1987. What is not evident is that the aircraft used for this trip was a Lockheed P-3 Orion, as in the second airdrop.

Figure 4 is a cover from the last airdrop. It took place in 1992 about five years after the third drop. The cover was identical to the previously flown ones with the additional cachet 'AUGUST 1992' in red at the lower right-hand corner. Once again the Lockheed P-3 Orion undertook the task to deliver the urgent supplies and mails to the island. The outward journey took place on 7th August 1992 and cost NZ$1. This cover was processed for its return on 11th August 1992 and rated at $1.50. The Pitcairn stamps commemorate previous airdrops as follows: the 20-cent design shows the Lockheed P-3 Orion making a delivery and the $1.30 stamp shows a bulldozer being dropped from the Hercules by parachute from one of the non-mail carrying flights on 18th May 1983. Due to the bulldozer's weight, this was the only item carried on board this special airdrop journey.

The RNZAF and the New Zealand Government have decided that there will be no more organised airdrops on Pitcairn. Any future airdrops will be to deliver emergency medical supplies only and will be done immediately on receipt of the request. Due to this ruling there will be no philatelic or other mail items on these flights unless they are of an urgent nature.

To conclude this end piece for Raconteur's Short Story series, these were the only flights that carried any philatelic mail to Pitcairn. These flights have shown that it is possible to fly to Pitcairn and return without the need to refuel. As can be seen from the pictures of Pitcairn depicted on the covers in Figures 3 and 4, an airstrip is impractical because of the island's terrain. This means that everything of a non-emergency nature will still have to travel to the island by sea as it has since the original settlers arrived on the *Bounty*.

One relatively recent innovation is the islanders' use of e-mail using satellite technology. They no longer need rely on passing ships to contact authorities in New Zealand, for example. Telecommunications has improved their lives, at least in their ability to communicate with the outside world, and as a result are no longer as isolated as they were as little as 20 years ago.







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PALMARES /RÉSULTATS

This column reports the results of philatelic and literature awards in national exhibitions in Canada and the awards won by RPSC members, Canadian owned exhibits and exhibits of Canadian material in international exhibitions.

Cette chronique liste les résultats obtenus dans les expositions philatéliques et de littérature nationales ansi que les résultats obtenus par les Canadiens, les membres du SRPC et les collections de matériel canadien dans les expositions internationales.

By / Par
Richard Thompson

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Jury: Stephen Reinhart (chair), Dixon Preston, Kent Wilson, Gray Scrimgeour and Charles Arnold.

GOLD / OR

- Leonard Holmsten - Swiss Stampless Mail - ***Grand Award***
- Sherry Straley - City of Sacramento 1849-1869 - ***Reserve Grand Award***
- Michael Jaffe - The Resurgance of Hunting and Fishing on Indian Reservations
- "Ronaldo" - South Australia
- Ingeburg L. Fisher - Postal Developement in Berlin 1945-1950
- James W. Graue - Germany 1934 Air Mail Issue
- Alfred F. Kugel - Philatelic History of Montenegro 1874-1922
- Jim Brown - Air Mail Postage Created with Aircraft Overprints 1919-1969
- Frank Wiatr - Pre-Stamp Postal History of Cracow, Poland 1444-1850
- Louis Fiset - U. S. Internment Camp Mail in World War II
- Ralph H. Nafziger - The 3 Cent 1948 Oregon Territory Issue

VERMEIL

- Carl Shaff II - United States of America Used Plate Numbers prior to 1908
- Herbert L. McNaught - The 1908 Quebec Tercentenary Issue of Canada
- Louis Martin - British Occupation of Batum
- Frank Vignola - Nepal: Two Paisa Horse Type Design Postal Cards 1887-1939
- Tony Wawrukiewicz - The Domestic First-Class Rate Change of June 30, 2002, Commercial Usages Only
- Tom Current - City of Bath (UK) - Postal Developement to 1840

SILVER / ARGENT

- Salvatore J. Rizza - The Philatelic Odyssey of a Czech Town
- Len Lukens - Wings over Oregon
- Robert T. Kinsley - Spanish Civil War Refugees in France
- George W. Holland - Czeslaw Slania: Engraver to the World
- J. Alex Hadden - Canada Celebrates the Scouts and Guides

SILVER-BRONZE / BRONZE ARGENTÉ

- Gilbert M Hulin - Pioneer and Semi-Official Air Mail Issues of Canada
- Arlo Bones - Western Oregon and Washington Mobile Post Offices
- Carol J. Edholm - A Tour of Philately
- Ken Wood - Lighter than Air Flight
- Harry Canoy - World War I, A Potpourri

BRONZE

- Richard H. Boyle - Fighter Planes Between 1935-1953
- Jack Lines - Seperation of Church and State
- Elizabeth Reanier - Queen Elizabeth II, 6th Monarch of the 20th Century

ONE FRAME / UN CADRE

GOLD / OR

- Tony Wawrukiewicz - Solar Eclipses
- Louis Fiset - WW II Jewish Refugee Internment Mail: GB & Dominion
- Jack I. Mayer - United Nations European Office-Geneva 1947-51

VERMEIL

- Marci Jarvis - Roses and Royalty
- Howard Ness - Issue of 1891, The Ladies Card

SILVER / ARGENT

- Herbert L. McNaught - Toronto Oval Numeral Duplexes 1881-1897
- Howard Ness - The First Commemorative, A Postal Stationery Envelope
- Jack Ketcham - Prevent Drug Abuse

SILVER BRONZE / BRONZE ARGENTÉ

- Francis Newsom - Penguins on Stamps
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VARIETIES

By "Napoleon"

GERMANY 600TH ANNIVERSARY OF MUNICIPAL LAW IN OLDENBURG





In January 1945, Germany issued a 6 pf + 14 pf dark lilac semi-postal stamp commemorating the 600th anniversary of municipal law in the city of Oldenburg. The design shows Count Anton Günther on horseback, carrying an unsheathed sword. On most stamps, the sword blade is unbroken. At plate position 18 the blade is broken above the horse by a dark lilac spot above the horse. The image of the full stamp, the location of the variety, and the separate enlargement illustrates the detail. The variety raises the normal mint never hinged value from 2 Marks to 200 Marks, and the used value from 3.5 Marks to 225 Marks.

Values: dividing the variety value by the value of the ordinary stamp will create a multiple the reader can apply to prices from any other catalog. For example, if the ordinary stamp has a used price of 100 Marks (or francs), and the variety has a used price of 350 marks (or francs), multiplying a Scot or Unitrade price for the used stamp by 3.5 will give an approximate value for the variety.

As usual, colour images are available to those who e-mail me with requests (napoleon@voyager.net).

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I-27820 Frank R. Usher, 2 St. Mark Place, Brampton, ON L6X 3W5
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I-27821 John E. Kikiantonis, 34 Ravenal St, Toronto, ON M6N 3Y7
• E-MAIL: jkiki1@rogers.com
• INTERESTS: Canada, Greece, mint & used, inscription blocks, mint files

I-27822 Robert C. Craig*

I-27823 Ron I. Carmichael, Box 9, Sheeden, ON N0L 2E0
• E-MAIL: ricarmic@rogers.com
• INTERESTS: Dealer

I-27824 David J. St Maurice, 19 Penshire Cir, Penfield, NY 14526-2667 USA
• E-MAIL: davestm@rochester.rr.com
• INTERESTS: Canada & BNA mint general

I-27825 Jon Cummings, 28 Crescent St, Cambridge, MA 02138 USA

I-27826 David G. Jones, 184 Larkin Dr, Nepean, ON K2J 1H9
• E-MAIL: ciadmilefailte2002@yahoo.cam

I-27827 Sarah Greenwood*

I-27828 Bob Adams, 76 Wellington St, Cambridge, ON N1R 3Y7
• E-MAIL: adams@brant.net
• INTERESTS: BNA, Sri Lanka, British Africa and Asia

I-27829 Derek Brady, 2 - 142 Laval St, Ottawa, ON K1L 7Z4

I-27830 Douglas Causer, 1103 - 1480 Duchess Ave, West Vancouver, BC V7T 2W2

I-27831 Walter F. Browning, 279 Yale Ave, Winnipeg, MB R3M 0L4
• E-MAIL: browning@rcc.mb.ca
• INTERESTS: Canada, Provinces, other countries as interested

I-27832 George A. Vanner, 8776 Cty Rd 5, RR #3, Palmerston, ON N0G 2P0
• E-MAIL: geogiovann@wightman.ca
• INTERESTS: Canada, British Commonwealth

I-27833 Daniel W. McLean*

I-27834 Agatha C. Bes, Box 264, Embro, ON N0J 1J0
• E-MAIL: pbes@odyssey.on.ca
• INTERESTS: Europe, Women, Canada

I-27835 Glen C. A. Rawson, 66 - 7th Street, Hanover, ON N4N 1G4
• INTERESTS: Canada, British Colonial

I-27836 Xiang Dong You, Mailbox #1136, Bishop's University, Lennoxville, QC J1M 2E5
• E-MAIL: icaruoak@hotmail.com

I-27837 Rolando Garcia, PO Box 785, Eagle Pass, TX 78853-0785 USA

I-27838 Richard J. Julien, 14 - 2235 Harbour Rd, Sidney, BC V8L 2P7
• E-MAIL: frijul@shaw.ca

I-27841 David M. McLaughlin, 388 Woodgrange Ave, Pickering, ON L1W 2B3
• E-MAIL: david.mclaughlin@rogers.com
• INTERESTS: Queen Vic. Maple Leaf, Numerals Issues, Rates, Renfrew Cnty

I-27842 Giselle D. Karam, CP 405, 188 rue Principale, Upton, QC J0H 2E0

I-27843 Marcus M. Vaska, 3432 Benton Dr NW, Calgary, AB T2L 1W8
• E-MAIL: mrtintinstamp@lycos.com
• INTERESTS: Animals

I-27844 Madeline Hookings-Ila, 305 Boul des Anciens Combattants, Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue, QC H9X 1Y9

I-27845 Fritz Seidel*

CHANGE OF ADDRESS / CHANGEMENT D'ADRESSE

Editor, Stamp News Australasia (V-22344), PO Box 1290, **Upwey, Vic.** 3158 AUSTRALIA

Amicale des philatélistes de l'Outaouais (C-190), 1157 ave, Emperor, **Ottawa, ON** K1Z 8C3

Collingwood-Georgian Bay Coin & Stamp Club (C-168), PO Box 565, **Collingwood, ON** L9Y 3Z5

Ahmad, Shakeel (I-26964), 28 Racal Ct, Apt #A1, **Staten Island, NY** 10314 USA

Bell, James M. (I-27172), 503 - 1745 Leighton Rd, **Victoria, BC** V8R 6R6

Berlinguette, Paul (I-9612), 183 Coville Close NE, **Calgary, AB** T3K 5V9

Boyce, Mark S. (I-27187), Site 21, Comp 32, **Mayne Island, BC** V0N 2J0

Bromfield, Ruel O. (I-22628), 75 Melchior Dr, **Scarborough, ON** M1E 3W6

Curtis, John E. (I-11038), 1031 Gabor St, **London, ON** L6K 4V5

Fleming, Derek J. (I-27081), 13332 Mallard Cove Blvd, **Orlando, FL** 32837-5339 USA

Fraser, Colin (I-25645), PO Box 335, **Woodstock, NY** 12498-0335 USA

Gagnon, Jean Claude (I-27487), 44 rue St. André, **Rivière-du-Loup, QC** G5R 3J1

Gard, William P. (I-26114), 71 Burnham Crt, **Stratford, ON** N4Z 1H2

Hall, Carol A. P. (I-8901), 132 Balbo Dr, **Shoal Harbour, NL** A5A 4A9

Horowitz, Philip S. (I-9128), PO Box 271, **Monticello, NY** 12701 USA

Keenlyside, David L. (I-27787), 83 Nanook Cres, **Kanata, ON** K2L 2B2

Laubach, Conrad H. (L-9294), The Victorian at McKenzie, 325 - 4000 Douglas St, **Victoria, BC** V8X 5K5

Lippert, Robert E. (I-8370), PO Box 569, **Saint Clair Shores, MI** 48080-0569 USA

Love, John I. (I-24200), 128 Fairview Cres, **Woodstock, ON** N4S 6L7

Maresch, W. H. P. (HL-4411), 5th Floor, 6075 Yonge St, **North York, ON** M2M 3W2

Martin, Kenneth (I-27063), 306 - 400 Toftrees Ave, **State College, PA** 16803-1904 USA

Martin, John Thomas (I-27175), Gr. M. d'Alcantaralaan, 22, **Lembeke,** B-9971 BELGIUM

McIntosh, Richard J. (I-27273), 205 - 3 Concorde Pl, **Toronto, ON** M3C 3K7

Melski, Jeff W. (I-24437), 129 Martinglen Cres, **Kitchener, ON** N2E 2A3

Pattiz, Henry Alan (L-9340), PO Box 15688, **Beverly Hills, CA** 90209-1688 USA

Perquin, John (I-19764), 8 Rose St, **Orangeville, ON** L9W 5C5

Sendbuehler, Joseph Michael (I-9156), PO Box 1181, RPO, **Saint-Donat-de-Montcalm, QC** J0T 2C0

Senior, Barry C. (I-26248), 4 Whiteway Place, **Clarenville, NL** A5A 2B5

Sims, Andrew (I-25922), 10548 - 127 Street, **Edmonton, AB** T5N 1V9

Skelly, Robert A. (I-26872), 2916 Russell Rd, **Alexandria, VA** 22305 USA

Sommer, Cornelius (I-15693), 47 Prospectors Dr, **Markham, ON** L6C 1Z8

Street, Donald G. (I-23634), 6511 Mercer Rd, **100 Mile House, BC** V0K 2E3

Szaroz, W.T. (I-17007), General Delivery, **Carstairs, AB** T0M 0N0

Tremblay, Pierre-André (I-27720), 223 - 690 rue de la Gare Ouest, **Alma, QC** G8B 7W2

Verbeek, J. C. (I-27746), 9140 Pinewell Cres, **Richmond, BC** V7A 2C6

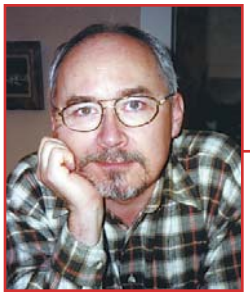
Zatka, Mirko (I-22230), 10615 Mersham Hill Dr, **Bakersfield, CA** 93311-3521 USA

DECEASED / NÉCROLOGIE

• Hurd, Donald W. (I-19965) Winnipeg, MB

RESIGNED / DÉMISSIONNAIRES

• Combs, Robert T. (I-26015) • Ellwood, Donald C. (I-27417)
• Martel, Paul (I-25239)



by / par Charles J.G. Verge

PRESIDENT'S Page

La page du PRÉSIDENT

RPSC News
Nouvelles SRPC

The APS and The RPSC

There has been a change of the guard in the APS Board of Directors. I want to pay tribute to the outgoing President, Peter P. McCann, Ph. D., and to welcome the new President, Janet Klug.

Peter and I go back to the days when we were both responsible for our respective countries' Judging Accreditation Programmes in the early 1990s. Over the last 12 years we have worked together for the betterment of North American philately through our many roles and responsibilities with our national federations. We were elected president of our respective national federations within months of each other. For eight of those 12 years, from 1995 to 2002, Peter and I were at the helm of the American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. This allowed us to work closely together to benefit not only the exhibitors and judges of North America but also the general members of our federations. During our terms of office, our most outstanding achievements, as far as I am concerned, are to have integrated our stamp insurance programmes; considerably increased the flow of exhibits, judges and apprentices across the border; created a North American Youth Stamp Championship; helped each other deal with membership recruitment issues; created new exhibiting divisions and classes to welcome those of our members who felt marginalized by the existing exhibiting structure and, as a result, brought forth a one-frame exhibiting class at the international level. Peter has not totally departed from organized philately. He will remain on the Board as Immediate Past President for at least the next two years. I consider Peter to be a personal friend and I will continue to seek his help and counsel in the years to come.

The incoming President, Janet Klug, is no stranger to the APS Board of Directors and has served in many of its positions. I got to know her well in many of these. I am very impressed by her

L'APS et La SRPC

Le conseil d'administration de l'APS s'est modifié et j'aimerais rendre hommage à son président sortant, Peter P. McCann, Ph. D., et souhaiter la bienvenue à sa nouvelle présidente, Janet Klug.

Ma première rencontre avec Peter remonte au début des années 1990, lorsque nous étions tous deux responsables des programmes d'accréditation des jurys pour nos deux pays. Ensemble, au fil de ces douze dernières années, nous avons travaillé pour tenter d'améliorer la philatélie en Amérique du Nord et ce, dans le cadre de nos divers rôles et responsabilités dans nos fédérations nationales. Nous avons été élus présidents de nos fédérations nationales à quelques mois d'intervalle. Pendant huit de ces douze années, soit de 1995 à 2002, Peter et moi avons tenu la barre de l'American Association of Philatelic Exhibitors. Ceci nous a permis de travailler en étroite collaboration en faveur non seulement des exposants et juges d'Amérique du Nord, mais aussi des membres de nos fédérations en général. Ce que nous avons fait de mieux au cours de nos mandats fut, à mon humble avis, d'intégrer nos programmes d'assurance de timbres, d'augmenter considérablement l'échange de collections, de juges et d'apprentis des deux côtés de la frontière, de créer un championnat philatélique junior nord-américain, de nous aider mutuellement à résoudre les divers problèmes de recrutement des membres, de créer de nouvelles divisions et de nouvelles catégories d'exposition afin d'accueillir ceux et celles de nos membres qui se sentaient un peu marginalisés du fait de la structure existante des expositions et, de ce fait, d'amener au premier plan une classe d'exposition d'un seul cadre au niveau international. Peter ne se retire pas complètement du monde organisé de la philatélie. Il reste membre du conseil de l'APS en tant que président sortant pendant encore au moins deux ans. Peter est pour moi un ami et je continuerai à le consulter et à lui demander conseil au fil des prochaines années.

La nouvelle présidente Janet Klug est également bien connue du conseil d'administration de l'APS puisqu'elle y a déjà occupé plusieurs fonctions, dans

abilities and I am sure that she will make a great president. Under her watch will come the implementation of one of the most important financial decisions made by the previous Board: the move of the APS Headquarters from State College, PA to Bellefonte, PA. I spoke to Janet after she was sworn in in Columbus, Ohio, her home state, and I know that she believes strongly in the North American approach to philately that Peter and I introduced. She has committed to work as closely with me as Peter did. As president, Peter visited many of our stamp shows, particularly the ROYALs and I hope I can entice Janet to do the same thing. As a footnote,



From left to right, Ann Triggle, Director, RPSC and APS Liaison Officer; Charles Verge, President, RPSC; Janet Klug, President, APS and Peter McCann, Immediate Past President, APS.

Janet is the first woman to be elected to the presidency of the APS since it was formed in 1886. She'll hate me for mentioning it but I thought it would allow me to show that we were first. Founded in 1887, The RPSC's first woman President, Beverlie Clark, was elected in 1981.

Judging in Canada

In the last issue of *The CP*, there was a letter to the Editor from Gray Scrimgeour, FRPSC, about judging in Canada resulting from an article by Frank Alusio, FRPSC, in a past issue. Although I do not wish to get into a major debate on the subject, as I am sure others will write, I do wish to

le cadre desquelles j'ai pu mieux la connaître. Janet a d'excellentes compétences et je suis convaincu qu'elle fera une excellente présidente. C'est pendant son mandat que sera mise en application l'une des décisions financières les plus importantes prises par le conseil précédent: le déménagement du siège de l'APS de State College à Bellefonte en Pennsylvanie. Je me suis entretenu avec Janet après son assermentation à Columbus en Ohio, son état d'origine, et je sais qu'elle croit fermement en l'approche nord-américaine de la philatélie que Peter et moi avons mise en place. Elle s'est engagée à collaborer avec moi aussi étroitement que Peter. Lorsque Peter était président, il est venu visiter un grand nombre de nos expositions, en particulier les expositions ROYALE, et j'espère que je pourrai convaincre Janet à faire de même. Je signalerai aussi au passage que Janet est la première femme à être élue à la présidence de l'APS depuis sa formation en 1886. Elle m'en voudra peut-être d'avoir fait mention de ceci, mais j'ai pensé que je pourrais ainsi mentionner que nous avons été en effet les premiers dans ce domaine. Fondée en 1887, La SRPC a élu sa première présidente, Beverlie Clark, en 1981.

De g. à d. : Ann Triggle, directrice de La SRPC et agente de liaison avec l'APS; Charles Verge, président de La SRPC; Janet Klug, présidente de l'APS et Peter McCann, président sortant de l'APS.

Les jurys au Canada

Le dernier numéro du *Philatéliste canadien* contenait une lettre à l'éditeur de Gray Scrimgeour, FRPSC, sur les jurys au Canada, en réponse à un article de Frank Alusio, FRPSC, publié dans un numéro précédent. Bien que je ne désire pas me lancer dans un débat à ce sujet, et comme je suis convaincu que d'autres écriront, je voudrais quand même émettre quelques commentaires généraux. Parlons d'abord des collections en général. Il est important de souligner que probablement moins de 20 % de nos membres exposent en compétitive au plan régional et national, et

make a few general comments. The first has to do with exhibiting in general. It is important to underline that probably fewer than 20% of our members exhibit regionally and nationally, and fewer than 1.5% exhibit at the international level. If we are to encourage our members and other collectors to show their material, then we must fully support the new approaches to exhibiting and allow more freedom and flexibility in the way exhibits are put together and what kind of exhibits are shown. There is a corollary to this as well. Since new divisions have been allowed, there are more people in the frames looking at the displayed material and by extension more people at the shows and definitely new collectors are born. Second, we must judge the exhibits in a way that is beneficial to the exhibitor since so few of them will "go international" and those who do know the rules. I personally believe that you can give a vermeil, and in rare circumstances a gold medal to an exhibit that has fewer than five frames. Give credit to the exhibitors for the complexity and difficulty of acquisition for what they have put together and forget the international forum. Thirdly, many exhibitors do not attend shows and do not have the benefit of the critique. Furthermore, the critique is usually a "one question and one supplemental" affair. This is not conducive to giving the exhibitor thorough feedback. The point system and its scoring sheets are an excellent way to do this. So are written critiques. I am a firm believer in the point system. Many of our judges feel that they don't have the time to do these sheets. Frankly, I don't see the problem. There is a belief that all judges must use scoring sheets. Although that is not the case, it would be helpful if they did. The minimum is that the exhibitor receives a consensus sheet from the jury. Usually the judge with first response for an exhibit is also responsible for the written consensus score sheet. What I have noticed in my judging assignments is that new judges and those who don't mind the scoring sheets usually end up with the "first response" task. Those who dislike them or don't want to use them don't. Everybody wins.

The Index to *The Canadian Philatelist*

In my last President's Message I indicated that Cimon Morin had participated in the creation of the Index. I apologize for my honest mistake to Garfield Portch, the author of the Index. I really did believe that Cimon had participated in this project.

que moins de 1,5 % d'entre eux exposent au plan international. Si nous nous devons d'encourager nos membres et les autres collectionneurs de faire découvrir leur matériel, nous devons alors entièrement soutenir les nouvelles approches adoptées en matière d'expositions philatéliques et accorder plus de liberté et de souplesse à l'organisation des collections et à leur type. Il faut aussi noter que depuis l'autorisation de créer de nouvelles divisions, il y a maintenant de plus en plus de visiteurs; donc davantage de monde dans nos expositions et par conséquent, de nouveaux collectionneurs apparaissent. Nous devons ensuite juger les expositions d'une manière qui profite à la majorité des exposants, puisqu'ils sont si peu nombreux à exposer au niveau international, et ceux qui le font connaissent déjà les règles du jeu. Je pense sincèrement qu'il est possible de décerner une médaille de vermeil, et, dans de rares occasions, une médaille d'or à un exposant qui présente moins de cinq cadres. Rendons hommage aux exposants pour la complexité et la difficulté d'acquisition de ce qu'ils/elles exposent et oublions un peu la scène internationale. En troisième lieu, de nombreux exposants n'assistent pas aux expositions et ne profitent donc pas des critiques adressées en salle. De plus, les critiques consistent souvent en «une question» et «une autre question dite supplémentaire». Ceci ne suffit pas à offrir à l'exposant un compte-rendu approfondi. Le système des points et les fiches de comptage conviennent parfaitement, ainsi que les critiques écrites. Je crois beaucoup au système des points. De nombreux juges estiment qu'ils n'ont pas le temps de remplir les fiches, mais franchement, je ne vois pas où est le problème. L'on croit parfois que tous les juges doivent remplir une fiche. Ce serait formidable si c'était le cas! L'exposant doit au moins recevoir une fiche reflétant l'avis général du jury. En général, le juge ayant la responsabilité de première réponse lors de la critique est également responsable de la fiche d'évaluation. Au fil de mon expérience de juge, j'ai remarqué que les nouveaux juges et ceux qui ne sont pas défavorables au système des points recevaient habituellement la tâche de «première réponse». Ceux qui sont contre ou qui ne veulent pas l'utiliser n'ont pas la première réponse. Il ne devrait donc plus y avoir de mécontents.

L'Index du *Philatéliste canadien*

Dans mon dernier message, j'indiquais que Cimon Morin avait participé à la création de l'Index. Toutes mes excuses pour cette erreur au véritable auteur, Garfield Portch. J'étais vraiment convaincu que Cimon avait participé à ce projet.

LETTERS

To the Editor, *The Canadian Philatelist*

From all reports "kudos" are in order for the organizing committee of ROYAL *2003* ROYALE held in Hanover, Ontario earlier this year. The coverage provided in the July/August issue of *The Canadian Philatelist* was excellent.

There was however, one segment in that coverage which is factually incorrect. That is a comment made by Peter Kritz, co-chair of ROYAL *2003* ROYALE in which he says "It will be interesting to see the stance of the Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association which, as an organization, decided not to support the show."

As an organization, why would we not support a national philatelic exhibition? Since a good number of our membership count on sales made at exhibitions for their livelihood, nothing could be further from the truth.

Several years ago the CSDA and RPSC signed an agreement outlining key areas in which both organizations would work together to better promote the hobby. One such area was the sharing of information and resources.

As a direct result of that signing, the Hanover organizing committee had:

- Four opportunities to promote ROYAL *2003* ROYALE (by way of a free booth) at CSDA stamp shows in Toronto. They chose not to take advantage of those opportunities.

- Free access to the CSDA stamp collector mailing list for use in promoting the show. Apart from Canada Post, the CSDA likely has the largest mailing list of stamp collectors in Canada. It should be pointed out this is a privilege a CSDA member does not enjoy – they pay a fee to rent the list!

Evidently individual members of the Association expressed their strong personal opinions to Kritz regarding holding a national philatelic exhibition in a small town. This is Canada, and the last time I checked expressing one's personal opinion is one of the great benefits of living in a free society. It may have been unfortunate some of those who commented were apparently on the CSDA Board at the time and he interpreted this to be the "official position" of the Association. It is also unfortunate the editor of *The Canadian Philatelist* did not verify the accuracy of the comment prior to publication.

Quite simply, our Association is a collection of individual businessmen and women who make their own individual decisions on which stamp shows they will attend. It is safe to say this decision is one made primarily based on economics. It's always been this way and will likely always continue to be, regardless of how much "arm twisting" goes on by the show organizer to get them to attend.

It was wonderful that rural Ontario could host a National level philatelic exhibition. I know only too well the tremendous effort that goes into planning and organizing a stamp show of this size. Our Association wishes them, and all other organizations inclined to host such events, continued success. We are always ready to provide whatever support and resources we can.

Best regards,
John Sheffield,
Secretary, Canadian Stamp Dealers' Association

Every reasonable effort is made to ensure that information printed in TCP is accurate but due to tight deadlines not every piece of information is double checked. ed.

Dear Editor,

The Canadian Philatelist arrived yesterday and the Gold Coast article looks great! Several folks contacted me to say how much they enjoyed it.

Many thanks,
Peter Newroth

Hi,

I found your e-mail address under http://www.rpsc.org/contactus.htm. I'm from Germany and I ask you for help. Excuse me: my English isn't the best.

Last month I could buy 27 letters from Prussia to British North America/Canada West/Toronto. These covers are written from 1852 - 1858 and were sent by Cunard Line, Canadian Steam Navigation Company, W.A.Fritze & Company and Allan Line. They all have full content. To describe these letters for my collection I would need the postal history of Canada at this time and the connections between Canada and Europe.

It would be very nice if you can tell me books or articles in journals to find out more about the relations between Canada and Europe.

Thank you very much and best wishes from Bavaria,

Kind regards,
Hansjoerg Weps
Schallershofer Str. 61
D-91056 Erlangen Germany
hansjoerg.weps@t-online.de

Letter to the Editor

In the September-October issue of *The CP* there was an interesting article on Plate 5 of the 1898 Imperial Penny Post stamp more commonly called the "Map" stamp. I recently purchased two postal cards for other reasons but in both cases, the message portion of it referred to Plate 5 of the "Map" stamp. I thought I would share these with the readers.

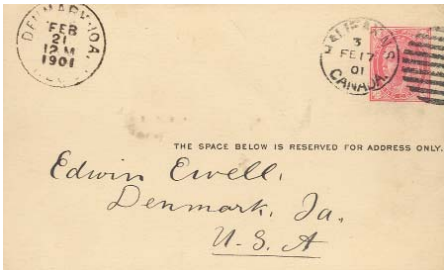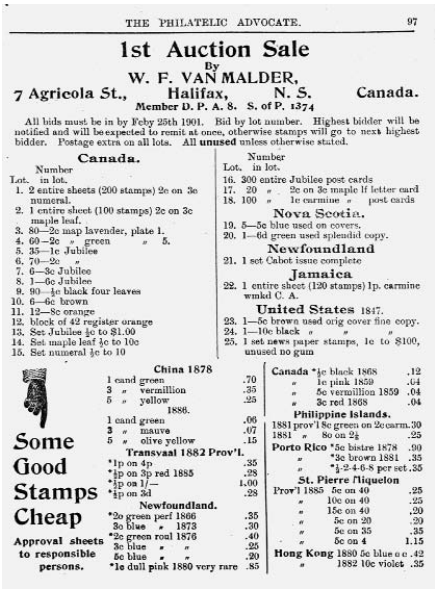


Figure 1.

The first is a one-cent red postcard of the 1897 Maple Leaf issue (Unitrade UX18; Webb P18). It was sent from Halifax to Rev. Edwin Ewell, in Denmark, Iowa, on February 17, 1901, and received there on February 21 (Figure 1). The Reverend Edwin Ewell was pastor of Denmark's Congregational Church from Dec. 12, 1897 to February 24, 1901. The sender was W. F. van Malder, a stamp dealer in Halifax. He writes in part, "Dear Sir, The following are some of the lots offered at my auction sale to close Feb. 25th. For complete list see *The Philatelic Advocate* Jan no page 97". He then lists a number


THE PHILATELIC ADVOCATE. 97

1st Auction Sale
By
W. F. VAN MALDER,
7 Agricola St., Halifax, N. S. Canada.
Member D. P. A. S. S. of P. 1374

All bids must be in by Feby 25th 1901. Bid by lot number. Highest bidder will be notified and will be expected to remit at once, otherwise stamps will go to next highest bidder. Postage extra on all lots. All **unused** unless otherwise stated.

Canada.

Number Lot. in lot.
1. 2 entire sheets (200 stamps) 2c on 3c numeral.
2. 1 entire sheet (100 stamps) 2c on 3c maple leaf.
3. 80—2c map lavender, plate 1.
4. 60—2c " green " 5.
5. 35—1c Jubilee
6. 70—2c "
7. 6—3c Jubilee
8. 1—6c Jubilee
9. 90—½c black four leaves
10. 6—6c brown
11. 12—8c orange
12. block of 42 register orange
13. Set Jubilee ½c to $1.00
14. Set maple leaf ½c to 10c
15. Set numeral ½c to 10
16. 300 entire Jubilee post cards
17. 20 " 2c on 3c maple if letter card
18. 100 " 1c carmine " post cards

Nova Scotia.

19. 5—5c blue used on covers.
20. 1—6d green used splendid copy.

Newfoundland

21. 1 set Cabot issue complete

Jamaica

22. 1 entire sheet (120 stamps) 1p. carmine wmkd C. A.

United States 1847.

23. 1—5c brown used orig cover fine copy.
24. 1—10c black " "
25. 1 set news paper stamps, 1c to $100, unused no gum

Some Good Stamps Cheap

Approval sheets to responsible persons.

China 1878
1 cand green .70
3 " vermillion .35
5 " yellow .25
1886.
1 cand green .06
3 " mauve .07
5 " olive yellow .15
Transvaal 1882 Prov'l.
*1p on 4p .35
*1p on 3p red 1885 .28
*1p on 1/— 1.00
*1p on 3d .28
Newfoundland.
*2c green perf 1866 .35
3c blue " 1873 .30
*2c green roul 1876 .40
3c blue " " .25
5c blue " " .20
*1c dull pink 1880 very rare .85

Canada *½c black 1868 .12
" 1c pink 1859 .04
" 5c vermillion 1859 .04
" 3c red 1868 .04
Philippine Islands.
1881 prov'l 8c green on 2c carm. .30
1881 " 80 on 2½ .25
Porto Rico *5c bistre 1878 .90
" *2c brown 1881 .35
" *½-2-4-6-8 per set .35
St. Pierre Miquelon
Prov'l 1885 5c on 40 .25
" 10c on 40 .25
" 15c on 40 .20
" 5c on 20 .20
" 5c on 35 .35
" 5c on 4 1.15
Hong Kong 1880 5c blue o c .42
" 1882 10c violet .35

Figure 2.

of lots including lot "4 - 60 2¢ Map green Plate 5". In other word the lot had 60 copies of this stamp from Plate 5. I bought the card because I own a copy of the issue of *The Philatelic Advocate* Mr. Van Malder refers to in his card. A copy of the ad is found in Figure 2.

The second postal card is an 1894 printing of an 1879 UPU Victoria postcard (Unitrade UX4C; Webb

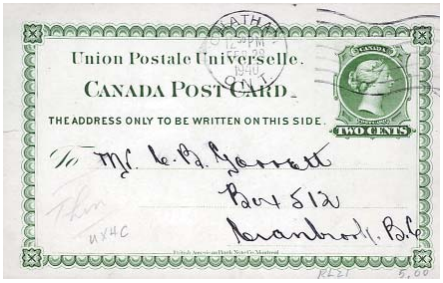


Figure 3.

P4c) posted on February 28, 1940, well out of its period of use by E. Herbert Buckland, at the time Secretary to the Canadian Philatelic Society (Figure 3). The card is addressed to C. B. Gossett of Cranbrook, BC. who likely inquired about the existence of a full sheet of the elusive Plate 5. Mr. Buckland's message reads as follows (Figure 4).

Chatham, Ont. Febr. 28/40

Sheet of Plate 5 maps is owned by Dr. H. S. Barlow, King St., this city. Would advise writing him. If I can be of any help in looking over sheet do not hesitate to ask. AM at present interested in Canadian Precancels. If you have any or know of any other holding for sale Please let me know.

Yours Truly
E. H. Buckland

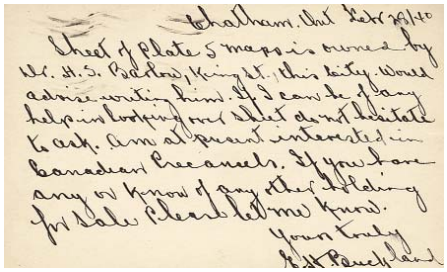


Figure 4.

Just another, far less scientific, perspective on Plate 5 of the "Map" stamp.

Sincerely yours
Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL
Historian of The RPSC

Letter to the Editor

Two things happened the same day, which prompted this letter. The RPSC Web site received an inquiry from one of its members, Mr. Gaudet, in which he asked information including the value of the item shown in Figure 1. The same day Eastern Auctions Mail Sale catalogue arrived in my mailbox with an illustration of lot 858 shown in Figure 2. Does anybody have any information on either of these unusual and interesting ink overprints?

Charles J. G. Verge



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

Letter to the Editor

Deux items inusités apparurent sur mon bureau le même jour. Un de nos membres, Monsieur Gaudet, envoya au site web de La SRPC une requête d'information qui incluait la valeur de l'item illustré en Figure 1. Mon facteur m'apporta le plus récent catalogue de vente par la poste de Eastern Auctions dans lequel se trouvait une illustration du lot 858 qui se trouve en Figure 2. Est-ce qu'un de nos lecteurs auraient des renseignements à apporter sur ces deux surcharges à l'encre ?

Charles J. G. Verge

Letter to the Editor:

In early May 2003, Rick Hills of Hills Stamps, Grimsby, Ontario, sold a postcard on e-Bay that attracted my interest as well as that of another Fellow of our Society, Gray Scrimgeour. We were both interested in the card but for different reasons. Dr. Scrimgeour wanted it to give it to the writer's son and I wanted it for a follow-up on an article that appeared in the Nov.-Dec. issue of *The CP* entitled *Sir Edward Kemp* by Kenneth J. Cohen. As well, I thought it would make an attractive addition to The RPSC's file on Fred Jarrett. It ended up with Mr. Jarrett's son and Dr. Scrimgeour was kind enough to share a high-resolution scan with me so I could illustrate this letter.

Staff Sergeant Fred Jarrett mailed the postcard, showing a view of Bath, when he was stationed in Great Britain during WWI (Figure 1). It is addressed

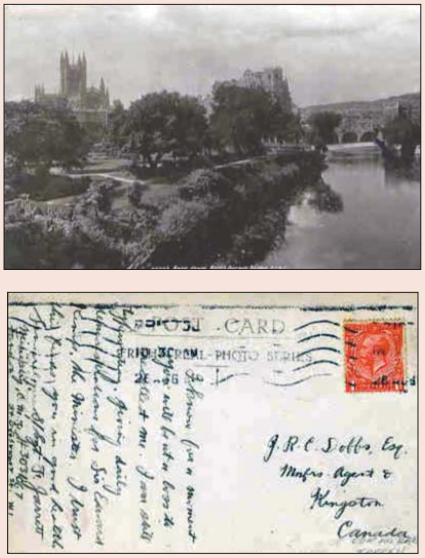


Figure 1. Front & Reverse

to J. R. C. Dobbs, Esq., Mnfrs Agent &, Kingston, Canada. The complete text reads, "I know for a moment you will be at a loss to recollect me. I am still typewriting, giving daily demonstrations for Sir Edward Kemp, the Minister. I trust this finds you in good health."

Many of the readers will know that Fred Jarrett was a pre-eminent stamp collector, dealer and author from the 1920 to the early 1970s. As well, he was the only philatelist to ever receive the Order of Canada exclusively for his services to the hobby. Few may know, however, that Mr. Jarrett was also many times a Canadian champion typist and made his living in demonstrating his skills for the Underwood Co. This is the second link between Sir Edward Kemp and stamp collecting. An Editor's Note to the article referenced above mentions that Sir Edward's nephew was Clarence Kemp, a well-known collector of squared circles and an expert on the 3¢ Small Queen.

Sincerely yours
Charles J. G. Verge, FRPSC, FRPSL
Historian of The RPSC

Dear Editor,

There are many benefits from writing an article. First, you get a better knowledge of what you are writing about. Second, you get the satisfaction of pleasing readers and seeing their comments. Third, no matter how well you think you know your subject, someone always knows more about it than you do. I read with interest Dr. Scrimgeour's letter to the editor in the September-October 2003 issue of *TPC* and it is with some ambivalence that I feel compelled to respond and challenge his stated opinions.

With due respect to him as a colleague, as well as a Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada, Dr. Scrimgeour may have misunderstood the intent of my article entitled *The Changing Face of Philately* in the May-June 2003 issue of *TCP* published under the Philatelic Trends by-line.

The principal reason of writing the article was that the vast majority of stamp collectors and exhibitors in Canada are not fully cognizant of what is happening in the philatelic world. Most jurors, including myself, attempt to keep up with the changes and innovations at both the national and international levels but the fact remains that the philatelic community at large remains uninformed about much that goes on in organized philately. Therefore, as a responsible member of the philatelic fraternity I took the initiative to write a column under the heading "Philatelic Trends" to share these changes with readers.

Some time ago I had intended to write and share with *TCP* readers the benefits of the jurors' evaluation scoring sheet (report card). These were to be handed out to exhibitors. But, somehow, the article got laid aside temporarily and it was Dr. Scrimgeour's letter that motivated me to dust-off the article in hopes of clarifying some of the issues he raised.

In his letter Dr. Scrimgeour expresses some concern about my following statement: "...these APS rules also apply in Canada". He must surely have a copy of the latest Manual of Philatelic Judging published in 2002 by the APS in which there is a chapter dedicated to "Judging in Canada" including the Reciprocity Agreement on page 112. The Canadian contributors to this manual were John Powell and Charles Verge, Judging Program, and President of the RPSC respectively.

For each of the new Divisions created by the APS there is a corresponding scoring sheet showing the evaluation criteria and the equivalent points available. (Thematic, Display, Cinderella, Illustrated Mail, One-Frame, First Day Covers, Youth). These scoring sheets are already in use.

Dr. Scrimgeour states that RPSC juries (all?) base their decisions on the merits of exhibits – mainly on the following criteria: the suitability of the material shown and its proper description,

- its condition and difficulty of acquisition,
- its philatelic significance, and
- research that has been performed.

But he leaves out the presentation factor in his criteria

It is true that jurors almost reach the same award levels as jurors using the APS point system but this is not enough. The exhibitor deserves a "report card". Let me illustrate with an example.

The basic judging criteria for evaluating a national level philatelic exhibit under Postal Division (Traditional, Postal History, Postal Stationery, Aerophilately, Astrophilately, Special Studies) according to the APS Manual are:

- Treatment and Philatelic Significance
  30 points
- Philatelic and Related Knowledge and Personal Research
  35 points
- Condition and Difficulty of Acquisition
  30 points
- Presentation
  5 points

My experience has been that I along with a number of other jurors always use scoring sheets and assign the appropriate numerical value to each factor. Hence the award level is determined by the total score realized rather than by basing my decision solely on a gut feeling. It is worth mentioning here that the award scale for a national level exhibition is:

Gold - 85-100

Vermeil - 75-84

Silver - 65-74

Silver-Bronze - 60-64

Bronze - 55-59

Here are two situations of which I am aware.

Scenario One:

An exhibitor from Halifax participated at a national exhibition in Vancouver. The exhibitor, due to the long distance, was not able to attend the judging critique. A few weeks later he was informed that he received a vermeil award. He was given no critique from the jury and, in addition, he did not know whether his vermeil was 75 points (closer to a silver) or 84 (closer to a gold). No one has bothered to give him any information about his entry's strength or weaknesses. This is no longer acceptable. As jurors we ought to hand out a "report card".

Scenario Two:

During the deliberation of the jury, the special awards were up for consideration. Two jurors formed the panel: juror A used an evaluation criteria with points; juror B did not. Both agreed to award a gold to two of the exhibits. However, the problem arose when deciding on the Grand Award. During the debate about who would get the Grand Award, juror A decided on one while juror B decided on the other. Juror A was able to demonstrate with the scoring sheet showing a high 97 points whereas juror B based his arguments on a gut feeling. Guess who had to decide the Grand Award in this case? The Show Chairperson. He heard both arguments and since juror B had no tangible numbers to show the Chairperson went along with juror A.

Dr. Scrimgeour also states: "Do RPSC judges need a rigid point system (with score sheet) to decide on the levels for an exhibit?" The answer is No. The scoring sheets with the point system need not be rigid. They are to be used as guidelines so every one acts and decides on a common set of regulations.

It appears that Dr. Scrimgeour has never used them and does not appreciate the benefits they offer. In judging

thematic exhibits, here in Canada and the USA, jurors always use scoring sheets. In Europe, Asia, South America, and international jury panels all use scoring sheets. They work because jurors all follow the same guidelines. Not only does the scoring sheet make the duty of a jury much easier but exhibitors benefit from the exercise. They get what they always wanted: a "report card".

It is worth mentioning that this piece of paper is a vital instrument to exhibitors by encouraging the development and improvement of exhibits. Exhibitors should always be encouraged and jurors are there to help them in every way possible and not create barriers. The scoring sheet is the only means of communication between the jury and the exhibitor particularly to those not present at the judging critique.

As recently as last April, Murray Heifetz and I (both FRPSC and FIP Jurors) were invited to evaluate the exhibits at the North Toronto Stamp Club annual exhibition. We both agreed to use the latest general and thematic scoring sheet and had a smooth evaluation with no problems. We agreed to fill out the scoring sheets with the numeric value of each factor (14 in all) for each exhibit along with the usual comments. We were both invited to the awards presentation and also to conduct the jury critique. In our preamble we stated that we would make general comments about the exhibits, outline some common mistakes found in the exhibits, critique each one, and give each exhibitor a "report card" showing the scoring of each factor so that exhibitors would know precisely where their weaknesses and strengths lay. There was not one dissenting voice but a chorus of "this is what we've always been looking for".

Dr. Scrimgeour also makes the following statement: "Those of you who are teachers know that exams and essays can be fairly easily separated into failure, pass, above average, and superlative; assignment of a numeric grade doesn't change the general category", I assume that he is a teacher and I too have done some teaching in my professional career. However, I disagree with his argument. The statement may be acceptable if you deal with only one subject. Even so, isn't there also a numeric value associated with grades? For example, on a scale of 1-10, failure (1-5), pass (6-7), above average (8-9), and superlative (10). As a student, I probably would not ask any questions if my grade was superlative but I certainly would inquire if my result was a failure. Was it a 1 or a 5? How do you apply these grades when you are dealing with a multi-subject curriculum? In grade 12, for example, where students (as well as their parents) expect to be informed about how they fared in each subject. Would not numeric grades be better than the more general comment "you failed" or "you passed" and so on? It worked when my generation was in school.

Dr. Scrimgeour's comparison just cannot be applied to criteria used in evaluating philatelic exhibits simply because in philately you are not dealing with just one factor only. You are dealing with several, depending on the Class or exhibit Division. Exhibitors, whether they receive Gold, Silver or Bronze, ought to be informed if their awards stand at the low or high end of the scale or somewhere in between.

As for revenue exhibits, Dr. Scrimgeour refers to my statement: "More recently revenue exhibits finally received due recognition". Apparently he is not aware of the history, and controversies, surrounding the status of revenue stamps in philatelic shows. With the new Division concept, according to the APS Manual, revenue exhibits have their own division and no longer need be included in the postal division.

In the area of poster stamps, cinderellas, advertising covers, and patriotic covers, Dr. Scrimgeour again quotes me as follows: "Collectors now have the opportunity to show them competitively on an equal basis with other types of exhibits." Stating that exhibits at PIPEX have been welcomed for many years may very well be true but the unanswered question remains. Under what recognized rules and criteria? Under the new Divisions these types of exhibits are now formally recognized and have their own evaluation criteria.

Lastly, Dr. Scrimgeour refers to my assertion concerning judges. What I stated was: "As a judge you will face new challenges. Judges will have to learn the basics of judging exhibits in two new divisions as well as tackling news criteria for Display exhibits. It will not necessarily be easy but we are confident our corps of nationally accredited judges is up to this challenge". Scrimgeour states that "We have been facing these challenges for years" If that is so then he should provide the philatelic community with proof by showing us how he has been judging these new divisions. The reason that these new divisions were formalized was because they have long existed but not formalized by an national philatelic federation.

In the absence of official guidelines in Canada, and since The RPSC has a Reciprocity Agreement with the APS, I am afraid that we have no other choice but to work harmoniously using these guidelines until such a time when The RPSC tells us otherwise. But let us not forget to keep the collectors and exhibitors informed of what is happening.

Referring to my dusted-off article cited above, here are a few personal notes on the benefits of a report card.

There seems to be general lack of communication between jurors and exhibitors about the development of an exhibit entered in competition particularly where the exhibitor cannot personally participate an the jury critique. Most exhibitors in North America are not accustomed to receiving a "report card" or something similar from the jury except perhaps from some of the more dedicated jurors who may provide some written comments of their own volition.

Is this perhaps one of the reasons why a number of collectors, after a brief experience in exhibiting, leave the hobby? Would it not be beneficial for exhibitors if they were informed of the strengths or weaknesses of their efforts? If we are serious about improving the juror/exhibitor relationship we must do something about it. Here is a proposal to explore.

A few years ago, at one of the European philatelic exhibitions, a "Jury Report Card" was adopted for the first time by thematic jurors and handed to exhibitors. On it was recorded the scoring of each factor of the evaluation criteria as well as some general comments about the exhibit.

The concept very quickly met the unconditional approval of exhibitors who, finally, received from the jury a written opinion of the exhibit. But despite the many favourable comments the experiment has been set aside. The explanations for the short-lived experiment varied but the principal reason was that at large exhibitions the formulation of a written judgment to be handed out to exhibitors requires time and energy from a team of jurors. This would demand at least a few more hours from other commitments.

After a brief interval, the acclaimed report card did surface again but generated concerns with collectors. Personally, I think the report card, if completed properly and with

competence, could constitute a valid instrument to improve exhibits. However, the way in which this method is currently carried out by the jurors using report cards generates some confusion among exhibitors.

I often ask myself what interpretation(s) a collector draw from advice such as, for instance, "Improve the presentation." Improve what? Or, "Take care mainly in developing the story." Improve it in what way? Or, "Eliminate the non-postal items." Fine, but which ones?

If we really want to establish constructive dialogue between the judging jury and exhibitors, surely the foregoing examples do not provide the best solutions. Show organizers, national federations, and all those on the front lines of philatelic exhibiting must come to terms with the fact that even highly experienced jurors need more time to adequately complete the so-called "report card."

It is well known that the dilemma is not an easy one to solve but we need to act now. For example, (a) give the jury more time; (b) limit the number of exhibits; (c) inform exhibitors that the report would be sent to them at a later date; (d) prepare and distribute report cards.

It is evident that opting for this latter solution would simplify the jury work and, at the same time, collectors would obtain much more information than what they receive currently. Obviously this idea is not a panacea which solves all problems. But, I believe, it merits at least an honest attempt.

Jurors in Ontario who use the evaluation criteria for local shows, as sanctioned by The RPSC, are getting excellent results. Old-time exhibitors appear encouraged by knowing exactly where they stand on the scale. Novice exhibitors are gaining confidence in the knowledge that barriers between jurors and exhibitors no longer exists.

I would appreciate comments and views of other jurors as well as those of collectors and exhibitors. Please write to the editor of *TCP*.

Sincerely,
Frank Alusio, FRPSC

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF CANADA | **LA SOCIÉTÉ ROYALE DE PHILATÉLIE DU CANADA**

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

A Call for Nominations of Directors of The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada is hereby set forth.

Eight (8) Directors will be elected at the annual meeting to be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, at ROYAL *2004* ROYALE on May 29, 2004.

"Nominations must be in writing and be made and seconded by members in good standing of the Corporation. The person nominated must consent to his or her nomination and such nomination, to be valid, must be received by the National Office or by the President by December 19, 2003. All nominations will be placed before the Nomination Committee who will prepare a slate of Directors of those nominated to ensure national representation based on levels of membership."

The proposed slate of Directors will be published in the March-April 2004 issue of The Canadian Philatelist along with a short biography of each nominee.

AVIS AUX MEMBRES

Ceci est un appel pour la nomination de candidat(e)s au poste de directeur de La Société royale de philatélie du Canada.

Huit (8) directeurs seront élus à l'assemblée annuelle qui se tiendra à Halifax, Nouvelle Écosse, à ROYALE *2004* ROYAL le 29 mai, 2004.

« Les nominations doivent être présentées par écrit et faites et secondées par des membres en due forme de la corporation. La personne présentée doit être d'accord avec sa nomination. Les nominations doivent être reçues par le bureau national ou par le Président au plus tard le 19 décembre, 2003. Toutes les nominations seront envoyées au comité de nomination qui établira une liste de candidat(e)s pour assurer une représentation nationale basée sur le ratio des membres. »

La liste des candidat(e)s proposé(e)s sera publiée dans Le Philatéliste canadien de mars-avril 2004. On y inclura une courte bibliographie de chaque candidat(e).

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Br.West Indies - all esp. Bermuda, Caymans

The "Saints" (Lucia, Vincent, Kitts)

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Gibraltar	Sweden
Hong Kong	
Malaysia	

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Oct. 25-26 - **Saskatoon** - Annual Coin & Stamp Show German Canadian Club Concordia

Nov.1- 2 - **Winnipeg** - Annual Coin & Stamp Show Marlborough Inn

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COMING EVENTS / CALENDRIER

To have your event listed in this section of The Canadian Philatelist, please send all details to The RPSC National Office, P.O. Box 929, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1. Details may be faxed to (416) 979-1144 or e-mail to 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.

REGIONAL EVENTS / ÉVÉNEMENTS RÉGIONAUX

Nov. 1, 2003: KENTPEX 2003. The Kent County Stamp Club's 73rd Annual Stamp Exhibition and Bourse will be held at the Wheels Motor Inn, at the corner of Richmond Street and Keil Drive, in Chatham, Ontario. Times: 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. Free admission, free parking. Stamps, postal history, philatelic supplies, many dealers. For more information, please contact Paul V. McDonell, Exhibition Chair, by phone at (519) 354-1845, or by e-mail at pvmcdonell@aol.com.

Jan. 10, 2004: the BRANTFORD STAMP SHOW will be held at the Woodman Community Centre, 491 Grey Street (at James Avenue), Brantford, Ontario. Hours: 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. 15 dealers, sales circuit, lunchroom, draws, competitive stamp exhibits. For more information, contact George Speers, Show Director, at 25 - 229 Lynden Rd, Brantford, ON, N3T 5L8. E-mail: ia462@worldchat.com. Phone: 519-759-6594.

February 7, 2004: the Bramalea 2004 Annual Show and Bourse will be held at the Jim Archdekin Recreation Centre, Conestoga Drive (north-west of Kennedy Road and Bovaird), in Brampton, Ontario. Member's exhibits, 10 dealers, free stamps for kids, prizes, free parking. The show is open from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. For more information, e-mail b62hkg@yahoo.ca or visit the following Web site: www.tht.net/~stevem

February 21, 2004: the NIPEX 2004 Exhibition & Bourse, sponsored by the Niagara Philatelic Society, will be held at Stamford Lions Club, 3846 Portage Rd., Niagara Falls, ON. Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Free admission. For more information, contact Ed Yonelinas by phone at (905) 262-5127, or e-mail: stamps@canada.com.

Feb. 28, 2004: APEX 2004, the 25th Annual Bourse and Exhibition of the Ajax Philatelic Society will be held Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. in the HMS Ajax Room of the Ajax Community Centre, 75 Centennial Road, Ajax, Ontario. Free admission and parking. 19 stamp dealers and exhibits. For further information, e-mail dfw1947@aol.com or write to P.O Box 107, Ajax, ON, L1S 3C2.

March 20, 2004: OXPEX 2004 (55th Annual Stamp Exhibition) and OTEX 2004 (24th Annual All Ontario Topical Exhibition), both sponsored by the Oxford Philatelic Society (RPSC Chapter # 65), will be held from 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at John Knox Christina School, 800 Juliana Drive (Hwys 401 & 59 North), Woodstock, Ontario. Featuring: competitive exhibits, judges critique, 16 dealers, youth area, a Canada Post counter, giant prize draws, annual show cover, snack booth and refreshments, free admission, and ample parking. For further information, contact Jim Watson, Show Chairman 2004, at Box 20113, Woodstock, Ontario, N4S 8X8.

NATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS NATIONALES

Oct. 31 - Nov. 2, 2003: VANPEX 2003. The British Columbia Philatelic Society is pleased to announce that it will be hosting Vanpex 2003 between Friday, Oct. 31 and Sunday, Nov. 2, 2003, with set-up on Thursday even Oct. 30 in the Minoru Grand Ballroom of the Best Western Richmond Hotel & Convention Centre, 7551 Westminster Highway, Richmond, BC, V6X 1A3. This will be a National Level Exhibition with a planned 175 frame exhibit and 30 bourse tables. A block of guest rooms has been reserved at the special rate of Can. $102.00 plus tax for single or double rooms. These can be reserved early by calling the Richmond Hotel toll free at 1-800-663-0299. For further information call Pete Jacobi (Chairman) at 604-272-5090 or e-mail beaver@telus.net, Maurice Guibord at 604-253-9311 or e-mail at mguibord@direct.ca, or Roger Packer at 604-421-4984.

Nov. 7-9, 2003: WELPEX 2003 STAMPSHOW will be held in Wellington, New Zealand. The exhibition will include all FIP competitive classes except literature, and there will be one-frame and open competitive classes according to New Zealand national regulations. Social philately will not be a separate class.

March 26-28, 2004: The Edmonton Stamp Club's Spring National Stamp Show will be held at the Fantasyland Conference Centre, West Edmonton Mall, in Edmonton, AB, Canada. Contact: Alan Meech, tel. (780) 466-9967, e-mail ameech@telusplanet.net.

May 1-2, 2004: ORAPEX 2004. Ottawa's National Stamp Exhibition, the 43rd Annual Stamp Club Exhibition and Bourse, will be held at the RA Centre, 2451 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario, in the Curling Rink. Times: Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission and parking are free. For dealers' bourse data and exhibition entry information, contact Major Dick Malott, CD, Retd, 16 Harwick Crescent, Nepean, Ontario, K2H 6R1. Tel.: (613) 829-0280; fax: (613) 829-7673; e-mail: rmalott@magma.ca.

May 28 to May 30, 2004: ROYAL *2004* ROYALE: The Royal Philatelic Society of Canada's 76th Annual exhibition and convention will be held in Halifax, NS. Further details yet to come. Dates and locations for upcoming years:

May 27-29, 2005 in London, Ontario;
June 20-25, 2006 in St. John's, Newfoundland.
2007, Toronto, Ontario.
2008, Québec City, Québec.
2009, Calgary, Alberta.
2011, Montréal, Québec.

June 10-12, 2004: PIPEX 2004. The Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs' show will be held in Vernon, BC, Canada.

Sept. 3-5, 2004: BNAPEX 2004, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society, will be held at the Hunt Club in Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. (with BALPEX). Details TBA.

Oct. 29-31, 2004: BAYPEX 2004 - Napier or Hastings, New Zealand.

July 2005: New Zealand 2005 National Stamp Show - North Shore City, New Zealand.

Sept. 2-4, 2005: BNAPEX 2005, the annual convention and exhibition of the British North America Philatelic Society, will be held at the Fantasyland Hotel in Edmonton, Alberta, Canada. Details TBA.

Nov. 2-5, 2006: KIWIPEX 2006 - Christchurch, New Zealand.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS / EXPOSITIONS INTERNATIONALES

December 9-13, 2003: TEMEX 2003. The National Exhibition of Thematic Philately will be held jointly with the launch of the International Exhibition of Philatelic Literature in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Participation of FIAF member countries, special guests including Spain, France, Italy, Luxemburg and the Czech Republic. For more information, please contact the General Commissioner, Mr. Meguerdich Papazian, by e-mail at temex03@yahoo.com.ar or by fax at (011) 4921-0727; or write to the Consejo Ejecutivo (Executive Council), Asociación Filatelistas Temáticos Argentinos (AFITA) - Temex 2003, Casilla de Correos 3130, C1000WBF Buenos Aires, Argentina.

May 21-30, 2004: Barcelona 2004. F.I.P World Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Barcelona, Spain. The Canadian Commissioner from whom information may be obtained is: J.J. Danielski, Ph.D. 71 Gennela Square, Scarborough, ON, M1B 5M7, jj.danielski@sympatico.ca

Aug. 28-Sept. 01, 2004: Singapore 2004. This is the first World Stamp Championship held under the FIP auspices. The Canadian Commissioner is Mr. Sammy Chiu, who can be contacted at P.O. Box 1108, Station B, Willowdale, ON, M2K 3A2; tel. (416) 733-2388, fax (416) 733-8813, e-mail: chiusam@hotmail.com.

CHAPTER MEETINGS

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 at101 Ardagh Road, Barrie, ON. Table auction at every meeting. Contact: Marjorie Coakwell, PO Box 2, Orrillia, ON L3V 6H9, (705) 323-9072.

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-mail 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.

COLLINGWOOD - GEORGIAN BAY COIN & STAMP CLUB

Chapter 168 meets on the 2nd Wednesday of the month at the Wasaga Beach Library, and on the 4th Tuesday of the month at the Collingwood Library. Meetings are from 7:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.

CREDIT VALLEY PHILATELIC SOCIETY - MISSISSAUGA

Chapter 67 of The RPSC meets on the 1st and 3rd Wed. 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) 608-9794.

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 1st and 3rd Wednesday of the month (except no second meeting in July, August and December), at 7:00 p.m. at 5050 Howard Ave, Windsor, ON. Contact: David L. Newman, President, at 1165 Wigle Ave, Windsor, ON, N9C 3M9. Tel.: (519) 977-5967. E-mail: lacumo@cogeco.ca.

FENELON STAMP CLUB

The club meets on the second Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Fenelon Falls Baptist Church on Colbourne Street in Fenelon Falls. For more information, contact President, Harry Pearson, at 54 Mason Lane, 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 Rd. and Albright St. Contact: Clare Maitland (Secretary), Box 60510, 673 Upper James St., Hamilton, ON, L9C 7N7; e-mail: stamps@hwcn.org or online 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.

INSURANCE AND BANKING PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN - CANADIAN BRANCH

Chapter 82 meets on the 3rd Thursday of the month (except July, August and December) at 5:30 p.m. Location: 320 Bay Street (southwest corner of Bay St and Adelaide St), 13th floor, Toronto, ON, M5H 4A6. These are the premises of Canaccord Capital Corporation. Contact: Herb Kucera, Secretary of the I&BPSGB/CB, tel. (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. N. Peterborough, ON. Contact Marie Olver at (705) 745-4993.

KELOWNA & DISTRICT STAMP CLUB

Chapter 90 meets on the 1st Wed. Sept. to June at 7 p.m. at the Odd Fellows Hall, 2597 Richter St., Kelowna, BC. 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.

KINCARDINE STAMP CLUB

Chapter C-196 meets the 1st Wed. in the back of the Anglican Church on Russel St. at 7:30. Contact the club at Box 192, Kincardine, ON N2Z 2Y7 or call John Cortan at (519) 395-5819 or e-mail jcortan@hurontel.on.ca

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 Bob Chadwick, 31 Abbey Dawn Drive, Bath, ON K0H 1G0. Tel: (613) 352-1052.

KITCHENER-WATERLOO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 13 meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at Albert McCormick Arena, Parkside Dr., Waterloo. Contact: Jim Oliver, P.O. Box 43007, Eastwood Square PO, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9, (519) 893-4092.

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.

RÉUNIONS DES CLUBS MEMBRES

LAKESHORE STAMP CLUB – CLUB PHILATÉLIQUE DE LAKESHORE

Chapter 84 meets at St. John the Baptist Church, 233 Ste-Claire Street in Pointe-Claire, on the 2nd and 4th Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. Contact: Alain Benitah, President, PO Box 1, Pointe Claire/Dorval, QC, H9R 4N5. / Le chapitre 84, se réunit tous les jeudis du début septembre à fin juin, à 19h30. Les réunions ont lieu à l'Église St. John the Baptist, 233 rue Ste-Claire à Pointe-Claire. Information: Alain Benitah, Président, Case Postale 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.at Senior Citizen Centennial Club, 54 Dominion St., Bracebridge, ON. (Except July, Aug., and Dec. - 1st Wed.) Contact Tom Anderson (President), 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 Wed. Sept. to May, at the Empire Living Centre, 425 Fraser St., North Bay, ON at 7 p.m. Contact: John Fretwell, R.R. 1, Callandar, ON P0H 1H0, (705) 752-1364.

NORTH TORONTO STAMP CLUB

Chapter 5 meets on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of the month from January to June and from September to November. Meetings are held at Yorkminster Park Baptist Church, 1585 Yonge Street, one block north of St. Clair Avenue. Stamp sales circuit opens at 6:30 p.m and meetings start at 8:00 p.m. Contact Herb Letsche, tel: (416) 445-7720, fax: (416) 444-1273, or e-mail: ntstampclub@yahoo.ca.

NORTH YORK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Chapter 21 meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month from September to the 1st Wednesday in June, and on the 3rd Wednesday of July and August. Meetings are held from 6:30 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. in the Skaters' Lounge at the Carnegie Centennial Arena, 580 Finch Avenue West (1 1/2 blocks west of Bathurst), Toronto, Ontario. Meetings feature a convivial atmosphere, speakers, auctions, a sales circuit, and a number of dealer members. Membership is only $10 per year. Ample parking is free. For more information, contact Art Halpert, tel. 416-643-2020 (days), 416-499-4406 (evenings/weekends), e-mail ahalpert@sympatico.ca

NOVA SCOTIA STAMP CLUB

RPSC Chapter #50, 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 Sunday of each month, from Sept. to May, from 2-4 p.m. at the Penticton Library Auditorium, 785 Main St. Contact: Dorothy Karslake (Secretary), 203-22 Abbott Street, Penticton, BC V2A 4J2.

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.

SARNIA STAMP CLUB

Chapter 45 meets on the 4th Sunday of the month, September through June, with the exception of December which is held on the 2nd. Sunday. Meetings are held at the Kinsmen Club of Sarnia at 656 Lakeshore Road in Sarnia, Ontario, from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. Activities include circuit books, silent auction, and dealers. Contact: Douglas Fox at 1210 Petrolia Line, RR1 Corunna, ON, N0N 1G0. Telephone: (519) 862-1903.

SASKATOON STAMP CLUB

Chapter 80 meets the 2nd and 4th Mon. Sept. to May, 7-9 p.m. at the Saskatoon Public Library - Rusty McDonald Branch, 225 Primrose Dr., Saskatoon, SK S7K 5E4. Contact: secretary: Doug Smith, (306) 975 7600; e-mail: douglasmichaelsmith@shaw.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@log.on.ca, Club President Peter Kritz, RR3, Hanover, ON N4N 3B9, (519 364-4752, Club Secretary Jim Measures, PO Box 11, Clifford, ON N0G 1M0, (519) 327-8265

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 on the 2nd Tuesday of the month, September through June at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are held at the Delki Dozzi Playground Fieldhouse. Slides, presentations, auction. Contact: Edward O'Callaghan at P.O. Box 2211, Station A, Sudbury, Ontario, P3A 4S1.

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 on the first Monday of the month, except July and August, at 7:30 p.m. in a member's house. New members or visitors are always welcome. For further information, call Joachim (Jake) Doehler at 416-438-4862.

TRURO PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Meets the 2nd Thurs. Sept. to June at 7:30 p.m. at the Sobey'scommunity room, Prince St.,.for a general meeting followed by a program and auction. Fourth Thurs is trading night.

UNION DES PHILATÉLISTES DE MONTRÉAL

Le chapitre no. 3 de la Société se réunit à 19 h 00 tous les 2es et 4es mardis de septembre à juin au 7110, 8e avenue, Montréal, QC, H2A 3C4. Visiteurs bienvenus. / Chapter 3 meets at 7:00 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tues. from September to June at 7110 8th Avenue, Montreal, QC, H2A 3C4. Visitors welcome.

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, 205 - 651 Jolly Pl, Victoria, BC, V8Z 6R9.

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.

TABLING OF THE BILL CREATING THE LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES OF CANADA

Minister of Canadian Heritage Sheila Copps tabled a Bill in the House of Commons to create the Library and Archives of Canada. The Bill is designed to give this new institution, which combines the National Library of Canada and the National Archives of Canada, a broader mandate than that of the two existing institutions.

The Government of Canada made a commitment in the Speech from the Throne on September 30, 2002 to give Canadians greater access to their history and culture. The creation of this modern and dynamic knowledge institution of international status will serve Canadians' interest by making their documentary heritage more widely accessible.

The proposed legislative framework will allow the Library and Archives of Canada to play an important role in making Canadians more aware of their history and culture.

"The newly created agency will make greater use of 21st century technologies to reach Canadians," said Minister Copps. "It will also be in a better position to improve access for all Canadians to our country's documentary heritage."

Consultations on the creation of this new institution have already been held with representatives of the publishing sector, libraries and archives communities, and further consultations will be held with key interested parties to ensure a smooth transition.

Committed to finding solutions to storage and preservation shortfalls that have plagued the National Archives and National Library, the Government of Canada allocated $15 million in the 2003 budget to fulfill short-term storage needs and to undertake studies to find the best solution to fulfill long-term preservation requirements.

DÉPÔT DU PROJET DE LOI CRÉANT LA BIBLIOTHÉQUE ET LES ARCHIVES DU CANADA

La ministre du Patrimoine canadien, Sheila Copps, a déposé aujourd'hui à la Chambre des communes le projet de loi créant la Bibliothèque et les Archives du Canada. Ce projet de loi vise à donner à cette nouvelle institution, issue de l'unification de la Bibliothèque nationale du Canada et des Archives nationales du Canada, un mandat plus vaste que celui des deux entités existantes.

Le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé dans le discours du Trône du 30 septembre 2002 à accroître l'accès des Canadiens et Canadiennes à leur histoire et à leur culture. La création de cet organisme du savoir, à la fois moderne, dynamique et d'envergure internationale, répondra au désir de la population canadienne d'avoir accès plus facilement à son patrimoine documentaire.

De fait, le cadre législatif proposé permettra à la Bibliothèque et Archives du Canada de sensibiliser davantage les Canadiens et Canadiennes à leur histoire et à leur culture.

« Ce nouvel organisme fera appel aux technologies du XXIe siècle pour rejoindre les Canadiens et Canadiennes, a déclaré Mme Copps. Il sera également plus en mesure d'améliorer l'accès de l'ensemble de la population canadienne à son patrimoine documentaire. »

Des consultations ont déjà été menées auprès de représentants du milieu de l'édition, des bibliothèques et des archives concernant la création de ce nouvel organisme. Les consultations auprès des principaux intéressés se poursuivront pour assurer une transition harmonieuse.

Dans sa volonté de trouver des solutions aux difficultés d'entreposage et de préservation rencontrées par les Archives nationales et la Bibliothèque nationale, le gouvernement du Canada a prévu un montant de 15 millions de dollars dans le budget de 2003 afin de répondre aux besoins d'entreposage à court terme et de mener des études sur la meilleure façon de préserver le patrimoine documentaire du Canada à long terme.

Update

The article presented on pages 292-293 of *The Canadian Philatelist* dated Sept-Oct 2003 is correct in advising the Ajax Philatelic Society was a founding member of the GTAPA.

The Ajax Philatelic Society resigned from the GTAPA in May, 2003. Notification was made through *Canadian Stamp News* in their May 20, 2003 issue and we are hereby notifying this readership through this notice.

Regards,
Richard Weigand
Current President of Ajax Philatelic Society and on behalf of the former directors of the GTAPA

Report of Convention Director, RPSC

We have had many inquiries from chapters willing to host our annual convention. Shows previously approved were:

- **Halifax, NS - 2004 - May 28-30**
- **London, ON - 2005 - May 27-29**
- **St. John, NF - 2006 - June 20-25**

At Hanover, the Board of Directors approved conventions for:

- **Toronto, ON - 2007**
- **Quebec City - 2008**
- **Calgary, AB - 2009**
- **Montreal Lakeshore -2011.**

Further information will be published in *The Canadian Philatelist* as it becomes available.

Also, in the past year the Convention Guidelines have been rewritten and should be available in a month or two for those interested in hosting a convention.

We had a very successful meeting in Hanover and are now looking forward to Halifax in 2004. Make your plans now and hope to see you there.

Last Fatal Duel in Upper Canada

One of the most visually attractive handstamps produced by Canada Post is the current pictorial canceller in use in towns and villages across Canada. What sets these pictorial cancelling devices apart from other obliterators is their relevance to local communities and their residents.



It is likely that most people have never heard of squared circles, split rings, Klussendorfs, or IPS postmarks. But mention the "last fatal duel in Upper Canada" and long-term residents of Perth, ON will know that it refers to an historic event that took place in their community. Some Perthites may even be aware that their two local post offices, if requested, will cancel their outgoing mail with a postmark commemorating this infamous event.

On June 13, 1833, a lawyer, and another young man aspiring to become one, finally settled their perceived irreconcilable differences in a mud-covered farmer's field when one of the young men with an "iron musket ball in his chest" slumped to the ground gasping his last breaths.

Perth postal historian, Miles Gordon, was instrumental in having Canada Post produce the pictorial cancel featuring a pair of crossed pistols at the centre of the design flanked on either side with the silhouettes of Robert Lyon and John Wilson, the two antagonists.

Wilson, the survivor, was found not guilty of murder by a jury in nearby Brockville where the trial was held. He went on to become a successful lawyer, was twice elected to the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, appointed a Queen's Counsel, and became a judge who, ironically, presided over cases brought before him in the very court where he was tried for murder some 30 years earlier.

Tony Shaman

EXCHANGES / DEMANDES

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. Nous vous signalons toutefois que nous ne savons rien des personnes qui nous demandent de publier leur nom, c'est pourquoi nous vous conseillons d'être prudent en répondant à ces demandes d'échange.

Mr. President:

I am specializing in the Postal Mark which appears as a logo or a locality about turtles (tortoises).

I am in search of (a) the mechanical obliterator (postmark) as shown on photocopy (enclosed). I'm also searching for (b) the manual obliterator (postmark) as follows:

(a)



(b) Turtle Fort
SK S0M 2Y0

Would you be able to help me in my research? Could one of your members be ready to exchange them with me? I hope to be able to count on you because here in Belgium, it is impossible for me to find them.

Waiting in keen anticipation,
Jacques Vanhove
C.H.S. l'Accueil
Doyard, 15
4990 - Lierneux
Belgium

Hello:

Chinese-speaking philatelist hoping to get to know some other stamp collectors and philatelic exhibitors in Mississauga and Toronto, ideally also Chinese speaking. Member of the All-China Philatelic Federation; several exhibits presented in China in recent years, including "In Memory of Dr. Norman Bethune", "The Cultural and Natural Treasures of China", "Stamp on Stamp - The World Rare Stamp Appreciation", and "The Centenary of Olympic Games". Please contact:

Hongyuan Liang
1760 - 1547 Mississauga Valley Blvd
Mississauga, ON L5A 3X8

Dear Sir:

I am a Chinese maximaphilist. I want to exchange maximum cards with foreign maximaphilist. I can offer 900 kinds maximum cards. Topics include landscape, pagoda, animal, mountain, culture. I hope that you can print my exchange request in your magazine. Thank you. My address and name:

Mr. Huang Xin
He Fei local TaxationBureau
Funan Road 188#
He Fei, 230061, P.R.of CHINA

Hi:

I am a collector from Israel offering stamps from Israel, Europe and Australia.

In exchange, I am looking for stamps from Canada, the USA, and South America.

Please contact:
Lior Haelyon
Mavo Hacongres 4
Ramat Gan 52295
Israel

Dear Fellow Philatelists:

I am a retired 60 year old Canadian, who has at a late stage in life, decided to concentrate his quality stamp collecting time in the pursuit of B.C cancels.

I am looking for someone with similar collecting habits with the hope of "trading" duplicate material with each other. I am not fussy as to what the various town cancels are on as I collect these cancels on stamps, postcards, letters or "on piece" with a stamp.

If anybody is interested in trading British Columbia town cancels, then please contact me at the address below.

I thank you in advance for your help.

Yours truly,
George West
1662 Ridgedale Ave.,
Penticton, B.C.
Canada V2A 2S5
E-mail: weststamps@shaw.ca

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Sales Circuit / Carnets de timbres en approbation
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Slide Program / Diapothèque
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Special Advisor to the President / Conseillère spéciale auprès du Président
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The Canadian Philatelist / Le philatéliste canadien
P.O. Box/C.P. 929, Station/Succ Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2P1
Editor / Rédacteur, Tony Shaman, PO Box 43103, Kitchener, ON N2H 6S9 shaman@smokesignal.net
Advertising: Nancy Lemieux (905) 646-7744 ext. 226 nancyacc@trajan.ca

Website / Site internet
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ONE last word

by / par Tony Shaman



RPSC News
Nouvelles SRPC

UN dernier mot

As this, the November-December edition, is the final issue for the current calendar year, it is time to reflect on what we have accomplished in the past year and where we want to take our journal in the coming year. I think about all the articles, news and views reports, book reviews, stamp exchange requests, and press releases that did not get printed this past year because of lack of space despite the additional pages that we have added to the magazine.

Some of these items will find their way into print in a future issue – at the expense of other material – but many of them will have become stale news by the time the next issue sees print. And it serves no useful purpose to publish obsolete material.

Then there are the projects that did not get accomplished because the "clock ran out." But rather than dwell on where we fell short, I see these omissions as opportunities to be explored and exploited. This is where readers can help.

No editor is omniscient. No one single individual can be aware of everything that may be of interest to readers or what they want to read about at any given time. Collecting interests change. Some philatelic specialties that were pursued in the past may have lost their lustre and collectors may not see them as relevant today as they did at an earlier time.

The Canadian Philatelist is your magazine. Tell us what philatelic topics you want to read about. Chances are there are members in our Society with the same or similar interests that they are willing to share. Better yet, why not write up the piece yourself? It need not be a 3,000 word essay, or the definitive study on the topic. Sometimes readers may simply be interested in what others collect or get ideas for new philatelic specialties to pursue.

As the last issue of the year, it is our Christmas theme edition and in keeping with that tradition we are fortunate to be able to reproduce some of Ken Rowe's attractive postmen's greeting cards that letter carriers dropped off at the homes of residents on their

Comme la présente édition, novembre/décembre 2003, est la dernière du calendrier en cours, le moment est venu de réfléchir à ce que nous avons accompli cette année et à la direction que prendra notre périodique l'année prochaine. Je songe à tous les articles, à toutes les nouvelles, à tous les points de vue, à toutes les critiques de livres, à toutes les demandes d'échange de timbres et à tous les communiqués de presse qui n'ont pu être publiés cette année faute d'espace, et ce, malgré les pages ajoutées.

Parmi les sujets mentionnés, certains seront publiés dans des numéros à venir, aux dépens d'autres, mais beaucoup seront déjà des nouvelles défraîchies quand la prochaine édition verra le jour. Inutile, bien sûr, de publier ce qui est devenu obsolète.

Il y a aussi les projets non réalisés par manque de temps. Mais, plutôt que de se lamenter sur nos manquements, mieux vaut considérer de telles omissions comme des éléments à explorer et à exploiter. À ce chapitre, l'aide des lecteurs s'avère bienvenue.

Aucun rédacteur en chef n'est omniscient. Personne, en tant que simple individu, ne peut savoir tout ce qui pourrait intéresser les lecteurs ou ce qu'ils aimeraient lire à un moment particulier. Dans le domaine de la collection, les centres d'intérêt sont changeants. Certaines spécialités philatéliques recherchées par le passé ont peut-être perdu leur éclat et dès lors n'attirent plus autant les collectionneurs.

Le Philatéliste canadien est votre bulletin. Faites-nous part des sujets dont vous aimeriez entendre parler. Des membres de la Société manifestent sûrement les mêmes intérêts que vous ou des intérêts analogues et sont prêts à partager leur bagage philatélique. Ou mieux encore, pourquoi ne pas écrire vous-même? Il n'est pas nécessaire de rédiger une dissertation de 3 000 mots ou une étude approfondie sur un sujet. Savoir ce que d'autres collectionnent ou trouver de nouveaux champs de spécialité à explorer est parfois tout ce que l'on recherche.

Le dernier numéro de l'année porte sur le thème de Noël. Pour perpétuer la tradition, Ken Rowe nous donne la chance de reproduire quelques-unes des jolies cartes de souhait des facteurs distribuées aux

mail route. His article, A Postman's Christmas, provides some background on these colourful creations.

New to *The Canadian Philatelist* list of authors is Henrik Mouritsen, who currently makes his home in Germany. Dr. Mouritsen a national level philatelic judge, discusses a Danish pre-UPU letter sent to Canada during the first quarter of 1875. And veteran *TCP* author Ken Lewis relates the tale of a short-travelled cover carried on a short-lived railway line against the backdrop of the Chinese Boxer Rebellion in 1900.

Continuing Peter Newroth's introductory article on Africa's Gold Coast Ship Letter mail in the last issue is his follow-up article entitled, *Philatelic Treasures: Gold Coast's First Stamps*. It introduces readers to the former British Colony's first postage stamps, produced in 1875. Contrasting those first issues are the United Nations' most recent releases calling attention to the world's endangered species of flora and fauna in a review by Joseph Monteiro.

From the Gold Coast, Africa, we jump across the Atlantic to Nova Scotia where Michael Peach educates us about the early philatelic history of that province. Readers not familiar with the story of Henry Hechler have a special treat in store. He was a colourful character who in the 1870s made his home in Halifax, host city for ROYAL *2004* ROYALE. Speaking of next year's convention, now is probably not too early to make preliminary plans to visit Halifax – one of our country's grandest and most picturesque cities.

maisons en même temps que le courrier. Son article : «A Postman's Christmas» (Le Noël du facteur), fait l'historique des œuvres colorées que sont ces cartes.

Un nouvel auteur vient de s'ajouter à notre liste, Henrik Mouritsen, qui en ce moment vit en Allemagne. Monsieur Mouritsen, juge en philatélie au niveau national, traite d'une lettre, datant d'avant l'UPU, envoyée au Canada durant le premier trimestre de l'année 1875. Notre rédacteur vétéran, Ken Lewis, quant à lui, raconte, avec en toile de fond la révolte des Boxer chinois de 1900, l'histoire d'un pli qui a fait un court voyage sur un trajet de voie ferrée dont la durée a aussi été courte.

Comme suite à son article d'introduction sur la poste navale en Côte-d'Or, Peter Newroth nous propose : «Philatelic Treasures : Gold Coast's First Stamps» («Des trésors philatéliques : les premiers timbres de la Côte-d'Or»). Cet article met le lecteur en contact avec les premiers timbres-poste produits par l'ancienne colonie anglaise en 1875. En contraste, Joseph Monteiro met en évidence les plus récentes émissions des Nations Unies qui attirent l'attention sur les espèces végétales et animales menacées.

De la Côte-d'Or en Afrique, nous traversons d'un bond l'Atlantique jusqu'en Nouvelle-Écosse sous la plume de Michael Peach qui nous raconte les débuts de l'histoire philatélique de la province. Les lecteurs qui ne connaissent pas Henry Hechler, personnage haut en couleur qui, en 1870, s'est établi à Halifax, ville-hôte de ROYAL *2004* ROYALE, ont une agréable surprise en réserve. Justement, il n'est sans doute pas trop tôt pour commencer à planifier votre voyage à Halifax, une des villes les plus magnifiques et les plus pittoresques de notre pays.

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